#### THE

# Chronological Historian:

Containing a Regular

## ACCOUNT

Of all Material

## TRANSACTIONS

AND

### OCCURRENCES,

### Ecclefiastical, Civil, and Military,

Relating to the English Affairs,

rom the Invalion of the Romans, to the Fourteenth Year of KING GEORGE II.

#### WITH THE

reations and Promotions of the Nobility and Baronets, Ministers of State, Generals, Judges, Attorneys, and Solicitors-General, as they fland in Order of Time: Whereby that Confusion, which generally milleads the Reader in the Perusal of our Historians, for want of an exact Chronology, is revented, and other Defects and Omissions supplied.

#### By Mr. SALMON, Author of The Modern Hiftory, &c.

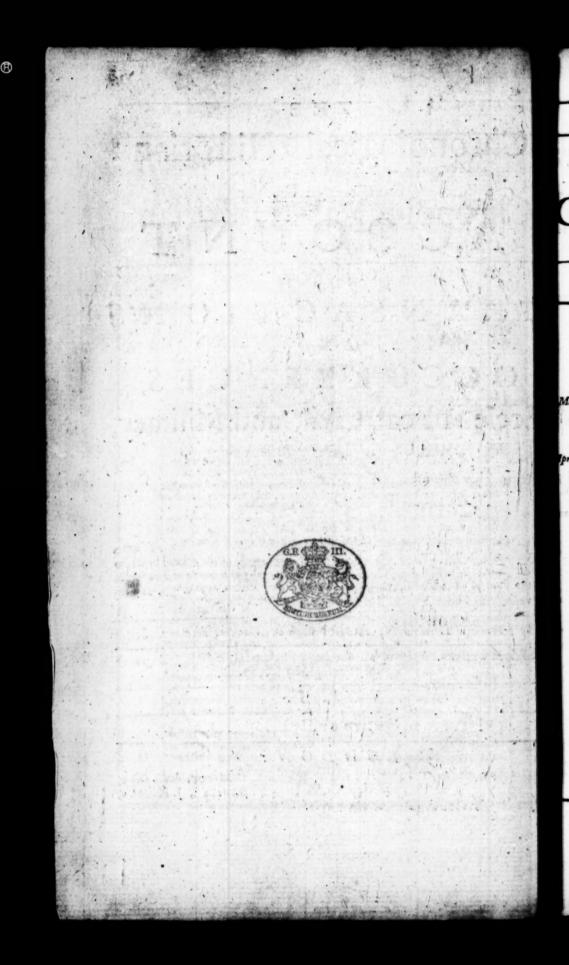
lustrated with the Effigies of all our English Monarchs, curiously Engraves from Original Paintings, by Mr. Vertue.

#### VOL. II.

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#### THE

1210

# Chronological Historian

### VOL. II.

### The Reign of Queen ANNE continued.

1710.

HE Allies fign a Treaty for preferving the Neutra-lity of the Empire in the Wars between Sweden,

Wars between Sweden, Denmark, Muscowy, &c.

The Queen made a Speech to both Houses, wherein the faid, She could not sufficiently express her Concern, that they had so necessary an Occasion of taking up a great Part of their Time the latter End of the Session; that no Prince had ever more tender Concern for the Church than herself; and, as for immoral and profane Libels, it was an Evil complained of at all times; and it was very injurious to her, to take an Occasion from thence to infinuate, the Church was in Danto infinute, the Church was in Dan-ger under her Administration; that the reviving Questions of that high Nature (as to Government) must be Nature (as to Government) must be with an ill Intention, and tend to foment, not heal, our Divisions; and, as she had been so happy as to unite both her Kingdoms, she hoped to effect that more-defired Union of the Hearts of all her People in the Bands of mutual Affection, that there might remain no other Contention, that there has the state of the state but who fhould exceed the other in advancing their present Happiness, and securing the Protestant Succes-Yot. II.

Then the Parliament was proto-

Then the Parliament was protogued to the 18th Instant.

Mr. Thomas Betterron, the celebrated Player, died. He was estuemed the greatest Master of Action,
especially in Tragedy, of his Time.

Mortaign in Flanders taken by the
English; the next Day retaken by
the French; and, on the 18th, taken
by the English again.

The Duke of Shrewibury was
made Lord Chamberlain of the
Houthold, in the room of the Marquis of Kint.

Four Indian Kings of the Se Ma-

Four Indian Kings of the fix Nations that lie between New England and the Francis Sattlements in Cada, being arrived in England, we carried in two of her Majest Coaches to their Andience, when Coaches to their Andlence, where they gave an Account of their fless Adherence to the English Interest against the France; and defire he Majesty to send them Reinforcement and Missionaries to infrust them in the Christian Religion.

The Allies enter the France Line without Opposition, at Post a Pinden.

They invest Downy; and, the 4th of May, the Trenches were opened.

Heary & Grey, Marquis of Kons, created Duke of Kons.

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1710. May.

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Doctor Sacheverell entered upon his triumphant Progress to Shropfbire. He was magnificently entertained at Oxford by the University; and received, in the other great Towns he palled through, with the loud Acclamations, and joyful Con-gratulations, of the People, upon his Deliverance from Whiggish Persecu-

Robert Eyre, Efq; Solicitor-Ge neral, knighted; and made one of

the Judges of the King's-Bench.
The four Indian Kings fet fail for New-England from Portsmouth.

Promotions of General Officers this

The Lord Shannon, Marquis De Montandre, Lord Mountjoy, Richard Gorges, Nicolas Santey, Earl of Crawford, Henry Holt, Duke of Northumberland, George Garpenter, General Mackartney, Sir Richard Temple, Lord North and Grey, and Earl of Stair, were made Lieutenants General.

nants General.

Thomas Handasyde, John Bayne, Barth. Ogilby, Sher. Davenpore, Hayman Rooke, Thomas Wetham, John Livesay, Edward Braddock, Gilbert Primrose, William Tatton, Joseph Sabine, Edward Pearce, Roger Ellist, Thomas Pearce, William Evans, Joseph Wightman, John Newton, Thomas Crowther, Charles Sibourg, Rich. Holmes, George Kellum, and John Pepper, Majors General. neral.

John Stewart, Lord Ikerrin, William Watkins, Earl de Lorrain, Lord Passon, William Breton, Richard Sutton, Henry Durel, Richard Russel, Henry Morison, Samuel Masham, Jacob Borr, Earl of Russell, Hans Hamilton, Lord William Hoy, Lord Villiam Godfrey, Lord Villiam G Hans Hamilton, Lord William Hay,
Lord John Carr, Francis Godfrey,
John Hobart, Lewis Mordaunt, Tomas Ferrar, Nicolas Lepel, Thomas
Stanzoix, Sir Charles Hotham, and
James Nicholfan, Brigadiers.
James Abereromby, of Edinburgh
in Scotland, a Captain of the ColdRecen Pariment of Courte, crossed

fream Regiment of Guards, created

a Bert. extinct.

John Dolben, Efq; died. He was Son to the late Archbishop of York; and carried up the Impeachment against Doctor Sacheverell.

The Lord Dartmouth made Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Sunderland.

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The confederate Fleet, commanded by Sir John Norris, defeated the Designs of the Duke of Tursis upon the Island of Sardinia, and obliged the Forces the Duke had landed there to furrender Prisoners of War.

King William's Statue, on Collego-Green in Dublin, being defaced, a Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of 100 l. to discover the Perton who defaced it; and two Students of Dublin College, being convicted of the Fact, were sentenced to pay a Fine of 10c l. each, and to be imprisoned for fix Months; and

were expelled the College,
The City of Deway farrendered to
the Allies, after they had loft 8000 Men before it.

The Earl of Portmore made Commander in Chief of her Majefty's Forces in Portugal.

The Duke of Marlborough invested

Betbune; and the Trenches were opened the 23d Inftant.

The French and the Dutch Ministers broke off the Treaty at Gertra-denberg. They had agreed on all the Preliminaries for a Treaty of Peace; only the Dutch infifted, that the French King should take upon himself to compel his Grandson Phi-lip to quit the Throne of Spain, and not leave the Allies engaged in a War with Spain, when France should be in Peace. This the Franch King absolutely resuled to engage for; and the French Ministers returned to Paflers broke off the Treaty at Gerera. the French Ministers returned to Paris the 25th Inflant.

The French King had agreed to acknowlege Charles King of Spain; to contribute a Sum of Money towards compelling his Grandson to quit the Throne of Spain, if he re-fuled to do it at his Instance; to de-liver four strong Towns in the Ne-tberlands to the Allies, as a Security for what he engaged; he would ac-

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knowlege Queen Aune; allow the Empire, the Duteb, and the Duke of Savey, their respective Barriers, by way of Preliminary: And, after this, it is amazing, that a Treaty was not accepted. The Allies could have Fuly been no Losers, if he had delivered up four of his strongest Towns on the Frontiers into their Hands. They would then have been in a much better Condition to have carried on the War, if he had trifled with them at the intended Treaty. But, if we may credit Bishop Burnet, the then,

Minifpey had determined not to make Peace, till they had computed France, as well as Spain.

The Earl of Portland made Captain of her Majetty's first Troop of Guards, in the room of the Earl of

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Albemarle. Sir William Douglas made a Lieutenant-General.

The Confederate Fleet landed forme Forces at the Port of Cette in Languedoc, in order to join the Green-nors; but not being able to effect it,

they reimbarked their Troops.
King Charles, being reinforced with they reimbarked their Troops.

King Charles, being reinforced with a Body of Troops from Italy, marched, and attacked his Rival King Philip, near Almanars, and routed his Cavalry; but, it being late in the Evening when the Action began, the Foot retired by the Favour of the Night. In this Engagement, the Allies loft Count Naffai a Avergary, and the Earl of Rachers, two of their Generals. King Philip retired under the Cammon of Lerida, and from thence to Saragafa, being closely purfued by the Allies.

Brigadier Palteney was made a Major-General; Yoke Earl of Anglefy made Vice-Treasurer and Paymafter of her Majefty's Forces in Ireland, in the room of the Lord Coninguay.

Matthew Prior, Efg. was made one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in the room of the Earl of Dartmants.

The Earl of Galaphin had the

Earl of Dortmonth.

The Earl of Goddiphin had the Staff of High-Tresfarer taken from him; and John Earl Powlet, Robert

Harley, Efq; Sir Thomas Manfel, Bart. Henry Paget, and Robert Benm, Elqrs. were conflictuted Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Robert Harley, Esq; was made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, in the room of John Smith, Eig; who was made one of the Tellers

The Earl Rivers appointed En-

King Charles obtained a complete Victory over King Philip's Forces, commanded by the Marquis De Bay, near Saragoffa. The Remains of the Spanish Army retired into Navarre. The City of Saragoffa opened her Gates to the Conqueror; and King Charles entered that City in

Triumph the same Night.

King Charles set out from Saragosta for Madrid.

Betbune surrendered to the Allies.

The Allies invested dire and St.

The Great Seal was taken from the Lord Comper; and Sir Thomas Trever; Lord Chief Juftice of the Common-Pleas, Robert Tracy, Eq; one of the Juftices of the fame Court, and Mr. Scroop, one of the Barons of the Europear in Scotland, were made Committioners of the

Great Seal.

A Proclamation for diffolying the prefent Parliament.

General Stanbope took Poffession of Madrid.

The Earl of Rocheler made Pred-dent of the Council, in the room of the Lord Semers; the Duke of Bucks Lord Steward of the Houthold, in the room of the Duke of Devon; and Henry St. Yahn, Eig; Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Beyle; the Lord Berkley of Streeton was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Loncafter; and Yohn Manley, Eig; Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General.
Sir John Leaks, Sir George Byng, George Dodington, Eiq; Poul Methon, Eiq; Sir William Drake, Bart. and John Aiflahis, Eiq; were conflicted Lords Commissioners of the

Admiralty 9 A a

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Admiralty, and the Earl of Orford 1710 Sept. was left out of the Commission.

To prevent a total Change of the Ministry, the Bank was prevailed on to interpose; and accordingly, Sir Gilbert Heatboote the Governor, Gold the Deputy Governor, with Eyles and Seawen, Two of then Directors, were introduc'd to the Queen by the Duke of Newcalle, and represented, that the public Credit could not be supported but by the old Ministry: The Imperial and Dateb Ministers also took upon them to lay before her MajeRy the difmal Confequences of a Change of her Ministers; which Affront her Majesty highly resented, and told the Dutch Envoy, She was surpris'd his Masters should take upon them to direct her what Servants the

The Parliament of Iteland address'd their Lord Lieutenant, about this Time, that they might so united with England, as Scatland was; but it feems this was not approved of by

the Court of England.

Her Majeffy granted the College of Dublin Five hundred Pounds out of her Privy Purie, for the Encouragement of that University.

A Proclamation, for a new Parliament to meet the 25th of Nowember; and another, for the elections the fixteen Peers in Scaland.

ing the fixteen Peers in Scotland.

A Proclamation, for a Thankf-giving to be observed the 7th of Monumber, for the Success of the War.

Sir Simon Harcourt was made At-torney-General again, in the room of Sir James Mountague. King Charles made his Entry into Madrid; but found none of the Grandees there to compliment him on his Success.

Upon the Decease of the Earl of Anglesey, Arthur Annessey, Biq; his Brother (who succeeded to his Honour), together with Heavy Lord Hyde, Son of the Earl of Rockeller, had jointly the Place of Vice-Treafurer, Receiver-General, and Pay-Master of her Majetty's Revenues in Ireland, vacant by the Death of the

late Earl of Anglesey, bestowed on

Sept.

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George Granville, Esq; made So-cretary of War, in the room of Mr. Walpole.

Sir Gilbert Heatbeote, Knt. elected Lord Mayor of London.

St. Venant furrender'd to the Allies.
George de la Val, Esq; appointed
Envoy Extraordinary to the King of

Portugal.

The Duke of Ormend declared Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Lord Wharton.

Sir Simon Harcourt was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Sir Edward Northry made Attorney-General again; and Robert Raymond, Esq; Solicitor-General, was knighted.

Lientenant-General Webs made

Governor of the Isle of Wight.
The Lord Windfor made Lieute-

The Lord Windfor made Lieutenant General.

John Lord Haverham, died. He was bred a Differnter, and had diffinguished himself by his Speeches in the House of Peera, and his constant Opposition to the Ministry in all Reigns.

Aire surrender d to the Allies after a Siege of two Months.

The Lord Griffin, who was taken Prisoner in the Salisbury, and lay under Sentence of Death (with which he had been often threatsed), died a natural Death in the Town.

King Charles quartered his Army in the Towns between Madrid and Toleds, in Expectation of heing joined by the Portuguese, and hoped to maintain bienfelt in Gaffile all the Winter; but the Portuguese tending to march into Castile to pain him, and King Philip having affembled a numerous Army, it was resolved to retine to Arragon; and King Charles, with a thouland Horle, set out for Barcelons, a little before his Army marched that Way.

France and Spain prohibit all Commerce with the Dusch.

Dr. Robinson conferrated Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Fisse Bishop of St. Davids.

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An Order of Council for Ships that with a thenfand Horfe, forme Days one from the Belisch to perform before, to Barcelons.

King Philip neturned again to Management of the council before the council befo came from the Baltick to perform Quarantine; and another Order was published to suppress private Lotte-

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The British Parliament met; and the Commons being directed to choose a Speaker, they elected William Bromley, Esq; and prefented him to her Majesty the same Day; and her Majefty, having approved the Choice, made a Speech to both House; wherein the recommended to them the carrying on the War in all its Parts, particularly in Spain, as the likelieft Means to procure an honour-able Peace; She therefore demanded Supplies of the sple Peace; She therefore demanded Supplies of the Commons for the enfuing Year, and defired, they would provide for the great Debt on the Navy, &c. She told them, the was resolved to support and encourage the Church of England, to preserve the British Constitution seconding to the Union, and to maintain the Induluence allowed by Law to Commons. gence allowed by Law to scrupulous Consciences; and, that all these might be transmitted to Posterity, fight of transmitted to Potterity, the would employ none but such as were heartily for the Protestant Succession in the House of Hancor, the Interest of which Family so Person could be more truly concerned for, then hereful. than herfeif.

I ne Lords and Commons, in their respective Addresses, declare their Concurrence in all her Majesty's Re-solutions mention'd in Majesty's Re-The Lords and Comfolutions mention'd in her Speech; and the Commons defired, that fle would continue her powerful Influence with all the Allies, that they might exert themselves in the cummon Cause with Resolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to theirs.

The Convocation met, and Doctor Atterbury, Dean of Carlists, was chosen Protocutor of the Lower-

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Dec.

The Torks, at the Inflance of the ing of Sweden, declare War against King of So

The Allies, having affantiled their Troops, began their affarch from the Neighbourhood of Madrid towards Arrages, King Charles being marched

with a thenfand Horfe, fome Days before, to Barcelona.

King Philip neturned again to Madrid, and met with a much kinder Reception than his Rival King Charles had the Month before.

The Case of Majorey reduced Rigs, and the whole Province of Liveries, this Year, being the most definable Part of the Stundis Duminions, while the King of Swedis nemained at Bender in the Tarritories of the Tark.

The Army of the Allies, in their March from Cashile towards Arrayon, divided themselves into two Bodies; the Garmans and Portuguese under Const. Standards with the Eaglis Forces another, the better to substit the Troops in their March, as is generally faid; but others impate it to Standards with the Eaglish Forces another, the better to substit the Troops in their March, as is generally faid; but others impate it to Standards Pride, who did not care to becommanded by Standards, with the British Troops, confishing of eight Battalious, and as many Squadross, halved at Bribags, where he was surprised the 9th by King Philips Army, which surrounded the Place: The English defended themselves with great Obstinacy till the toth in the Morning; and then having spent all their Assumunition, were funced to surrender Prisoners of War.

Count Starembergh, having Advice of the Difference of War.

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military Skill, by giving the military Skill, by giving the military Skill, by giving the military a Defeat when he was a proper to the military the military the military that the military the military that the eir Namber ; however, g that the British Tro that Morning, and not being Condition with the final! Bo Troops he had with him to pro his Victory; the Doyafter the I he continued his March toward

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ragon, without being disturbed by the סורנ Enemy; and, having withdrawn the confederate Troops out of the Gari-Dec. fons in that Kingdom, he marched afterwards into Catalonia.

Lieutenant-General Meredith, Major General Mackarency, and Brigadier Honywood, cashiered, for drinking Damnation to the present Ministry; but were permitted to sell their Regi-

ments.

The Queen fent a Letter to the Convocation, authorizing them to

enter upon Bufinefs.
'Sir James Wisbart, and George Clarke, Efq; made Lords Commili-

fioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. Methuen, and Mr. Dedington. Charles Whitworth, Eig; appointed

Ambaffador Extraordinary to Mof-

The Earl of Chington made Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all her Majesty's Forests, &c. South of Trent, in the room of the Earl of Wbarton.

Girone in Catalonia invested by the French, commanded by the Duke of Noailles.

King Charles arrived at Barcelona from Caftile.

The Electoral Prince of Hanover, the Dukes of Devon and Argyll, in-stalled Knights of the Garter.

The Queen went out of Mourning for the Prince.

Conftantine Phipps, Efq; Knighted, and made Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Her Majesty appointed the Earl of Peterborough to go to Vienna, to adjust the Differences between the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy, which had been the Oceasion of fo many unactive Campaigns on the Side

of Dauphine.
The Queen fent a Meffage to both Houses, acquainting them with the Misfortune of her Troops at Briuege, and to defire their Affiffance in remedying of it.

The Lords addressed her Majesty, affuring her, that they would give their utmost Affistance to retrieve the Misfortune of her Troops in Spain;

but, as it might have been occasioned by some preceding Mismanagement, they would use their Endeavours to discover it, so as to prevent the like for the future.

The Commons also presented an Address, affuring her Majesty, that this Disadvantage should not discourage them from using their utmost Endeavours to enable her to carry on the just and necessary War the was engaged in, and they were resolved effectually to support her in the Proon this Occasion think proper for re-

trieving the Lofs in Spain.
Charles Earl of Orrey appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the States General, and to the Council of State in the Low-Countries.

The Lords returned the Earl of Peterborough Thanks for his great Services in Spain.

Sir John Lambert, of the City of

London, Knt. a French Refugee of the City of Lyons, created a Bart.

The Duke of Argyll appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King Charles III. and Commander in Chief of her Majefty's Forces in Spain.

The Ducheis of Samerfet made Groom of the Stole, and first Lady of the Bed-Chamber to her Majesty, and Mrs. Mafbam made Privy-Purfe in the room of the Duchels of Mari-

Sir John Leake conflituted Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of Mathew Aylmer, Efg; and Sir Thomas Hardy made Rear-Admiral of the Blue

The Queen's Licence to the Convecation, authorizing them to set, and to confider of certain Heads proposed to them, was brought them by the Lord Dartmouth, for which both Houses returned her Majesty their unanimous Thanks on the 26th

Gironne furrender'd to the French. The House of Lords, taking into Confideration the Management of the War in Spain, drew up a Representation of the Miscarriages which had occasioned

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occasioned the ill Success of the Allies in that Kingdom; and first, they take notice that of 29395 Men provided for by Parliament, for the Service of the War in Spain, there were but 13759 in that Kingdom at the Battle of Almanza; and observe, that the late Ministry had greatly neglected that Service, which was of

the greatest Importance.

That the Advice of the Earl of Galway, the Lord Tyrawley, and General Stanbope, in Yanuary 1706, for an offensive War in Spain, was approved by the Ministry here, when they knew of the Design against Thoulen; and her Majesty's Name was used to support their Advice against the Opinson of King Charles, and all the other Ministers and Generals, which was the unhappy Oceasion of the Battle of Almanza, one great Cause of the Missortunes in Spain, and of the Dispositment of the Duke of Savoy's Expedition against Thoulon; and they observed, that the Earl of Peterborough, during the time he commanded in Spain, had performed many great and eminent Services; and if his Opinson had been followed in the Council of War at Valencia, the Missortunes that had happened in Spain, had probably been prevented.

The Commons also drew up a Representation to her Majesty of the State of the War; and observe, that for several Years the Service had been inlarged, and the Charges of it increased beyond the Bounds prescribed, and the Annual Supplies granted by Parliament; to which new and illegal Practice they did in a great measure ascribe the Growth of the heavy Debts that lay upon the Nation. They farther take notice of the Missapplication of the Public Money to other Putposes than the Parliament provided it; of the notorious Frauds of the Brewers who served the Navy; the leaving many Millions of the Public Money unaccounted for, and the squandering away great Sums upon the Palatinet, who were a tieless People, a Mixture of all Reli-

gions, and dangerous to the Conflitution; and they held, that those who advised the bringing them over, were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom; they represented, that the late Ministry depressed the Friends of her Majesty and the Church, and preferred only Men of licentious and impious Principles; and that, if her Majesty had not displaced them, irreparable Mischief must have accrued to the Public.

The Commons also represent the Neglects of the Commissioners for Victualing the Navy, particularly in suffering the Brewers to defraud the Public in the following Instances:

That Themas Ridge, Esq. Member of Parliament for Portimonth, having contracted to furnish \$513 Tom of Boar on his own Account. and 2704

That Toomar Ridge, Efq; Member of Parliament for Portforest, having contracted to furnish 5313 Tons of Beer on his own Account, and 2704 Tons in Partnership with Dires, and received Bills for the Whole, delivered but 3313 on the first, and 1269 on the latter Contract.

out 3313 on the first, and 1269 on the latter Controll.

Player, another Brewer at Perifments, instead of 7724 Tons, had delivered but 4164; Rolfe, instead of 2782, had delivered but 1102; and Best, Tylburs, and Kelly, three other Brewers, had committed the like Frauds.

It feems, the Captains and Purfers of the Ships agreed to take fo much short of what the Government allow'd the several Ships Companies; in Confideration whereof, the Brewer allow'd the Captain and Purfer a Sum of Money, and put the rest in his Pocket; the Purfer giving him a Receipt for the Whole: And this Practice had been compived at by the late Ministry some Years.

The Commons having ordered a Committee to confider of the great Want of Churches in and about the Cities of London and Wofminfler; the Lower House of Convocation ordered a Committee to return the House of Commons their Thanks, for the affectionate Regard they had shewn to the established Church in this Master.

Monf. Boilean died, An. Rtat.

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The Lord Raby made Ambassador to the States General, in the room of

A Proclamation for a Fast, to be observed the 28th Instant.

The Abbot De la Bourlie, comonly called the Marquis of Guifcard, Brother to Count Guifeard, a General in the French Service, being under Examination before a Committee of Council, at the Cockpit, for corre-fooding with France, stabbed Mr. Harley, one of the Council, with a Penknife; but the Knife, lighting Penknite; but the Knite, lighting upon a Rib, inapped in two. Hereupon all the Committee drew their 
Swords, and wounded Guifard in 
ieveral Places; and, being committed 
to Newgate, he died there the 17thThis Affaffin had been employed in 
the English Service ieveral Years, 
and at this time had a Pension allowed him from the Crown.

The Speaker of the Commons acquainted the House, that Mr. Prolecutor of the Lower House of Convocation had delivered him a Scheme of the Number of the Churches, Chapels, and Meetinghouses in twenty-seven Parishes, where additional Churches users where additional Churches were judged to be most wanted, together with a probable Calculation of the Number of Families and Souls within

those several Paris

Both Houses addressed her Majesty, claring their Concern for the vildeclaring their Concern for the var-lainous Attempt made upon the Per-fon of Mr. Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the Marquis of Guif-card, a Franch Papift; and faid, they believed, that Mr. Harley's Fidelity and Zeal for her Majeity's Service had drawn upon him the Hatre d of all the Abettors of Popery and Fac-tion; and that they would defend her Majefty, and those employed by her, against all open and secret Attempts of her Enemies; and concluded, defiring she would cause all Papists to remove from the Cities of London and Westminster.

A Proclamation for all Papists to

remove from the Cities of London and

Westminster.

Alls paffed this Seffion, 9 Anna. 1710.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be raifed by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of

An Act to oblige Ships, coming from Places infected, more effectu-

ally to perform their Quarantine.

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of

the Year 1711.

An Act for fecuring the Free

of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to fit in the House of Commons.

An Act for reviving, continuing and appropriating certain Duties upon several Commodities to be exported, several Commodities to be exported, and certain Duties upon Coals to be water-born, and carried Coeft-wife; and for granting further Duties upon Candles for thirty-two Years, to raise 1,500,000 h by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1711; and for suppressing such unlawful Lotteries, and such Insurance-Office.

Offices, as are thereis mentioned.

An Act for easiling and obliging the Bank of England, for the Time therein mentioned, to exchange all Exchequer-bills for ready Money up-on Demand; and to difable any Peron Demand; and to difable any Perfon to be Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director, of the Bant of England, and a Director of the EastIndia Company, at the fame time.

An Act to repeal the Act 3d and
4th of her Majefty's Reign, intimled,
An Act for probibiting all Trade and
Commerce with France, fo for as it
relates to the prabibiting the Importation of French Wines.

An Act for eltablishing a General
Post-Office for all her Majesty's Dominions, and for fettling a weekly
Sum out of the Revenues thereof,
for the Service of the War, and other
her Majesty's Occasions.

An Act for laying certain Duties
upon Hides and Skins tanned, tawed,
ot

or dreffed, and upon Vellum and Parchment, for the Term of thirty-two Years, for profecuting the War, and other her Majesty's most neces-fary Occasions.

An Ast for laying a Duty upon

Hops.
The Parliament gave fix millions fix hundred thousand Pounds for the Service of the current Year.

An Act for taking, examining and flating the public Accounts of

and staing the public Accounts of the Kingdom.

An Act for the better preventing, of excessive and deceitful Gaming.

An Act for making more effectual an Act of the futty-third Year of the Reign of Queen Elimaters, intituded, An Act concerning the Afface of Fuel, to far as it relates to the Afface of Billes. tes to the Affin of Billet.

An Aft to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy Councillor in the Execution of his Office to be Felony

Execution of his Office to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

As Act for the Prefervation of White and other Pine-trees growing in her Majerty's Calender of Nep-Hamphire, the Majeringer-Bay, and Providence of Main, Rheile-Ifland, and Previdence Plantation, the Natagories Comments. and Province of Main, Rhode-Illand, and Providence Plantation, the Na≥agan∫at Country, or King's Provinte, and Gonnellicat in Now-England, and New-York and New-Yorfey, in disorica, for the Mailing her Ma-

An AR so render more effectual an AR made in the fixth Your of her prefent Majelly, inclinied, An AR to repeal a Claufe in an AB of the to repeal a Claufe in an AB of the fewenth Year of the Reign of his late Majelly, for amending Highways, which against Wagganira and abort to draw with a Pale between the Wheel-burfes, or with inable Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with fix Horfes, or abor Banfts, omaph up Hills. An Ad to re

Hills.

An Act to enable her Majesty to treat the Site of the Castle of Srow Parcel of her Duchy of Coronall) for ninety-nine Years, for the Ule or Benefit of the County of Danes.

An Act for rendering the Proceedings upon Write of Mandanist, and

Informations in the Nature of a Que. Warrante, mose speedy and effectual; and for the more safe trying and determining the Rights of Offices and Franchics in Corporations and Bospeeds.

Franchifes in Constrations and Boroughs.

An Act for making good Deficiencies, and fatisfying the public Debta; and for erecting a Consporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Reas; and for the Encouragement of the Fiftery; and for Liberty to trade in unwrought Iron with the Subjects of Spain; and to repeal the Acts for registring Scamen.

An Act for granting to her Me.

registring Seamen.

An Act for granting to her Majudy several Dusies upon Crals, for
building sixy new Churches in and
about the Cities of London and
Westminster, and Suburbe thursess,
and other Purposes therein measur-

An Aft for licenting and regulating Hackney-casches and Chairs; and for changing certain new Duties on flampt Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, and on Cards and Dice, and on the Exportation of Rock-fait for Ireland; and for fecuring thereby, and by a weekly Payment out of the Post Office, and by several Duties on Hides and Skins, a yearly Fond of 186,670 L. for thirty-two Years, to be applied to the Satisfaction of such Orders as are therein mentioned, to the Contributers of any Sum, not exceeding two Millions, to be saifed for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions.

An Aft for Raisef of the Creditors and Proprietars of the Company of

Mine-seventurers, by establishing a Method for fertling the Differences extreme the Company and their Operators, and for making them, in order to an effectival working the Mines of the faid Company. and Propri of the faid Co

of the feld Company,

An Act for making the Act of the
fifth Year of her Majerty's Reign,
for the better Preferention of the Game, perpetual, and for m

As Act for the better Prefered and Improvement of the Fiftery of in the River Thomas, and for a

After

March

lating and governing the Company of Fishermen of the faid River. An Act for the Encouragement of

Trade to America.

An Act to diffolve the present, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-owners, Lightermen, Mafters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in prejudice of the Navigation Trade, and Mannethe Navigation, Trade, and Manu-factures, of this Kingdom, and for

the further Encouragement of the

Coal-trade.

An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the first Year of her Majetty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the working up the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton and Iron Manusactures of this Kingdom.

1701.

14

7 April

20 O. S.

The Queen recommended to the Commons the carrying on the Defign of building more Churches in London

and Westminster. 6 April

The Commons refolved, that, in and about London and Westminster, fifty new Churches were necessary to he erected for the Reception of all fuch as are of the Communion of the Church of England, computing 4750 Souls to each Church; and, on the 9th Infant, they attended her Ma-jefty with an Address, declaring their Opinion, that the Want of Churches had contributed to the increasing Schifm and Irreligion; and that therefore they should not fail to do their Parts towards supplying that Defect, notwithstanding the expensive

War they were engaged in.
Lewis, the Dauphin of France, died of the Small Pox, in the fiftieth Year of his Age; whereupon the Title of Dauphin was given to his eldeft Son the Duke of Burgundy.

Joseph, Emperor of Germany, died at Vienna, of the Small-Pox.

The Queen sent a Message to the Houses of Parliament, acquainting them with the Death of the Emperor

Joseph; and that the had agreed with the States General, to use all the Interest she had for the Election of King Charles III. to the Imperial

Dignity.

Whereupen both Houses attended her Majesty, with an Address of Thanks, for endeavouring to promote thanks, for endeavouring to promote thanks.

Mr. Harley, at his coming into a6 Apr. the House of Commons, was congratulated on his Recovery by the Speaker, in the Name of the House.

A Treaty of Pacification was figned between the Imperial Minificia and the Hungarian Malcontents. Laurence Earl of Rockefor, Pre-

fident of the Council, died. "He was second Son of Edward Earl of Cla-rendon, Lord Chancellor of England.

The Duke of Bedford and the Earl

of Barb both died of the Small-Pox this Month.

Sir Hovenden Walker, with a Fleet of Men of War and Transports, feven Regiments, and a Battalion of Marines on board, commanded by Brigadler Hill, fet fail for New-Englandy in order to make an Attempt on the French Settlements of Canada in America

Sir Cholmley Dering, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Kent, being killed by a Piffel-ball in a Duel with Mr. Thembill, occasioned the bringing in a Bill against Duelling ; but it did not pass.

Robert Harby, Esq; Chancellor of

of Wigners in Com. Hereford, Earlof Oxford, and Earl Mortimer.

The Earls of Orkney and Portmore,
and Thomas Erle, Eig; made Gene-

rais of Foot.

The Earl of Oxford was conflituted Lord High-Treasurer of Great Bri-

Sir Ibomat Franklyn, and John Evelyn,

711	Evelyn, Efq; conflituted Post-Maf-	The Fleet fent to reduce the French Settlements in Canada, arriv'd at	1711
fune	Robert Benfon, Elg; made Chan-	Boston in New England.  A Commission was granted to take	
1.	cellor, and Under Treasurer of the	in Subscriptions for the South-Sea	27
12	Earl Poulet made Lord Staward of	Company, and four Millions of Me-	173
	the Houshold; the Duke of Bucks	ney were subscribed in a few Days.	1
	conflituted President of the Council; Henry Paget, Esq; made Captain of	Thomas Wentworth, Lord Raby, created Viscount Wentworth, and	19
	the Yeomen of the Guards, in the	Earl of Strafford in Com. Eber.	4 848
	room of the Lord Townsbend.	James Druglas, Duke of Queens-	6 701
1	The Queen made a Speech to both	berry and Dever, one of her Ma-	
1	Houses, and thanked them, that they had fully made good the Affu-	jefty's Principal Secretaries of State, died, and was succeeded in the first	6-16
	rances they had given her at the Be-	Title by his eldeft Son James ; and	S. Prop. S.
1	ginning of the Seffions; and the	in the fecond by his fecond Son	
a	thank'd the Commons particularly	Charles, Marquis of Beverly.	Berlin B
	for the Supply they had granted for	The Port of Arleus taken by the	12
	building fifty new Churches; and for their Supplies for the Service of the	Allies; and setaken by the French	N. S.
	War, which, the took Notice, were	The Convocation of Ireland were	
	greater than had been ever granted to	this Year affembled with the Parlia-	185 S. C.
	any Prince in one Seffion; and the	ment, and refler'd to their antient	Mary Land
	expressed her Satisfaction in their having provided for the great Debt	Rights; upon which Occasion they drew up an Address of Thanks to	205.1
	of the Navy, by the Sourb-Sea	her Majesty.	0.0
	Scheme. Then the Parliament was	The Prince of Naffau, Stadtholder	14
	prorogued to the 1cth of July.	of Frifeland drowned, as he was fer-	N. S.
14	Prince Engene detach'd fifty Squa- drons, and twelve Battalions from the	rying over the River Amer, near Maerdyle, in his Coach.	
	Grand Army in Flanders, to rein-	The Duke of Marlborough, with	5 Aug
	force the Imperialifts upon the Rbine,	the Grand Army, paffed the French	N. S.
	the French giving out, that they	Lines at Arleux and Bac a Bacheul,	
	would penetrate into Bavaria again.	without Opposition.  The Allies invested Bouchain.	13
20	The Lord Clermont, and his Bro- ther Captain Middleton, Sons of the	and the 23d the Trenches were	1000
	Earl of Middleton, who were taken	opened.	1
	on Board the Salifbury, in the Expe	A great Contest happened between	1 4
	dition against Scotland, were admitted	the Houses of Lords and Commons in	1944 23
	to Bail, after a close Confinement in the Tower for above three Years.	Ireland about this time, concerning Revolution Principles; and they pre-	WAS !
21	After a Battle of three Days be-	fented Addresses to her Majesty, con-	E1531
	tween the Turks and the Mofeovites,	taining fevere Reflections on one	
	in which the Turks had the Advan-	another.	3 3 2 3
	tage, a Peace was concluded between them, wherein it was flipulated, that	The Portuguese enter into a pri-	ot
	the King of Sweden should have free	French and Spaniards.	
	Paffage to his Dominions thro' Mof	The Government of Ireland dif-	18
	copy; and that the Mofcovites thould	approving the Election of Alderman	l'es
	yield up Aforb, and all the Places they possess'd on the Black Sea, to	Thomas Quinn, who was cholen Mayor of Dublin, that City petitioned	1
	the Turks.	the Queen to have him confirmed	
23	A Proclamation iffued, for putting	but their Petition was rejected, and	
7	in Execution the late Act, for effa-	they were obliged to proceed to the	
	blishing a General Post-Office for all	Choice of another.	1 -
	her Majesty's Dominions.	. The	0

20 Aug.

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3 Sept.

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The Queen fent a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the State of Religion; wherein the requires his Affistance in suppressing Infidelity and Profaneness by the enforcing the Ecclesiaftical Laws and Canons, and by exhorting the Clergy to lead exemplary Lives: She also recommended Catechizing, the encou-raging the Charity-Schools, frequent Vifitations and Confirmations; and that he would confider wherein the Discipline of the Church was defective, that it might be remedied in

Convocation.

Monfieur Mesnager, Deputy of the Council of Commerce in France, came over into England about this time, with Proposals of Peace.

Eight of the Transports of Sir Hovenden Walker's Fleet, with \$00

Officers and Soldiers, were caft away in the River St. Laurence; whereto New-England.

Edward Villiers, Earl of Jurfey, Lord Chamberlain of her Majetty's Houshold, and Ambassador to the States General, died; and was fuc-ceeded by his eldeft Son William.

The Lord Washington Shirley, Baron Ferrers, created Viscount Tamsports, and Earl Ferrers.
Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Keeper
of the Great Seal, created Bason
Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt, in

Com. Oxon

Dr. Rebinfer, Bishop of Brifol, was made Lord Privy-Seal, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle, who was killed by a Fall from his

William Lord Dartmust created Viscount Lewisbam, in the County of Kent, and Earl of Dartmust.
Charles Boyle, Earl of Orress in Ireland, created Baron Boyle of Marston, in Com. Samerses in Eng-

The French burnt feveral Portuguese Men of War in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro in Boasil, took the Town of St. Schoftien, and brought away the Value of seven Millions of Li-

Bouchain furrender'd to the Allies, 1711 the Garifon being made Prifoners of 12 Sep

1711 Nov.

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War. King Charles embarked at Bareelona, and was convoyed by the confederate Flects, commanded by Admiral Jennings, to Vade, experting
to be cholen Emperor: He arrived at
Vade the 7th of Officiar, where he
landed the 12th, and the next Day
came to Milas. came to Milan

Proposals of Peace were made by Mr. Mejnager to the Court of Great Britain, on the Part of France; and on the 9th of Officer they were communicated to the Allies. Sir Robert Beachcroft, Knt. elected

Lord Mayor of London.

Marshal Tallard, who had been Prisoner in England ever fince the Battle of Blankein, was permitted to go to France four Months upon his Parole.

The Reverend Mr. Higgins being refented by the Grand Jury of Dates, as a common Diffurber of the lin, as a common Diffurber of the Peace, the Privy Council of Ireland took upon them the Examination of the Matter; and finding it only the Effect of Whiggift Malice, acquitted him, and continued him in the Committion of the Peace; and this Day the Lower-House of Convocation, of which he was a Member, drew up a Declaration, shewing that the Behaviour of Mr. Higgins had been agreeable to the Character of the Issued Function of a Clergyman; and that both in his life and Dockrine he had upon all Occasions shewn himself to be a good Christian, and a loyal Subject. Sir Hovendes Walber and Brigadier Hill, with the Fleet of Men of War and Transports, returned to Porsements from 'their Expedition to Canada; and on the 15th Instant the Admiral's Ship the Edgar was secidentally blown up with 400 Seamen, and several other People on Board, all the Officers being allore.

King Charles III. of Spain elected Emperor of Germany at Francisco, by the Name of Charles VI.

Bibye Lake of the Middle-Temple, London, Efficence of Charles VI. lin, as a common Diffurber of the Peace, the Privy Council of Ireland

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Dec.

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the Confequence be what it would.

The Emperor fent a Letter to the States-General to diffusde them from entring into a Treaty of Peace; the Dutch however agreed with her Majeffy to treat with France.

Mr. Secretary Sr. John notified to the Foreign Ministers at London, that her Majeffy had pitched upon the City of Usrachs for the Place of Congress; and that the Conferences would begin the 1st of January, O. S. and her Majeffy wrote Letters to all the Allies to invite them to the Congress. greß.

The Baron Bothmer, Envoy Ex-traordinary of Hancoor, delivered a Memorial to one of the Scenetaries of State against her Majesty's entring into a Treaty of Pesce with France. Mrs. Jane Schrimshows died in the Holpital in Rojemary - Lane near Tower-Hill, in the 127th Year of her Am.

Holpital in Rolemary - Lane near Tower-Hill, in the 127th Year of her Age.

The Parliament of Great Britain met, and her Majerly made a Speech to both Houses; wherein she acquainted them, that, Natwish sanding the Acts of these that delight in War, both Time and Place were appointed for the opening the Treaty of a General Peace; but that the best way to have this Treaty effectual, was so make an early Provision for the Campaign; and therefore the desired of the Commons the Supplies for the next Year's Service; and, as the had had their chearful Conturrence in carrying on this long and chargeable War, she assume herfelf as true Protestant or good Subject would envy Britain or her', the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the same by a just and honourable Peace; and concluded with recommending to them Usanimity, that the Enemy might not think them a People divided among

During the Emperor's Stay at Milan he received Advice of the Proposals of Peace offered by the Franch, and wrote to the Princes of the Empire to dissuade them from complying with them, or sending their Ministers to the Treaty, which he was determined not to do himself, he faid, let the Consequence be what it would.

The Emperor sent a Letter to the States-General to dissuade them from entring into a Treaty of Peace; the Dutch however agreed with her Majesty to treat with France.

Mr. Secretary St. Jobs notified to

Clause to that Effect in theirs.

The Commons presented her Majesty with their Address of Thunks for her Speech, and affured her they had an entire Considence in her Widdom and Goodness in settling the Terms of Prace; and that they should take all possible Care to preserve that Unanimity her Majesty had recommended, and use their utmost Endeavours to disappoint as well the Arts and Designs of these who for private Views may delight in War. private Views may delight in V as the Hopes the Esemy might valuely entertained of receiving vantage from any Division amo my might h

With this Address her Maj hew'd great Satisfaction in h wer': But to that of the Lor adviced that no Peace thould be n without the France giving up S and the Wigh-Indier; the faid, fould be farry any one could thin would not do her among to rec mould not do ber strong to more the Spain and the West-Indies from the

Spain of Bourboa.

Walter Calverley, of Calverle
the County of Tork, Ray on

Bart.

A Proclamation iffued for a public Fast to be observed the 16th of January, for a Bleffing on the insended Treaty of Pusce.

Mr. Lockers, from the Commissioners of the public Accounts, made a Report of some undue Practices they had discovered in their Examination relating to the Affairs of the Arms; wire. That the Duke of Mar Baraugh had taken to his own Use, of the Person he contracted with for the

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Dec.

the Soldiers Bread, 63,319 1. and upwards: That he had refer ved to himfelf allo two and an half per Cent.
out of the Pay of the foreign Troops,
amounting to 460,061 /. in all
523,380 /. being public Money, and
which he had never accounted for; and that he had allowed his Secretary Mr. Cardonnel to receive of the Contractors 500 Gold Ducats on the figning of every Contract; and Mr. Sweet, the Deputy Pay-mafter in Holland, to deduct one per Cent. for all the Money to be paid the Contractors for Bread.

That Robert Walpole, Efq; when he was Secretary of War, received of the Contracters for Forage in Scotland, to his own Use, 500 Guineas, and a Note for 500 more: That Sir David Dalrymple had 200 Guineas of the Seess Contractors: And that the Earl of Leven, Commander in Chief in Scotland, received 100 l. per

Annum of them.

The Privy Seal was delivered to Sir George Beaumont, Bart. Robert By-erley, and Edevard Nicholas, Eigrs. Commissioners for executing that Office, in the Absence of the Bishop of Bristol, who was made one of the Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Peace.

Her Majesty, by her Writ, called to the House of Lords James Lord Compton, eldest Son to the Earl of Nerthampton, and Charles Lord Bruce, eldest Son to the Earl of

Aylesbury.

Upon the Representation of the Commons of the public Money the Duke of Marlborough had converted to his own Use, her Majesty was pleased to turn the Duke out of all his Places, as the Duchess had been before out of hers. The Places they both held, at a moderate Computation, amounted to 62,325 l. per Ann, befides what he made by the Contracts for the Soldiers Bread; by the two and an half per Gent. he deducted out of the Pay of the foreign Troops; and befides the Prefents he received from the Emperor, the States General, the King of Prufts, the Elector

of Hanover, and other Princes; and by Safe-guards, which last was no inconsiderable Article: Nor is Blenbeim Caftle, and the Effate at Woodflock, reckoned in this Account.

Robert Waipole, Eig; and Mr. Cardonnel, were expelled the House of Commons, for their Breach of

Truft, in converting the public Mo-ney to their own Uses.

Her Majesty created the following Peers, viz. George Hay. Elq; one of the four Tellers of the Receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer, Baron Hay of Pedevardin in the County of Hereford. The Right Honourable Thomas

Lord Viscount Windfor in the King dom of Ireland, Baron Mountjoy of the Isle of Wight in the County of

Southampton.
The Right Honourable Honry Pa ger, Efq; Son and Heir apparent of the Right Honourable William Lord Baron Burton of Burton in the County of Stafford.
The Right Honourable Sir Thomas

Manfel of Margan, in the County of Glamorgan, Burt. Baron Manfel of Margam, in the County of Gla-mergan aforefaid.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, of Wolla-ton, in the County of Nottingham, Bart. Baron Middleton of Middleton,

in the County of Warwick

The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Trever, Knt. Chief Juffice of her Majefty's Court of Common-Pleas, Baron Trever of Brombam, in the

County of Bedford.

George Granville, of Stow, in the County of Cornwall, Eig; Baron Lanfdown of Biddiford, in the

County of Devon.

Samuel Massam, of Oater, in the County of Essex, Esq; Baron Massam of Oater, in the County of Essex. aforefaid.

Thomas Foley, of Whitley, in the County of Worcester, Eig; Baro

Foley of Kidderminster, Eig; Baron Foley of Kidderminster, in the faid County of Worcester. And Allen Batburst, of Battlesden, in the County of Bedford, Eig; Baron Batburst of Battlesden, in the County of Bedford aforesaid.

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7711 Jan.

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The Duke of Ormand was conftituted Captain-General of all her Majesty's Forces in Great Britain, and Colonel of the first Troop of Guards.

The Duke of Northumberland was mode Captain of the first Troop of

Horfe-Guards.

The Earl Rivers made Master-General of the Ordnance, and Coloail of the Regiment of Blue Horfe, in the room of the Duke of Northumberland.

Prince Eugene of Savey arrived in England from the Emperor, to endeavour to divert the Queen from entering into a Treaty of Peace.

The Duke of Beaufort made Captain of the Band of Pentioners, in the room of the Duke of St. Albans.

Brigadier Hill, Brother to the Brigadier Hill, Brother to the Lady Masham, made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the room of Lieutenant-General Cadogan.

The Duke of Samerfer removed from the Place of Master of the

Her Majesty, being indisposed, sent Messages to both Houses, acquainting them, that her Plenspotentiaries were arrived at Urrecht, and had begun to concert the most proper Ways of procuring a just Satisfaction to all the Allies; and that they might dependupon her Majerly's communicating to her Parliament the Terms of Peace, before they thould be concluded; and the World might now fee how groundless those malicious Reports were of heatstating of a separate Peace.

The Meffages to each House were the fame; only, in that to the Lords, her Majefly recommended to their Confideration the Hardhip the Scots Peers lay under, in being incapaci-tated to be Peers of Great Britain; and defired their Advice in feetling that Affair to the Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom. It had been ad-judged by the House of Peers, in the Case of Duke Hamilton, whom the Queen had created Duke of Brandon, that no Scots Peer, created a Peer fince the Union, could fit in Parlia-

ment, tho' the Queen was at Libert to increase the Prerage of England as the faw fit, and confequently to make a greater Majority of English Peers in the House of Lords, than there was at the Time of the Union.

The Commissioners of the General Assembly in Scotland also drew up an Address to her Majesty, setting forth, That, by the Act for the Union of the two Kingdoms, all the Acts for fecuring the Protestant Re-ligion, and Presbyterian Government, in Scotland, were ratified and con firmed, as effential and fundamental Conditions of the Union, even bethey were greatly surprised and afflict-ed therefore, that a Bill should be brought in for the allowing a bound-less Toleration in Scotland, which threatened the Overthrow of their Church, and gave a Licence to all manner of Errors and Blasphemies; and therefore conjure her Majefty to make use of her Authority to prevent the passing of it. But her Majerty, thinking a Toleration in the North as reasonable as in the South Part of the Island, did not think fit to inter-

She concluded both Messages with defiring they would find a Remedy for suppressing false and scandalous Libels.

Robert Walpele, Eigs (a Member of the House of Commons, and late Treasurer of War) was committed to the Tenuer, for corrupt Practice in Payment of the Troops in Scotland.

There was found in a plowed Field in the Parish of Stungfold near Wood.

flock in Oxfordbire, an intire telled-lated Roman Pavement, 35 Feet in Length, and an in Breadth, com-poled of little square Stones of the posed of little square Stones of the Bigness of Dice, of several Colours, and disposed in a regular Order. This Pace appeared to have been made upwards of 1400 Years.

The Commons voted, That the Two and an half per Cent. which the Duke of Mariborough deducted from the Soldiers Pay for Bread and Forage, was public Money, and on his

29 N. S.

g Feb.

Jan. 26

The new Emperor arrived at Vienna from Frankfort.

The Counters of Sunderland, and 27

The Counters of Sunariana, and the Lady Rialton, Daughters to the Duke of Marlborough, refigned their Places as Ladies of the Bed-chamber.

The Archbishop of Tuam, and Sir Confiantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, confituted Lords Justices of that Kingdom, in the Abience of the Duke of Commend. the Duke of Ormand.

William Stewart, Efg; made General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of her Majefty's Forces in Ireland, during the Absence of the Duke of Ormond.

The first general Conference was held between the Plenipotentiaries at Utracht. It was opened by the Lord Bishop of Briffel, first Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with a Speech fuitable to the Occasion.

The Royal Affent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a Land-tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1712.

the Year 1712.

An Act for preserving the Protestant Religion, by better securing the Church of England as by Law established; and for confirming the Toleration granted to Protestant Differences by an Act, intituded, An Act for exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects differential from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws; and for supplying the Desects thereof; and for the further securing the Protestant Succession, by requiring the Practifers of the Law in North Britain to take the Oaths, and subscribe the Declathe Oaths, and fubferibe the Declaration therein mentioned.

An Act for charging and continu-ing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1712; and for applying Part of the Coinage Duties to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coined, and to pay for the recoining the old Money in Scotland.

An Act for fettling the Precedence

to be accounted for; and that the deducting it was illegal and unwarrantable.

The new Emperor arrived at Vi-

Cambridge.

An Act to repeal the Act of the feventh Year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for naturalizing features Protestants (except what reforeign Protestants (except what re-lates to the Children of her Majesty's natural-been Subjects born out of her Majesty's Allegiance).

The French Plenipotentiaries de-livered in their Proposals at the Con-grefs at Utrechs, which were filed,

greis at Utrecht, which were filled, A particular Explication of the Offers of France for a general Peace.

The Dauphiness of France, Maria-Adelaide of Savoy, died at Verfailles, of the Meazles, attended with a malignant Fever; and the Dauphin of France her Husband (lately filled Duke of Burgandy) died on the 18th, of the same Difference.

The House of Lord attended the

12 N.S

Duke of Burgundy) died on the agen, of the fame Differaper.

The House of Lords attended the Queen with an Address, representing their Indignation at the dishonourable Treatment of her Majesty by Brance, in proposing to asknowlege her Title to the Crown, no sooner than when the Peace should be figned; and expressing also their Resentment at the Terms of Peace offered by Prance; renewing their Promises to stand by her with their Lives and Fertunes; if the would continue the War.

To which Address her Majesty only answered, That she thanked them for the Zeal they had expressed for her Honour, and for the Assistances they gave of assisting her.

for her Honour, and for the Affirances they gave of affiding her.

The Duke of Ormod was confituted General of all her Majefty's
Fortes at home and abroad.

The Royal Afficit was given to an
Act as peavent the diffurning those
of the Epifeopal Communion in Secland in the Exercise of their religious
Worship 5 and to repeal an Act passed
in Sectional, intituled, An Act against
irregular Baptisms and Marriages.

The Commons attended her Majesty with a Representation, ficting
the Hardhips the Allies had put upon England in carrying on this War.

They

They shew first, that the Expence of England in the Braining of the War amounted to but about three millions feven hundred thousand Pounds, but was now increased to fix millions nine hundred thousand Pounds, and upwards, by being ob-liged to supply the Deficiencies of her Allies: That the States General were frequently deficient two thirds of the frequently deficient two thirds of the Queta of Shipping they stipulated to provide, which not only increased the Charge of the English, but was the Occasion of great Damage to the Royal Navy, and the Destruction of the Merchants Ships, which were destroyed for went of Convoys, the English Men of War being employed in other Services and that the Dutch in other Service: And that the Dutch had also been deficient in the Netherhad also been deficient in the Netberlands upwards of 20,000 Men of their
Quota of Troops: That the whole
Burden of the War almost, in Spain
and Portugal, had, of late, been
thrown upon the English: The
Dutch had every Year lessened their
Troops in Spain and Portugal; and
the Emperor, who was most nearly
concerned, had no Troops at all in
Pay there, till the last Year of the
War, and then but one lingle Regiment: That, on the contrary, the
English did not only maintain oo,000
Men in the Spanish War, but the
Charges of the Shipping only employed in that Service, amounted to above
eight Millions Sterling: And, in short,
that England had expended in the that England had expended in the War, beyond its Quota, above nine-teen Millions of Money; all which the late Ministry had not only connived at, but, in many Inflances, contrived and encouraged, upon pri-vate Views: That the greater our Success had been, the heavier had been the Burden on the Part of England; and that new Dominions were daily conquered for the Allies, while they abared their Share of the Expence; and it could not be expected they should ever be meany of inlarge-ing their Territories at the Charge of England, especially when even the Revenues of the conquered Countries Vol. II.

11

were not applied to the carrying on the War.

That, though Britain had borne as great a Share of the War as the whole Confederacy, no Advantages had been flipulated for her; but, on the contrary, the late Barrier Treaty with the Dutch was defiructive to our Trade; and the putting Newport, and other Places in Flanders, into their Hands, made the Trade of the English to the Natherlands precarious; and the Strength of that Country, which Britain had fo largely contributed to reduce, might hereafter be employed against Britain itself.

And they resolved, That the Lord Townsbend, who negotiated the Barrier Treaty with the Datch, and all others, who advised the ratifying it, were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.

Upon this Representation, the Queen ordered the Earl of Strafford to notify to the States, that, unless they made up their Quota of Troops in the Netberlands, her Majesty would reduce the Number of the British Troops there.

British Troops there.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Allies at Utrache delivered in their respective specific Demands to the French Plenipotentiaries; and infilted, that the Franch should give a specific Answer in Writing to the specific Demands of the Allies: But this the Franch refused; and proposed to treat verbally of the Matters remaining in Difference between them; which the Beitish Plenipotentiaries at length agree to.

Prince Eureme had his Audience of Leave. Her Majeffy presented him with a Sword of the Value of 5000 s. But, it feems, he could not prevail upon her to continue the War any longer at her own Expense, or induce her to believe his Maffer would contribute more to it, than he had done.

Her Majesty issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 200 L to any one that should discover a Molect.

R

1711 March

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March

These were a fort of mischievons Animals, that, at this time, insested the Streets of London, and diverted themselves with maining, wounding and abusing every one they met in the Night-time. They seemed in the Night-time. They feemed to be of the Order of those Knights,

who manifest their Valour chiefly in 7 1711 ftorming of Taverns, and breaking of Windows; only a little more fanguine, having many of them b trained up to Blood from their Cradles.

#### 1712.

26 Mar.

George Earl of Northampton made | Constable of the Tower of London.

5 April

The following General Officers were nominated to ferve under the Duke of Ormand in Flanders; wiz. Henry Lumley, Esq; General of the Horse, Earl of Orkney General of the Foot. Lieutenants General of the Horse, Cornelius Wood, Charles Ross, Esqrs. General of the Dangoons, Earl of Stairs. Lieutenants General of the Foot, Henry Withers, Esq. of the Foot, Henry Withers, Esq. Lord North and Grey. Majors General of Horse, George Kellum, Charles Syburgh, Esqrs. Majors General of Foot, Gilbert Primrose, Joseph Sabine, William Evans, Esqrs. Earl of Orrery. Brigadiers of Horse,

Knappier, Panton, George Presson, Esgrs. Brigadiert of Foot, Richard Sutton, Henry Durell, Rich. Russel, Henry Morison, John Corbet, Esgrs. And Lieutenant General Cadogan also served under his Grace this

Campaign.
The Duke of Ormand, accompanied

by several of the Nobility and Persons of Quality, set out for Flanders. Louis - Maria - Teresa, youngest Daughter to the late King James, died at St. Germains in France, in the 19th Year and 11th Month of her Age. She was a Princes juffly effected for her Wit, Piety, and all the Qualities worthy of her high

The Upper House of Convocation acknowleged the Validity of Lay-Baptism, which the Lower House emed to deny, and occasioned a Dispute between them.

The Royal Affent was given to an Act for laying several Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in Great Bri-

tain, or imported into the fame, and upon chequered and striped Linens and Stuffs printed, painted, or stained; and upon several kinds of stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper; and upon certain printed Papers, Pamphlets, and Advertisements, for raising the Sum of 1,800,000 l, by way of a Lottery, towards her Maway of a Lottery, towards her Ma-jefty's Supply; and for licenfing an additional Number of Hackneychaits; and for charging certain Stocks of Cards and Dice; and for better fecuring her Majefly's Duties to arife in the Office for fampt Duties, by Licences for Marriages, and otherwise; and for Relief of Persons who have not claimed their Lottery-Tickets; and for borrowing Money upon Stock (Part of the Capital of the South-Sea Company), for the Ufe of the Public.

An Act for inlarging the Time given to the Commissioners appoin by her Majefty, pursuant to an Act for granting to her Majefty several Duties on Coals, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned; and also for give-ing the said Commissioners further

ing the faid Commissioners further Powers for better effecting the same; and for appointing Monies for rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Marg Woolnoth, in the City of London.

An Act for better collecting and recovering the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at Graenwoich, and for the further Benefit thereof; and for the preserving her Majesty's Harbour-moorings.

An Act to restore the Patrons to their antient Rights of presenting Ministers

May

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12 N. S.

22 May

May

Ministers to the Churches vacant in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An Act for repealing Part of an Act passed in the Parliament of Scorland, intituled An AR for discharge-

ing the Yale Vacance.

ing the Yale Vatance.

An Act for repealing a Clause in the Statute made in the 21st Year of the Reign of King Yames I. intituled, An Ast for the further Description of a Bankrupt, and for Relief of Creditors against such as shall become Bankrupts, and for instituting corporal Punishment upon the Bankrupts, in some special Cases, and for the Explanation of the Laws relating to Bankruptcy, in case of Partnership.

An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances,

preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to ferve in

Parliament.

An Act for regulating, improving and encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of mixt or medly Broad-cloth, and for the better Payment of the

Poor employed therein.

An Act to give further Time for intolling such Leases granted from the Crown, as have not been intolled within the respective Times therein limited; and for making the Plead-ing of Deeds of Bargain and Sale in-rolled, and of Fee-farm Rents, more

An Act for reviving and continuing feveral Acts therein mentioned; for the preventing Mischiefs which may happen by Fire; for building and repairing County Gaols; for exempting Apothecaries from ferving Parith and Ward Offices, and ferving upon Juries; and relating to the returning of Juries. of Jurors.

An Act for the Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from

America.

An Act to prevent Abuses in making Linen-cloth, and regulating the Lengths, Breadths and equal Sorting of Yarn for each Piece made in Scotland, and for whitening the

An Act for the Relief of infolvent

Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmost Satisfaction they are capable to make, and re-storing them to their Liberty. And

to several private Acts.

The Duke of Ormand declared to Prince Eugene, that her Majefty, having a near Prospect of a Peace, had given him Orders not to act offen.

had given him Orders not to acroneafively.

The Dutch complaining to the
Bishop of Brishol of the Order given
the Duke of Ormand, without their
Concurrence, he told them, her
Majesty had much more Reason to
complain, since, notwithstanding all
the Advances she had made, in order
to engage them in a Plan of Peace,
they had not answered her as they
ought, and as her Majesty hoped
they would; and therefore they english they would; and therefore they ought not to be surprised, if her Majesty did now think herself at Liberty to enter into separate Measures, in order to obtain Peace. However, her Madana de Massar Mas jefty, hoping they would at length be induced to enter into more peaceable Measures, consented to the Siege of

Quefnoy.

The Queen came to the House of Peers, and communicated to the Parliament the Terms on which a

Peace might be made.

The principal Articles were, That the French King should acknowlege the Protestant Succession, and remove the Pretender out of his Do-

That Prance and Spain were never to be united in one Head; but the respective Kings were to make Re-nunciations for themselves, and their Heirs t

That Newfoundland, St. Christo-phers, Hudson's Bay, &c. were to be yielded to the English; as also Gi-brairs and Minorca:

That Naples, Sardinia, and Milan should be yielded to the Emperor and a Barrier establish'd in Planders,

on the Rhine, and in Savey:
And that Dunkirk should be demolished; and Annapolis and Nova Scotia, in North America, should be yielded to Great Britais.

Quef-

May

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8 June

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Quesnoy invested by the Alies. The Commons address'd her Ma-

jefty, affuring her, they had an intire Confidence she would steadily pursue the true Interest of her own Kingdoms, and endeavour to procure for all her Allies what was due to them by Treaties, and what was necessary for their Security.

The Lords also address'd her Majesty, assuring her, that they did intirely rely on her Wisdom to finish that great and good Work of Peace

she had enter'd upon.

The Commons refolved, That a certain Preface of Bishop Fleetwood's to his Sermons, calumniating her Majesty for changing her Ministry, and hearkening to Proposals of Peace, was malicious and factions, tending to create Discord, &c. and order'd it to be burnt in the Palace-Yard by the common Hangman.

The Duke of Vendosine died in Spain, as he was upon the Road from Valencia to Lerida.

Sir Wm. Wyndbam, Bart. made Secretary of War, in the room of the Lord Lanfdown, who was soon after made Comptroller of her Ma-

jefty's Houshold.

The Bishop of Bristol represented to the States-General the Necessity of a Suspension of Arms in the Netberlands, in order to facilitate

the Conclusion of the Treaty.

The Duke of Ormond also acquainted Prince Eugene and the Field Deputies, that he had received Orders to agree with the French to a Ceffation of Arms for two Months, and to fend ten Battalions to Dun-kirk, which the French had offered to put into the Hands of the Queen, as a Security for the Performance of the Offers the French King had made; and he declared also, that he would in three or four Days march off with the British Troops and the Foreign-ers in the Queen's Pay, and gave the Generals Orders to follow him; but the Foreign Generals declared! they could not separate from the Army of Prince Engene, without express Or-ders from their Masters: Whereupen

the Duke of Ormand continued some

Days longer in his Camp. Lieutenant - General Webb made Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of all her Majefty's Forces in Great-Britain, in the room of General Erle.

The Duke of Marlborough challeng'd my Lord Paulet, for infinuating in the House of Lords, that his Grace contrived to knock his Officers on the Head, in order to fill his Pockets, by disposing of their Commis-fions; but the Duel was prevented. Brigadier Hill made Lieutenant-

General of the Ordnance, in the room

of General Erle.

Mr. Secretary St. John reported to the House of Commons, That their Address re'ating to the Rents of the Bishops Lands in North Britain, which remain in the Crown, having been presented to her Majesty, the had commanded him to acquaint that House, that the Profits of those Lands should be applied to the Support of such of the Epicopal Clergy there, as should take the Oaths according to the Desire of that House.

Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the Foreign Ministers at London, that her Majefty had received Advice, that their Mafters Troops in her Service refused to obey the Duke of Ormond; and that, if they perfifted in that Resolution, her Majefty would pay them neither Subfiftence, Subfifty per Areas

Subfidy, nor Arrears.

The Royal Affent was given to an Act for laying additional Duties on Hides, Vellum, Coffee, &c. for a Lottery, &c.

An Act for continuing the Trade

to the South Seas.

An Act for appointing Com-missioners to examine the Debts doe to the Army, &c.

An Act for continuing the Trade

of the United East-India Company.

An Act for explaining several Clauses in an Act pass'd the last Seffion of Parliament, for the Relief of the Sufferers of the Island of Newis and St. Christophers.

1712 June

July

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An Act for appointing the Circuit Courts in Scotland.

An Act for inlarging the Time for the Ministers, &c. in Scotland to take the Oaths.

And to an Act for the better ascertaining and securing the Pay-ments to be made to her Majesty, for Goods imported from the East. Indies.

And to eleven private Acts.

After which the Parliament was

prorogu'd to the 8th of July.

The Earl R. vers made General and Commander in Chief of her Ma jefty's Forces in Great Britain, in the Absence of the Duke of Ormand .

Ormond.

The Honourable Henry St. John, Efg; principal Secretary of State, created Baton St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, in Com. Wits, and Vifcount Bolingbroke.

Quesnoy surrender'd to the Allies.
Admiral Leaks convoy'd Brigadier Hill, and 4000 Men, from England to Dunkirk; and the next Day that Town was evacuated by the French, and the Brigadier took. Possession of and the Brigadier took Poffession of it for her Majesty. The Duke of Argyll made Go-vernor of Portmabon.

Conyers Darcy, and George Field-ing, Eigrs. conflictuted Commissioners to execute the Place of Master of the Horfe.

King Philip published his Renun-ciation of the Crown of France. Richard Cromwell, the eldest Son of Oliver Crowwell, and who succeeded him in the Protectorship, Sept. 3. 1658, died, in the 90th Year of his Age.

Prince Eugene, with the Confederate Forces, and the British Mercenaries, separated from the Duke of Ormand, and the next Day laid Siege

Ormond, and the next Day laid Siege to Landrecy.

The Duke of Ormond caused a Cessition of Arms, between Great Britain and France, to be proclaim'd in his Camp; as the Marshal Villars did in the France Camp the same Day, of which he sent Advice to the Duke of Ormond that Evening. The

Earl of Strafford came to the Duke's Camp about this time, and marched with the Army; and Sir Thomas Hanner spent great Part of the Campaign in Flanders.

The Duke of Ormond, with the

British Forces, marching towards Dunkirk, they were denied Entrance Dunkirk, they were denied Entrance into Bouchain and Doway (in which Inft Place the British Hospital was) by the Duteb: Whereupon the Duke bent his March towards Ghant, of which City and Bruget he took Possessing on the and of Yaly, N. S. and detach'd fix Batta ions to reinforce the Garison of Dunkirk.

The rest of the British Troops encamp'd in a plential Country between the Lys and she Canal of Bruges and Ghest.

and Gbest

Marfhal Villars attack'd the Earl of Albemarle, who was encamp'd with 13 Battalions and 30 Squadrons at Denain, to fecure the Communication of the Allies with Marchiemes, where was their Grand Magazine. In this Action the Earl of Albemark was taken Prifoner; Count Demark Lieutenant-General and Governor of Mans, was drowned in the Schold; Count Nassau Wedenburgh kill'd by Count Naffau Wedenburgh kill'd by the Sword; 3000 more kill'd and wounded; and as many made Prifo-ners; and a vast Quantity of Ammu-nition and Provision, and 12 Pieces of Cannon, 37 Colours, and 3 Stand-ards, taken by the Respub. Thomas Duke of Leeds died in the S1st Year of his Age. A Quarrel happened at Utracht

A Quarzel happened at Utreebt, between the French and Dutch Pienipotentiaries, occasioned by the Servants of the French Ministers laughing at those of the Dutch, upon the News of their Defeat at Denais. For this intolerable Affront, the Servants of the Count de Rechteren, one of the Durch Miniflers, tell upon the Servants of Monf. Mefnager, and heart them; and when the French demanded Satisfaction of Count de Rechteren, he seem'd to justify his Servants. This Accident long sufpended the Negot ations of Peace.

Marchiennes surrender'd to the

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July

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French; and the Garison, confisting of between 4 and 5000 Men, were made Prisoners of War. In this Place was above 300,000 Weight of Powder, which the Dutch Commiffary caused to be funk in the Scarpe before the Siege : There were alfo 100 Pieces of Cannon, 300 Wagons, a prodigious Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Corn, Meal, Bacon, Wine, Brandy, and all Sorts of Provision and Tools necessary for making two Sieges, and great Num-bers of Horses. Upon this Mistortune Prince Eugene raifed the Siege of Landrey, and marched towards
Mons the 2d of August.
The French invested Downy, and the next Day the Trenches were

General Stanbope, who was made Prisoner at Bribnega, being ex-changed for the Duke d'Escalona, returned to England.

The Lord Viscount Bolingbroke

arrived at Paris, and two Days after figned a Treaty with the French, for a further Suspension of Arms for four Months, to commence on the 22d of

A Proclamation issued, declaring a Suspension of Arms between Great

Britain and France.

The Earl of Strafford, Sir John Leake, Sir George Byng, Sir William Drake, Fofeph Aiflabie, Efq; Sir James Wilbeare, and George Clarke, Efq; conflitured Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon made Management

for made Mafter of the Ordnance, in the room of the Earl Rivers, deceased; and appointed to go her Ma-jefty's Embassador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

The Lord North and Grey made Governor of Portsmouth, in the room

of Lieutenant-General Erle. 6 Sept,

A Dutch Party, commanded by Captain de la Rue, surprised and took Fort Knoque in Flanders.

Brigadier Pierce, Commander of the English Troops in Catalonia, notified to Count Starembergh, that, a Ceffation of Arms having been agreed

upon between Britain and France, 1711 he must separate his Forces frum Sep. him

The Garison of Dowey farrender'd Priloners of War to the French; as the Garison of Fort Scarpe had the 28th paft.

The fame Day Quefney was invested by the French.

Sidney Earl of Godolphin, late Lord Treasurer of England, died.

The Lord Lexington was tent to Spain, to take the Renunciation of King Philip to the Crown of France, and arrived at Madrid the 18th of October .

Sir Richard Hoars, Knt. elected Lord Mayor of London.

Quesnoy surrender'd to the French; the Garison being made Prisoners of War. According to the French Ac-Number of forty Battalions of the Allies they had defiroyed, or made Prifoners, fince the Defeat at Demain, which happened the 24th of Yuly.

The Duteb refusing to come into

the Cessation of Arms, Marshal Villars fat down before Bonchain, which furrender'd the 19th Inflant, the Garison being made Prisoners at

Difcretion.

The British Troops take up their Winter-Quarters in Ghent and Bruges, and refuse to admit the Danes, and other Mercenaries, to quarter amongst them.

Henry Duke of Beaufort, James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Henry Duke of Kent, John Earl Paulet, Robert Earl of Unford and Earl Moreimer, and Thomas Earl of Strafford, elected Knights of the Garter; infalled the 4th of August following, with Charles Earl of Peterhoranes. terborough.

King Philip executed his Renunciation to the Crown of France.

A Sufpension of Arms was fign'd for four Months, between France,

Spain, and Portugal.

A Duel was fought in Hyde-Park, between the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and Colonel Hamilton on the one Part, and the Lord Mehan

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5 Dec.

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and Lieutenant General Muchanine	All the second control of the second control	1 1712
on the other Part. The Lord Mo	The state of the s	Dec.
his Grace died of his Wounds, as hi	The States General agreed to come	29
Servants were carrying him to hi		
ed in the Foot, and forrendered him		1
felf the and. But Machariney mad		37
his Escape; and, upon the Relation o	f at the same time with her Majerty.	
Colonel Hamilton, it was generally	The Duke d'Aumont, Embaffador	31
believed, that the Duke was killed unfairly by Mackareney.	of France to the B-itifb Court, ar-	1.5
The English Troops in Catalonia		8 7 as
embarked for Portmabon, where	pending the Execution of the Act	- 3-
the Duke of Argyll was arrived from		
England some Days before. His		
to be taken down, and the English		.,
Colours to be hoisted on the severa	1 Lieutenant-General Compton was	2.00
Caffles and Forts. And the Gover-		
nor of Minores for the Emperor, re- fuling to take the Oaths to her Ma-		1000
jefty, had leave to retire to Barce-		
lona. But the reft of the Magistrate	The House of the Duke of Powis,	25
took an Oath of Fidelity to the		
Queen of Great Britain.	to the Duke d' Aument, the French	0
The Duke of Shrivsbary, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Hous-	cident; whereupon the Embaffador	
hold, was appointed Embaffador Ex-	was affigned an Apartment in Somer-	-
traordinary to the Court of France		
in the room of Duke Hamilton, de-	and Doech Ministers at Utrache was	29
A Proclamation iffued, offering		1
500 /. Reward, for apprehending	A new Treaty of Barrier between	30
George Mackartney, Efq; for aiding		113
and affifting in the Murder of Duke	The Imperial and French Ministers	1 1
The Duke of Marlborough, having		31
obtained Leave of her Majetty to go	the evacuating Catalonia by the Im-	
beyond Sea, embarked at Dover for		z Feb
Oftend.  The Marquis de Monteleon, Em-	The King of Swaden, having re- fided three Years, and upwards, at	
baffador from Spain, srrived at Lon-	Bender, in the Turkill Domicions	100
don,	and received great Civilities from the	150.05
The Ceffation of Arms between		F3 #
for four Months more, from the 22d		
of December.	tion, and left most of his Followers	1 3 6 5
The Royal Regiment of Blue		E A
Horse was given to the Earl of Pe-	Prifoner. He refused to quit the Turkis Ter-	17/33
The Duke of Shrewthery, ap-		113
pointed Embassador to the Court of	had received large Sums from the	
France, arrived at Calais, in his Way	Grand Signor to enable him to begin	-
to that Court a but did not take upon	his March of the state of the state of	70.0

The Treaty for the Evacuation of Catalonia by the Imperialifts, and for the Neutrality of Italy, was cancluded 14 Feb. and figned.

The fame Day, a Ceffation of Arms was agreed at Utracht, between the Ministers of France and Speny.

Dr. Philip Byffe, Bithop of St Devids, translated to the See of He.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 3d of March.

The King of Pruffia died.

The Dukes of Berry and Orleans made their Renunciation to the Crown of Spain, in the Parliament of Paris.

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In pursuance of the Convention for the Evacuation of Caralonia, the Empress emborqued at Barcelone; on board the Britis Fleet commanded by Sir John Jennings; and arrived at Vado in Italy the 28th Instant.

1713.

25 Mar. 0 0. S.

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Dr. Adam Ottley confecrated Bishop of St. Davids.

The Peace was figned at Utreche by the Ministers of Great Britain and France, and by all the other Allies, except the Ministers of the Emperor

and the Empire. 7 April

-24

The Lord Keeper Harcourt was made Lord High Chancellor of Great

The Britifb Parliament met; and the Queen made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she acquainted them, that the Peace was figned; and faid what the had done for the Protestant Succession, and the House of Hano-ver, might convince such as wished well to both, and defired the Quiet and Safety of their Country, how vain all Attempts were to divide them; and that those, who would make a Merit by separating their Interefts, would never attain their ill

What Force was necessary to be kept up for the Security of the King-dom, the left intirely to the Parlia-ment; the depended upon the Loy-alty and Affection of her People, and wanted no other Guaranty; the refen, who had ferved in the late War; the improving and encourage ing the Trade and Manufactures of the Kingdom, and particularly the Fiftery; the expressed her Displea-fure at the seditious and scandalous Libels that swarmed at this time, which, the thought, required a new

Law to suppress them ; she faid, the impious Practice of Duelling also required a speedy and effectual Remo-dy. And, now they were entering upon Peace abroad, she conjured them to do their utmost to calm Mens Minds at home, that the Arts of Peace might be cultivated. Each House attended her Majesty

10 41

with an Address of Congratulation, upon the Conclusion of the Peace.
The principal Articles of Peace between Great Britain and France, were, the fecuring the Protestant Succession; the separating of the French and Spanish Crowns; the Demolition of Dunkirk; the sestoring and inlarging the British Cololonies and Plantations in America; and the giving a just and reasonable Satisfaction to all the Allies.

The principal Articles between France and Saway, were, the Cettion of Sicily to the Duke of Saway; the giving him a Barrier against France; and the Limitation of the Crown of Spain to the Duke of Saway, on Failure of Issue of King Philip.

By the Treaty with the Durch, France agreed to yield up the Town and Duchy of Luxemburg, the Towns and Duchy of Luxemburg, the Towns of Namur, Charleroy, Menin, Tournay, Furnes, Knoque, Loo, Dixmude, Tpres, &c. for a Barrier. And the Dutch ftipulated to yield up Liffe, Aire, Bethune, and St. Venam, to

France.
The Empress presented Admiral
Jennings with her Picture fer in
Dia

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711 N.S. Ma.

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713	Diamonds, on his taking his Leave of	for the Service of the Year 1713 ;	
713 pril	her at Milan.	and for making forth Duplicates of	June
N.S.	The Duke of Alengon, Son to the	Lottery-Tickets loft, burnt or de-	The state of
	Duke of Berry, died.	firoyed; and for inlarging the Time for adjusting Claims in several Lottery	
28	The Ratifications of Peace were	Acts; and to punish the counterfeit-	1
4-5	exchanged at Utrecht, The Duke of Arbol was made Lord	ing or forging of Lottery-Orders.	100
	Privy-Scal of Scotland.	And to an Act for making Inclo	
	Her Majesty gave the Royal Af-	fores in fome Part of the common	. 2
lay	fent to the Bill for granting an Aid,	Grounds in the West Riding of the	
	to be raifed by a Land-tax of two	County of York, for the endowing	9
	Shillings in the Pound, for the Year	poor Vicarages and Chapelries, for	
	1713 in a mail aite fein	the better Support of their Mini-	3 45 3
	The Peace between Great Britain	ters. of taken of beathers and the way	3
5	nd France proclaimed with great	Her Majesty Sent a Message to the	25
	Solemnity in London, being attended	Commons, acquainting them with	A COLUMN
	with the highest Demonstrations of	the Debts contracted in the Civil Lift,	
	Joy. and the special and the second	by reason of the Revenue, designed for	
9	Her Majefty laid the Treaties of	it, being applied to other Uses by for-	2. 19
	Peace and Commerce with France	mer Parliaments. The Commons	1 190
	before the Parliament.	granted her Majeffy 350,000 /. to	1.
7	The Queen procured the French	discharge those Debts.	1 45
	Proteflants on board the Gallies to be	The Commons addressed her Ma- jesty to appoint Commissioners to	
	released by the French King, on Con-	treat with France for the perfecting	
	felves out of his Dominions.	the Treaty of Commerce, and ex-	
	The Duke d' Aumont, the French	plaining several Parts of it; but a	
)	Embassador, presented a Memorial	Trade with France being always	
	against M. Dubourdien, Minister of	found detrimental to England, that	1
	the French Church in the Savey,	Treaty was never perfected.	
	who had used several Expressions re-	The Scots, being uneasy at the	
	flesting upon the French King, in	Malt tax being extended to Scotland,	
	his Sermons. To which Dubourdies	and on account of the Judgment in	1
	answered, in his Examination before	the House of Lords in Prejudice of	
	the Bishop of London, that they were	their Peerage, proposed a Diffolution	
	before the Proclamation of Peace.	of the Union; and it being put to the	
me	The City of Lifle was yielded up	Vote in the House of Peers, it was	F- 17/1
	to the French.	carried but by four Voices not to dif-	1 11 1
	Raufe Freke of Weft Bilney, in the	folve the Union of the two King-	
	County of Norfolk, created a Bart.	doms,	
8	Sir Thomas Powis took his Place,	The Duke of Ormand constituted	26
	as one of the Judges of the King's	Constable of Dour Castle, and Lord	
	Bench; and Sir William Banifter, as	Warden of the Cinque-Ports, in the	6 6 9
	one of the Barons of the Exchequer.	room of the Earl of Dorfet, deceased.	27
I	The Duke of Shrewsbury, Embas-	The French yielded up the City	T . 3
	ador of Great Britain to the Court	and Citadel of Laxemburg to the	21.13
	of France, made his public Entry in-	The Duke & Aumont, Embeffador	1 July
2	Landan wasinvefted by the French,	Extraordinary from the Court of	
-	and, the 24th, the Trenches were	France, made his public Entry into	
	opened. Surrendered the 40th of	the City of London; and, on the 4th	18
	Aug. N. S.	Inflant, he was admitted to his Au-	
	The Royal Affent was given to	dience.	1 . 3
	the Act for granting feveral Duties	The Lords addressed her Majesty,	
	on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry,	that the would use the most preffing	-
	Intell	Inftances	

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Inftances with the Duke of Lorrain, 7 3 7 23 and with all Princes and States in Amity with her, not to receive or fuffer the Pretender to remain in their Dominions.

Sixteen Imperial Battalions em-bark'd at Barcelona for Italy.

Doctor Francis Actorbury created Bishop of Rothester, and Dean of

Westminster.
The Royal Assent was given by Commission to an Act, to explain a Clause in an Act, intituled, An Act for the more effectual preventing fran-dulent Conveyances, in order to multi-ply Votes for the electing Knights of the Shires to serve in Parliament, &c. An Act for the more effectual preventing Robberies in Houses. An Act for the better regulating the electing of Members to serve in Parliament in Resuland.

Parliament in Scotland.

An Act for continuing an Act, intituled, An AA for encouraging the Importation of Navet Stores from ber. Majefty's Plantations in North America; and for encouraging the Impor-tation of Naval Stores from Scotland to England.

An Act for continuing the Acts therein mentioned, for preventing

Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England.

A Thankfgiving was observed for the Conclusion of the Peace: And the Two Houses went to Sr. Paul's, the Lords wearing their Robes; but the Queen was absent on account of her Indisposition.

The fame Day Dr. Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London, died in the

81ft Year of his Age.

The Common also presented an Address to her Majesty, that she would use the most speedy and pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorrain, &c. not to receive or fuffer the Pretender to continue in their Domi-

Count Starembergh embark'd with the Remainder of the Imperial Troops at Barcelona, and was convoyed by a Squadron of English Men of War to Vado in Italy, where he arrived the 16th Inftant.

Upon the Departure of General Starembergh, the Catalinaians possessed themselves of Barcelona, and declared War against King Philip by Best of Drum, rejecting the Indemnity the Queen of Great Britain had procured for them.

Thomas Graffe, of the City of Well-

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The Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Spain was figned at Utrecht, as was that between Spain

and the Duke of Savoy.

By the Treaty between Great
Britain and Spain, the Protestant Succession was acknowleded; Gi-brakar, Minorca, and Portmabon, yielded to Britain; the Benefit of the Afficate Trade, or the supplying the Spanish Dominions in America with Negroes, was granted to Britain; the Catalons were not only indem-nified, but their Honours and Effates, together with the Privileges of the granted and confined to them; and the Ceffion of Sirily was confirmed to

the Duke of Savoy.

The Royal Affent was given to an Act to explain the Acts for li-

cenfing Hackney-Chairs.

An Act to encourage the making Sail-Cloth in Great-Britain.

An Act to build a Church near

the May-pole in the Strand.

An Act to regulate the Forces to be continued in her Majefty's Service.

An Act to make perpetual on Act for better Relief of the Poor.

An Act to enable Offic Soldiers in the late War to exerci Trades, and Officers to account with Soldiers.

An Act to make perpetual the Act to prevent faile and double Returns of Members in Parliament,

An Act to raife 1200,000 for public Uses, by circulating Exchequer Rills, and to enable her Majesty to raise 500,000 l. to pay Debts owing to her Servants; and to several private Acts.

After which her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein the gratefully

13	gratefully took notice of the Ser	fented an Address to the Queen of	
7	their Country, by eafing the Natio	Demolition of their Harbour, which	July
	laying any further Burden upon he	Families; but to no Effect.	99320
	People; by enabling her to pay he just Debts to her Seavants, an		4 Aug
	strengthening her Hands in obtaining	Jobn Evelyn, of Watton in Com.	5
	Peace: She recommended to then the using their Endeavours to diffipat		8
	those groundless Jealousies that ha	ing the prefent Parliament.	1
	few their Love to their Country by	translated to the See of London.	ovil a
	obviating the Malice of the Ill minded, and undeceiving the De-	The state of the s	16
	luded : And the faid, the was of Opi-	Eleg made Secretary of State in his	Br.
	nion, that nothing could recover the Diforders that had happened during	Sir William Wyndbam made Chan-	0.0
	fo long a War, but a fleady adhering to the Conflitution in Church and	cellor of the Exchequer.	
	State; and that fuch as were true to	tary of Wer.	20
	rely'd upon. Then the Parliament		17
	was prorogued to the 3th of August.	November, and another, for electing	
	the Value of 4 l. each were given to		20
	the Members of both Houses of Par- liament: On the one Side was her		
	Majefty's Effigies, and round it the	Mafter of her Majefty's Forces	
	Words, Anna Dei gratia; on the Reverse Britannia; and round it,	Abroad.  Edward Niebolas, Efq; made	100
	C.mpositis venerantur Armis. Robert Benson, Esq; created Baron	Treasurer and Pay-Master of her Ma-	
	of Bingley in Com. Eber.	The Lord Lanfelowon made Trea-	
	The Moscowites and Saxons drove the Swedes out of the Ife of Rugen.	furer of the Houshold. Sir Yohn Stoneboufe, Bart, made	1
1	The French began to demolish the	Comptroiler of the Houshold.	
1	Fortifications of Dankirk, The Lord Afthernham appointed	Duke d'Aument, Embassador of France, had his Audience of Leave,	30
	Colonel of the first Troop of Horse-Guards.	and returned to France. The Lord Edward Harley, Son to	31
1	The Duke de Popoli fummoned	the Earl of Onford Lord Treasurer.	
	Barcelona, giving them to under- fland, that if they did not imme-	was married to the Lady Henrietta	1-1
1	diately fubmit to King Philip, they would not have the Benefit of the	Duke of Newcafile, with whom he had a vaft Effate.	
1	King's Pardon.	The Earl of Mar made one of her	Sept.
١	The City of Barcelona return An- fwer to the Duke de Popoli, that that	Majeffy's principal Secretaries of	1.11
1	City, and the whole Principality of	The Earl of Seefield made Lord	
1	War; whereupon the whole Pro-	The Duke of Shrewfory made	
	vince was ravaged and deftroyed by the Spanish Troops.	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir Samuel Scanier, Knt. elected	1. 3
1	The Magistrates of Dunkirk pre-	Lord Mayor of London	29

30 Sept. 1 08tob.

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The French having invested Friburgh, opened the Trenches before that Place.

The new King of Sicily, and his Queen, embarked at Nice, and were convoyed by a Squadron of British Men of War to that Kingdom, where they arrived the 10th Instant.

The Catalans fet up for a free Independent State; grant Commilfions, and coin Money with their own Arms.

The Governor of Friburgh quitted the Town to the French, and retired with his Garison into the Castles.

16 The Castles of Friburgh surrender'd N. S. upon honourable Terms.

The Earl of Peterborough fent Embaffador Extraordinary to the King of Sicily,

Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the Marshal Villars, meet at the Castle of Rafiad, and enter into a Treaty of a Peace between the Emperor and France.

The Czar of Moscowy removed the Trade from Archangel to Petersburgh, and transplanted 30,000 Persons there from Molesev.

The Parliament of Ireland met the asth of the last Month; and the House of Commons, being reple-nished with Whigs, addressed her Majefty to remove the Lord Chancellor, Sir Conftantine Phipps, who had always thewn himself a faft Friend to the Conflitution; on the contrary, the House of Lords and the Convocation addressed her Majesty in his Behalf, expressing the Sense they had of his great Worth; with whom

her Majesty intirely agreed.

Monsieur d'Iberville, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of France, arrived at London, and on the 20th Inflant was admitted to his Audience.

The honourable Benedia Calvert, only Son to the Lord Baltimore, made a public Recantation of the Popish Religion.

The Lord Bingley fent Embaffador to the Court of Spain.

Sir James Wifbeart made Admiral of the White Squadron.

There having been a Report foread of her Majesty's being danger-ously ill, which very much affected the public Credit, her Majesty sent a Letter from Windfor to the Lord Mayor of London, letting him know, that, altho' an Aguish Indisposition, succeeded by a Fit of the Gout, had detained her there longer than the defigned, the was reftored to fuch a Degree of Health, that the inten to meet her Parliament the 16th Inflant.

A Proclamation iffued in Ireland, offering a Reward of 200 l. to any one that should apprehend Toby Butler, who had litted Men in the Pre-

tender's Service.
Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York, died at Bath.

The Queen of Spain, Daughter to the Duke of Savoy, died in the 26th Year of her Age.

The Reverend Mr. Hilliab Bedford was tried and convicted of pub-lishing a Book, intitled, The Here-ditary Right of the Croups of England afferted, &c.

The Parliament met, and the Commissioners appointed by her Majefty directed the Commons choose a Speaker; whereupon they unanimously elected Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was approved by her Ma-

The Convocation met at the fame time, and the Lower House choice Dr. Stanbope, Dean of Canterbury, for their Prolocutor.

William Defbouverie, of London, Eig; was created a Bart.

Jonathan Cope, Eig; of Brewern, in Com. Oxon. was created a Bart.

Her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she acquainted them, that the Ratifications of th Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Spain were exchanged; and con telated her Subjects upon their being delivered from a confaming Land-War, and entered on a Peace, the good Effects whereof, the faid, nothing but intestine Divisions could obstruct; that the had followed the Example of her wifest and greatest Predecessors

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Predeceffors in preferving the Balance of Europe; that their Situation pointed out to them the true Interest of their Country, which could flourish only by Trade, and would be most formidable by the right Application of their Naval Force: She expressed her Satisfaction in the Joy the Peo-ple had shewn on her Recovery; and wished that effectual Care had been taken to suppress those seditious Pa-pers, and factious Rumours, by which designing Men had been able to fink the public Credit: She faid, some were arrived to that Height of Malice, to infinuate, that the Protestant Succession was in Danger under her Government, who only meant to disturb the present Tranquillity, and to bring real Mischiefs upon us; and after all the had done, to secure that Succession, she could not mention these Proceedings without forms Dethese Proceedings without some Degree of Warmth; and she hoped, they all agreed with her, that Attempts to weaken her Authority, or render the Poffession of the Crown uneasy to her, could never be proper Means to strengthen the Protestant Succession; that she would have it their Endeavour, as it had been hers, to unite our Differences, not by re-laxing from the ftricheft Adherence to our Conflitution in Church and State, but by observing the Laws themselves, and enforcing a due Obe-dience to them in others; that she had the Concurrence of the last Parliament in making the Peace; and the defired it might be the Honour of this, to affift her in obtaining such Fruits from it as might not only derive Bleffings on the prefent Age, but even down to lateft Pofterity. Each House presented an Address

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to her Majesty, congratulating her upon her Recovery, and on the Ratification of the Treaties of Peace.

The Convocation also presented an

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Address, congratulating her Majefly's Recovery; wherein they pray'd, that after a long and happy Reign, the might be able to transmit the Protection of this Church and State to a Protestant Successor in the II-

Instrious House of Hanover.

Eusebius Busevell, alias Pelfant, of Clippon in Com. Northamp. Esg; created a Bart.

Dr. Robinjan, Bithop of London, made Dean of the Chapel.
Dr. Smalridge made Bithop of Briftsl, and Lord Almoner.
The French King, at the Instance of her Majesty, released 42 Protestants more from the Gallies.
The Lords about this time care.

The Lords about this time cenfured a Pamphlet, incituled, The Public Spirit of the Whigs, &c. containing Reflections on Steele's Crifis, and the Projectors of the Union, but particularly on the Earl of Nottingbam.

Barber the Printer, and Morphew the Publisher, were both taken into Custody of the Black Rod; and a Reward of 300 l. offered for the Discovery of the Author.

On the other hand, a Complaint being made in the House of Com-mons of a Paper, called The English-man, and a Pamphlet, intituled The Criss, and Mr. Steele acknowleging Crifis, and Mr. Steele acknowleging himself the Author of these Pieces; himself the Author of these Pieces; they are voted seandalous and seditious Libels; highly reslecting upon her Majesty, the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Universities; maliciously infinuating, that the Protestant Succession in the House of Hansver was in Danger under her Majesty's Administration, Sec. And that Richard Steele, Eq; the Author, be expelled the House.

Sir William Dasves, Bart, translated from Chefier to the See of York, on the Death of Dr. John Sharp,

on the Death of Dr. John Sharp, was confirmed in that See.

ed a wir street 1714.

1714.

April

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Lieutenant Nicholls, late of Seymour's Regiment, try'd and convicted
at the Affines at Exercr of curfing
the Queen, fentenced to the Pillory,

Baron Schutz, Minister of Haand to pay a Fine of 50 l.

Dr. Francis Gaffrel confecrated

Bishop of Chefter. The Earl of Strafford, Sir John Leake, Sir William Drake, Sir James Wisheart, George Clarke, Esq; and Sir George Beaumont, appointed Commisfioners for executing the Office of

Lord High Admiral.

An Address of the House of Lords to her Majesty, that she would continue her Interpofition in the most pressing Manner, that the Catalans might have the full Enjoyment of their antient Liberties continued to their antient Liberties continued to them: To which her Majeffy anfwered, That, at the Conclusion of the Peace, the refolwed to continue her Interposition upon every proper Occasion for obtaining those Liberties; and to prevent, if possible, the Misfortunes to which that People were exposed by the Conduct of those more nearly concerned to help them.

The Duke of Athol appointed her Majesty's Commissioner to the Ge-

Majefty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of

Scotland.

An Address of the Lords to her Majesty, to iffue a Proclamation, offering a Reward to any one that should apprehend the Pretender; and to renew her Instances with the Duke of Lorrain, for removing him from thence; and that the Emperor might be defired to enter into the Guarantee of the Protestant Succession; to which her Majesty answered, It would be a real Strengthening to the Succession in the House of Hanover, as well as a Support to her Government, that on End were put to those ground-less Fears and Jeakusses that had been so industriously promoted; that at whis Time she did not see any Occasion for such a Proclamation; but whenever she judged it necessary, she would

bould give proper Directions.

Baron Sebutus, Minister of Hanover, demanded of the Lord Chanc:llor a Writ, for summoning the Electoral Prince, as Duke of Cam-bridge, to the House of Lords; and her Majesty gave Directions for issuing the Writ: But she resented that Demand so highly, that she forbid Baron Schutz the Court; and he returned foon after to Hahover.

The Lord Pages appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Hano-

Charles Whiteworth, Efq; appointed her Majesty's Plenspotentiary at the Congress to be held at Baden in Switzerland, for treating of a Peace between the Empire and France.

The Duke of Argyll was removed from all his Places, and the Feel of

f.om all his Places; and the Earl of Stairs ordered to fell his Regiment, as was Major General Davemport his Post of Lieutenant of the first

Troop of Life Guards.

Mr. Harky, being fent to Hancor, to affure their Electoral Highneffes of her Majesty's Affection and Friendthip for that House, was admitted to his Audience.

The Earl of Portmore appointed to facceed the Earl of Stairs, in the Command of the Royal Regiment of

North British Dragonns.

An Address from both Honses of Parliament was presented to ber Majesy, expressing the just Sense they had of her Majesy's Goodness to her People, in activering them by a safe, honourable, and advantageous Peace with France and Spain. from the with France and Spain, from the with France and Spain, from the beavy Burden of a confuming Land-War, unequally carried on, and become at last impracticable; and reintreat ber Majesty, that she would with the same Steadiness, notwith-standing the many Obstructions which had been, or might be, thrown in her Way, pursue such Measures as she should

1714

April

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special judge necessary for completing the Sectionness of Europe. To which her Majesty answered, That she essentially answered, That she essential third she essentially answered, that she essentially as the united Voice of her assettionate and layer and his most Sorem Family. The Princess Sophia, Electrate and Duchess Dowager of Hanver, died, in the S4th Year of her Age: Whene her the common prayer, by leaving out the Words, The Princess Sophia, and inferting the Common Prayer, by leaving out the Words, The Princess Sophia, and inferting the Words, The Princess Sophia, and inferting the Words, The Duke of Brunswick.

A Proclamation issued, effering a Reward of 5000 st. to any one that fourifying.

About the End of this Month,
Advice came to England, that the
Fortifications of the Harbour, Town,
and Citadel of Dunkirk, were intirely
demolished.

1714 April

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demolished.

The Earl of Peterberough appointed Governor of Partmoben, and the Island of Minorea, in the room of the Duke of Argyll.

Charles Duke of Berry died at Marli, in the 28th Year of his Age.

A Proclamation issued for discovering and apprehending Popish Priests and Jesuits, and those who had served in Arms against her Majesty, and the late King.

late King.

Mr. Hilkiab Bedford, who published the Book, intituled, Hereditary Right, &c. was fentenced to pay a Fine of 2000 Marks, to remain a Prisoner three Years, and to give Security for his good Behaviour during Life.

Security for his good Behaviour during Life.

The Queen wrote to the Princess Sopbia, hewing her Resentment, that the should enter into a Design of faxing a Prince of her Blood in her Majesty's Dominions, even while she was living; but, at the same time, offering to enter into any Measures for securing the Hanouer Succession.

She wrote also to the Blestonal

She wrote also to the Blectoral She wrote allo to the Moctoral Prince, acquainting him, That nathing could be more dangerous to the Tranquillity of her Dominions, and to the Hanover Succession, than his Design of coming to England without her

The Earl of Oxford, Lord Trea-furer, wrote at the fame time to the Elector, acquainting him bone beart-ily the Quan was for his Succession; and that she was ready to do any thing that might make it more secure, that was confishent with her Safety; and

leaving out the Words, The Princip Sophis, and inferting the Words, The Dake of Brunswick.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of 5000 L to any one that should apprehend the Pretender.

The Lower House of Convocation presented to the Upper House an Extract of several heretical Opinions contained in the Books of Dr. Clarke, Rector of St. Yames 1, in relation to the Holy Trinity; and her Majesty, being acquainted with it, struck him out of the Number of her Chaplains: Whereupon the Doctor, finding his Preserments in Danger, drew up a qualifying Paper, or Explanation of his Faith in the Holy Trinity; with which the Upper House declared themselves satisfied: But the Lower House resolved, that he had not retracted any of his Opinions which gave Occasion to their Complaint; and therefore could not esteem it satisfactory.

Baron Bothmar, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Hanseer, arrived at London; and, on the 29th, notified the Death of the Princess Sophia to her Majesty.

One-and-twenty Persons were tried and convicted of High Treason in Ireland, in listing, and being listed, in the Service of the Pretender.

The Lords, having taken into Confideration the Treaty of Peace and Commerce with Spans, addressed her Majesty, acquainting her, that the carrying on the Trade, according to the Treaty of Commerce, as it stood natified, was attended with insuperable Difficulties; and desired her Majesty acquainting her, that the carrying on the Trade, according to the Treaty of Commerce, as it stood natified, was attended with insuperable Difficulties; and desired her Majesty acquainting her, that the carrying on the Trade, according to the Treaty of Commerce, as it stood natified, was attended with insuperable Difficulties; and desired her Majesty acquainting her, that the carrying on the Trade practicable and heneficial to her Sub-

euring such Alterations to be made in the same, as might render that Trade practicable and beneficial to her Sub-jects.

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To

July

To which her Majesty answered, It had been her Care to procure all possible Advantages for her Subjects in Trade; and she should continue her utmost Endeavours to obtain further Benefits.

Her Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein she thanked them for the Supplies they had given her for the current Year, and for difcharging the national Debts. She faid, her chief Concern was to preserve them, and their Posterity, their holy Religion, the Liberty of her Subjects, and to fecure the present and future Tranquillity of her Kingdoms; but these desirable Ends could never be obtained, unless all groundless Jealousies were laid aside, and unless they shewed the same Regard to her just Prerogative, and for the Honour of her Government, which the had always expressed for the Rights of her People. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of Auguft.

Atts paffed 12 Annæ, Seffion fecond.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a Land-tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1714

An Act for allowing a Drawback upon the Exportation of Salt to be made use of for the Curing of Fish taken in the North Seas, or at Ice-

land.

An Act for charging and continu-ing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1714; and for the Encou-ragement of the Diffilling Brandy from malted Corn and Cyder; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills and Lottery-tickets loft, burnt or destroyed; and to enable the Governor and Company of the Bink of England, and others, to lend Money upon South-Sea Stock.

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the faid Forces, and of their

Quarters.

An Act for taking away the new additional Duty of 30 4 per Cent. ad walerem, imposed upon Books and Prints imported into Great Britain by an Act made in the 10th Year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Anne.

An Act for taking away Mortua-ries within the Diocefes of Bangor, Landaff, St. Davids, and St. Ajoph, and giving a Recompence sherefore to the Bishops of the said respective Dio-ceses; and for confirming several Let-ters Patent granted by her Majesty, for perpetually annexing a Prebend of Gloseffer, to the Mastership of Percefter to the Maftership of Pembroke-College in Oxford, and a Preof Oriel-College in Oxford, and a Pre-bend of Norwich to the Mastership of Catharine-Hall in Cambridge.

An Act to prevent the Growth of Schism, and for the further Security of the Churches of England and Ire-

An Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade.

An Act for laying additional Du-ties on Soap and Paper; and upon certain Linens, Silks, Callicoes, and Stuffs; and upon Starch, and exported Coals; and upon stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper, for raising 1,400,000 l. by way of Lottery for her Majesty's Supply; and for Allowances on exporting many Wares of Leather, Sheep-skins and Lamb-skins; and for Distribution of 4000 s. due to the Officers and Seamen for Gun-money; and to adjust the Property of Tickets in former Lotteries; and touching certain Shares of Stock in the Capital of the South-Sea Com-pany; and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majefty.

An Act for raifing the Militia for the Year 1714, altho, the Month's

Pay formerly advanced be not repaid; and for rectifying a Miffake in an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled, An Ast for regulating the Forces to be continued in her Majefty's Service, and for Payment of the faid Forces, and their Quar-

Majetty's Subjects to ferve as Soldiers, without her Majesty's Licence.
An Act for the better Maintenance

of Curates within the Church of England, and for preventing any ec-clefiaftical Persons from buying the next Avoidance of any Church Preferment.

An Act to discharge and acquit the Commissioners of Equivalent for the Sum of three hundred eightyone thousand five hundred Pounds fifteen Shillings Ten-pence Halfpeny by them duly iffued out of the Sum of three hundred ninety-eight thou fand eighty-nine Pounds ten Shillings,

which they received.

An Act for rendering more effe-dual an Act made in the third Year of the Reign of King James I. intituled, An Att to prevent and avoid Dangers, which may grow by Popish Retusants; and also of one other Act made in the first Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An All to voft in the two initialed, An AE to well in the two Universities the Presentations of Benefices belonging to Papists, and for verting in the Lords of Justiciary Power to inslict the same Punishments against Jesuits, Priests, and other trafficking Papists; which the Privy Council of Scotland was improvement of the Privy Council of Scotland was improvement to do by an AE message in the Privy Council of Scotland was improvement. powered to do by an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, intituled, An Act for preventing the Growth

of Popery.

An Act for providing a publick
Reward for such Person or Persons, as shall discover the Longitude at Sea.

An Act to reduce the Rate of Intereft, without any Prejudice to Par-

An Act for the speedy and effectual preferving the Navigation of the River of Thames, by Ropping the Breach in the Levels of Havering and Dagenbam, in the County of Effex;

and for afcertaining the Coal-measure.

An Act for the preferving Ships and Goods forced on thore, or firanded upon the Coafts of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's Dominions.

An Act to explain a Clause in an Vol. II.

An Act to prevent the lifting her | Act of Parliament of the 10th Year Act of Parliament of the 10th Kear of her Majesty's Reign, for laying feveral Duties upon all Saap and Baper made in Great Britain, or imported into the same; and upon etaquered and striped Linens imported; and upon extain Silks, Callicees, Linear Confession, nens, and Stuffs, printed, painted or flained; and upon several Kinds of flamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and upon certain printed Pan-phlets and Advertifements, for rasje-ing the Sum of 1,800,000 l. by way, of a Lettery; and for other Purposes in the faid Act mentioned, so far as the said Act relates to Lawns, Canvas, Buckrams, Barras, and Silefia Neckcloths.

An Act to explain and make more effectual an Act passed in the roth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for preventing Abufes in making Linem-cloth, and regulating the Lengths and Breadths, and equal forting of Yarn, in each Piece made in Scotland, and

in each Piece made in Scotland, and for subitening the fame.

An Act to explain Part of an Act made in the feventh Year of her Majefty's Reign ( for inlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England; and for raising a further Supply to ber Majefty for the Service of the Year 1709), so far as the same relates to unwrought Incle important lates to unwrought Incle imported into this Kingdom

An Act to continue an Act of the fixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to enable her Majefty to make Leafer and Copies of Offi-ces, Lands and Hereditaments, Parcel f ber Ducby of Cornwal, or a

to the fame An Act for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, stardy Beggars, and Vagrants, into one Act of Parliament, and for the more effectual punishing such Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, and fending them whither they ought to be fent.

The Duke of Berwick, having undertaken the Siege of Baroshua with a great Army, composed of French and Spanish Troops, the Trenches were this Day opened before that Town.

The Earl of Clarendon, being appointed Bavey Extraordinary to Hanover, arrived at that Court.

The Barl of Oxford, Lord Trea-furer, was displaced; and, two Days after, the Staff was given to the Duke of Shrewsbury, who was, at the same time, Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold, and Lord Lieutenant oi Ireland,

There were various Conjectures concerning the Rife of these Differences between Lord Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke. Boyer, who may be supposed to speak the Sense of the Whigs at that time, assigns several in his Political State for the Months of July and August Anno 1714; the first whereof is an Emulation between the two Lords which of them should have the chief Direction of Affairs. He fuggests also, that the Lord Oxford betrayed the Queen's Secrets to the Court of Hanover, and was makeing Interest there in the Queen's Life. time; the Discovery whereof, he presumes, occasioned that Quarrel among the Ministers in her Majesty's Prefence, which had fuch an ill Effect upon her Health.

He infinuates also, that Lord Bo-lingbroke afterwards played the same Game, endeavouring to make an Interest in the Court of Hanvoer, in case of a Demise, which there was too much Reason to expect from her Majesty's Illness,

He goes further, and lays, Lord Balingbroke was endeavouring to re-concile himself to the Duke of Marlwagb, which it was impossible Lord Oxford should ever do, the Duke having vowed never to be reconciled

to bim (Oxford). Her Majosty was taken dangeroufly ill with a great Heaviness, and shooting Pains in her Head : Whereupon her Physicians were consulted, and the was cupped; which gave her some present Ease: But her Indispofition returned, and the was feized with a Fit of an Apoplexy; and tho', upon taking more Blood from her, come to herfelf again, the lay in a fort of a Lethargy till the first of August.

While the Queen lay ill, the Duke | 170 of Ormand gave Orders for doublin the Guards, and affembling the Troops. Portfmonth was put in a Posture of Defence; and seven Batta fions were fent for out of Flanders

A Letter figned by the Pring Council, was fent to the Blector of Brunfwick, by Mr. Craggs Jun. to acquaint him with the extreme Danger the Queen's Life was in, the Measures they had taken to fecure his peaceable Accession; and to defire his Electoral Highards to repair, with all Speed, to Holland, where a Squadron of British Men of War would attend to bring him over, in case the Queen died.

Orders were also fens by the Privy Council to the Earl of Strafford in Holland, that he faculd apply so the States General to be in a Readingfieth perform the Treaty of Guarantee of the Protestant Succession, if the should be Occasion; and the Barl of Berkley, was appointed to command the British Fleet.

Queen Anne died a little after Sevi in the Merning, in the 50th Year her Age, and 13th of her Reign She was fecond Daughter of Jus Duke of York, afterwards Kin Anne, Daughter to Edward Hy chancellor of the Exchange afterwards Lord Chancellor of land. She was christened of famer's Palace, her eldeft Sin Chancellor of the Ench Lady Mary, and the Duches Monmouth, being her Godmothe and Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Carrbury, her Godfather. She married the a8th of July 1683. Prince George of Denmark, fecons to Frederick IIIs King of Denn and had Iffue by him,

I. A Daughter ftill-born, of whom her Royal Highness was delivered on the 12th of May 1684. 2. Lad Mary, born at Worteball the 2d o June 1685; died in February 1686.
3. Lady Anne-Saphia, born at Wind-jor the 12th of May 1686; died the February following. 4. William Duke of Glecefter, born at the Royal

1714 Aug.	Palace at Hampron-Court the 24th of July 1689; and fived to be above cleven Years of Age. 5. The Lady born at Sion-House the 17th Day Mary, born at St. James's in October April 1692; but died as foon at born	of
	Statutes of Queen Anne.	
4	The Titles of all the Statutes of this Reign being recired already, I shall here only give a Minute of some of the most useful.  The Titles of all the Statutes of this nine Tears at fiscen Years Put chafe.  Cap. 2. Gives an Animity of to per Annum for ninety-nine Tears of the court 150 1. Purchasers of this property is a second of the court is	1 3
Anne	all bis Effects, shall be discharged, unless the Creditor with allow Fourpence a Day witchin the Bills of Mortality, and Three-pence a Day in other Parts of England, towards bis Maintenance.  Cap. 2. If a sew shall refuse bis the Person, to whom the Money is the Person.	5
	the Lord Chanceller may order him fuch Maintenance at he feet fit.  Stat. 2. Cap. 5. Gives an Annuity of 14 l. per Annum for 89 Tens, for every 210 l. advanced.  Stat. 2. Cap. 6. If any Priferer in felonious breating and entering and	-
	the common Gaol of the County  the common Gaol of the County  where taken, and there remain,  without Ball or Removal, until the  Debt is discharged; and the Sheriff  foall be ansourable for his Escape,  mistrators fall have 40 l. And is	
	as in case of any other Escape.  Stat. 2. Cap. 9. Buyers and Receivers of stolen goods knowingly, may be prosecuted for a Missementar, before the Principal is constitled.  Witnesses for Prisoners in Trasson or Felony, shall be second as Witnesses be deemed an Accessory, and suffer the constitution of the second as Witnesses.	
Anne	for the Crown are.  Mariners defirosing Ships, to the Prijudice of the Oupners, fall suffer Death.  Cap. 3. Gives an Annuity of to 1. per Annum for 99 Tears, for every 150 l. advanced.  Death as a Felom.  Sell. 2. Cap. 14. If any Carrier, for line hereor, or Victoriller, foall bown in his Cuffody any Phagian, Hare, arridge, Morr, Heath game, or Grous, while sell for feet, for every 150 l. advanced.	
	Any Person might purchase an Annuity out of the Excheques for one Life, at the Rate of nine Years Purchase; for two Lives at eleven Years; three Lives at twelve Years Purchase; or use any Dog or Engine to distroy thase; or for the Term of ninety-	1

five Pounds. Every Justice of Peace, and Lord of a Manor, within their respective Liberties, may take away any such Game, Guns, Dogs or Nets from unquali-fied Persons. And any Lord of a Manor may imposure his Game-keeper to kill the Game; but, if he dispose of any Game without the Knowlege of such Lord, he shall be committed to the House of Correction.

6 Anne

Cap. 5. Annuities of 10 l. per Annum for ninety-nine Years, pur-chased for 160 l. or sixteen Years Annuities of 10 l. per An-Purchase.

Cap. 11. Annuities of 10 l. per Annum for ninety-nine Tears, pur-chased for 160 l. or fixteen Years

Purchafe.

Cap. 18. Any Person, baving a Claim to any Remainder, Reverfion or Expediency of an Estate, after the Death of another, may move the Lord Chancellor to order the Person suspected to conceal bim or ber to produce the Person suspected to be concealed; and, if he or she be not produced, such Person concealed shall be taken to be dead.

Cap. 31. Every Parish within the Bills of Mortality is required to keep an Engine to extinguish Fires. keep an Engine to extinguish fires.

If a Servant, thro' Negligence,
foall cause an House or Outbouse to
be fired, such Servant shall forfeit
100 l. or be committed to some Workbouse, to be kept to bard Labour for eighteen Months.

All Houses within the Bills of Mor-

All Houses within the Bills of Mor-tality shall have Party-walls.

No Action shall be brought against any Person, in subose House or Chamber a Fire shall accidentally begin.

Cap. 5. All Persons were intitled to be naturalized, on taking the Oaths to the Government, and rectiving the Sacrament in any Protostant Congregation. And Multitudes of foreign Beggars were thereupon foreign Beggars were thereupon naturalized, till the Parliament thought fit to repeal the Act.

Cap. 12: All Process for arresting an Embassador, or bis Servant, shall be void; and any Person suing

out or executing such Process, shall be deemed a Violator of the Law of Nations, and suffer such Penalties and corporal Punishment, at the Lord Chancellor, or two of the Judges, shall instite. But no Servant of an Embassador shall have the Privilege of this AH, unless his Name he registered in the Secretary's Office, and transmitted to the Sherist of London and Middlesex, to be hung up in their Office.

Cap. 7. Every Person, for 100 linitiled to an Annuity of 9 lever Annum for thirty-two Yeare.

Cap. 19. Every Author of a Book, and the Bookseller he shall transfer his Copy to, shall have the sole Right of printing it for fourseen Years.

If any one print, re-print, sell or

Tears.

If any one print, re-print, sell or import such Book, without the Confent of the Proprietor, he shall ferfeit all the Sheets to the Proprietor, and one Peny for every Sheet found in his Custody.

But none shall be liable to these Forfeitures, unless the Title of the Book, before Publication, he entered in the Register of the Company of Stationers.

tioners.
Provided that, before Publication, nine Copies of fuch Book be delivered to the Warehouse keeper of the ed to the Warehouse-keeper of the the Company of Stationers, at their Hall, for the Use of the Royal Library, the Libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, of Sion College, of the four Universities of Scotland, and the Library of the Advocates there.

All Actions on this Act to be brought within three Months after the Officer.

After the End of fourteen Years, the fole Right of printing and diffoling of such Copies shall return to the Author, if he be living at that

Cap. 5. Requires the following Qua-lifications of Members of Parlia-ment: Every Knight of the Shire shall have 600 l. per Annum, over and above all Incumbrances; every Citizen and Burgess 300 l. per Annum.

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Annum. Provided that the eldest Hackney-chairs to have the same Son of a Peer, or of a Person qualified to serve as a Knight of the Shire, shall not be incapacitated; The Rates of Ceaches are one Shilt ling a Mile and Half, and Eighteen-Son of a Peer, or of a Person qualified to serve as a Knight of the Shire, shall not be incapacitated; and the Universities may return Members, as formerly.
The Candidates are required to take

an Oath, that they are qualified at the Time of the Election, if it be demanded.

Cap. 14. All Securities for Money won at Play shall be word; and any Estate mortgaged for such Money, shall go to the next Heir of the Mortgager. If any Person shall Mortgager. If any Person shall lose to l. at any one time in ready Money, he may bring an Action against the Winner for it; and, if the Loser do not bring his Action, any other Person may; and recover trable the Value, and full Costs. Any Person, by Fraud, winning a Sum of Money, or winning at one time above ten Pounds, shall for seit sive times the Value to any one that will sue for it, and suffer corporal Punishment, as in Person Justices may bind Gamesters to their good Behaviour, or commit them.

Any Person, assaulting or challeng-ing one to sight for Money woon at Play, shall forfeit all his Goods, and personal Estate; and be com-mitted to the common Gaol for two

Years, without Bail.
The King's Palace is excepted out of this Act.

this AA.

Cap. 23. The Grown authorized to appoint Commissioners to license Hackney-coaches; who shall license 800 for thirty-two Years, and, upon every Licence, reserve the weekly Sum of sive Shillings. They shall also license 200 Hackney-chairs, reserving to the Crown the yearly Sum of ten Shillings.

No Coach and Pair shall demand above ten Shillings a Day, or Eighteen-pence the first Hour, and one Shilling every Hour after. The Commissioners to settle the other Rates and Distances from me Part of the Town to another, and fix them up at the Royal Exchange.

them up at the Royal Exchange.

nce two Miles.

pence two Miles.
The Commissioners to determine Dif-ferences, and punish Offenders.
By this All every Pack of Cards pays Six-pence, and overy Pair of Dice five Shillings.

For raising two Millions by this Ad, every Person contributing 100 l. was to have a Let c. Share in a yearly Fund of 186,670 l. for 32 Years.

Cap. 25. No Lord of a Manor Shall appoint more than one Game heeper for one Manor, and his Name hall be entered with the Clerk of the Peace.

Peace.

If any unqualified Perfon shall fell, or expose to Sale, any Hare, Partridge, or other Game, be shall forfeit five Pounds; and the being found in the House, or Possession, of an unqualified Person, shall be adjudged an Exposing to Sale.

Cap. 5. The All for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants repealed, except what relates to the Children of natural-born Subjects born out of the Realm.

the Realm.

of natural-born Subjects born out of the Realm.

Cap. 22. All Conveyances of Estates made to qualify Persons to wate for Members of Parliament, with Conditions to be reconvey'd, Sec. shall be deem'd absolute: And any Person making such Conveyance, or being privay to such Purpose, or who shall prepare or devise the same, or any who shall vote by colour thereof, shall forfait 401. to any Person that will sue for the same.

No Person shall vote for a Knight of the Shire, unless such Estate it tan'd at forty Shillings per Ann, nor unless the howe been one Year in Possessing the howe been one Year in Possessing forty Pounds; and every Precholder is to declare upon Outh, C3

bim to qualify bim to vote. The Quakers Affirmation to be ac-

cepted inflead of an Oath.

2 Anne

Sell, 2. Cap. 7. Every Person teaching School was required to declare his Conformity to the Church of Eng. land, and receive a Licence from the Biftop, to receive the Sacrament, and never resort to a Conventicle ofterwards.

This Act not to extend to the Universities, or the Tutors of Noble-mens Children, or to Writing-Schools, or Persons teaching Ma-

thematical Learning only.
Seff. 2. Cap. 12 The Bishop, on granting a Licence to a Garate, shall appoint, under bis Hand and Seal, a Stipend not more than fifty Pounds, or under twenty Pounds, per Ann. to be paid by the ResTor or Vicar, baring Regard to the Value of the Living.

No Cleryman may purebase the next Avoidance of a Living, either in his own Name or another's; but Such Agreements are to be adjudg'd Simoniacal, and the Crown may

present for that Time only. Sest. 2. Cap. 16. Interest is reduc'd to Five per Cent.; where more is taken, the Bargain shall be word, and the Extertioner shall forfeit treble the Value of the Loan.

at the Election, where his Bree-bold lies, and that it was not given him to qualify him to vote.

Shillings for procuring 1001. for a Stillings for procuring 1001. for a Year, or more than one Stilling, besides Stamps, for making a Bond or Bill for the Loan of Money, on Pain of tweenty Pounds and Costs,

and Commitment for fin Months. Soll. 2. Cap. 18. The Sheriffs, Yafoff. 2. Cap. 18. The Sheriffi, Justices of Peace, Majora, Bashiffi and Conflables, upon Application made to them on Richalf of a Commander of any Ship in Danger of being franded, or run on Shore, shall assemble as many Men as may be accessary for the Preservation of such Ship: And if any Ships are lying near the Place, they shall them Assemble on Pain of 1001. 100 f.

Perfons entering Ships without Leave or molesting any one in faving the Ship, shall make double Sarrifaction.

Persons seizing the Goods, and not delivering them on Demand, to forfeit the treble Value.

Persons making Holes in Ships, or doing any thing tending to the Loss of the Vessel, adjudg d Felons with out Benefit of Clergy.

This Act not to deprive the Grown, or any Grantee, of their Rights to Wrecks, where no Perfors are found on board.

1714 1 Aug.

VEORGE I. Duke of Brunf. of Hanover, fucceeded to the Crown on the Demifeof Queen Anne, by virtue of leveral Acts of Parliament, for fecuring the Protestant Succeffion.

Upon the Death of the Queen, the Privy-Council being affembled according to the Act of 40 & 500 Anna; For the better Security of ber Mojefy's Person, and the Succession of the Crown of England in the Proteffant Line; three Instruments of the fame Tenor were produced by the Archbishop of Camerbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Monsieur

Kreynberg the Refident of Hanover, under the Hand and Scal of the Elector of Brunfwich, his then Majesty, nominating nineteen Persi to be added to the feven great Offi cors appointed by the faid Aft, to compose the Regency: The first seven were, Thomas Tenison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; Simon Harcourt Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancelor ; John Sheffield Duke of Buchingham, Lord Preficht; Charles Tather Duke of Sheaufbury, Lord High Treasurer; William Lorg Earl of Darmouth, Lord Privy-Seal; Thomas Wentered Earl of Straf-ford, firm Lord Commillioner of the Admi-

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Admiralty; and Sir Thomos Parker, broke down at Temple-Bar, and he 1214 Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the was forced to get into snether. King's Bench.
The Nineteen appointed by his

present Majetty were, the Lord Archbishop of York, Shrewfoury, Somerfet, Bolton, Devensbire, Dukes of Kent, Arzyll, Montrofe, Roxborough & Pembroke, Anglifea, Carlifle, Earls of & Nottingbam, Abingdon, Scarborough, Orford; Lord Viscount Townspend, Lord Ha-

lifax, and Lord Comper.

The Lords Justices, or Regency, being settled, his Majesty King George

was proclaimed the same Day with the usual Solemnity.

The Parliament also met, pur-suant to the abovesaid Act; and the Members spent the three following

Days in taking the Oaths.
The fame Day the Duke of Marl-

borough landed at Dover,

An Order of Council iffued, for altering the Prayers for the Royal Family.

The Earl of Dorfet was fent over to his Majesty by the Regency, to acquaint him with the Unanimity of the People in recognizing and proclaiming him; and to invice his Majesty into his Britis Domi-

The French King publish'd an Arret for legitimating his Natural Sons the Dukes of Maine and Tonloufe, and capacitating them to in-Princes of the Blood.

The late Queen was opened, and the next Day her Bowels were inter'd in Wehminster-Abbey.

The Duke of Marlborough made a fort of triumphant Entry into London; but his Coach unluckily

was forced to get into another.

King George was proclaimed at Edinburgh.

A Proclamation by the Regency, authorizing all Persons in Office, or Authority, to continue to exercise their respective Offices.

The Lord Chancellor made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, in the Name of the Regency, giving an Account of their Proceedings fince in the Name of the Regency, giving an Account of their Proceedings fince the Queen's Death, in proclaiming King George, and taking care of the public Peace; and faid They surre perfunded the Parliament brought with them so bearty a Disposition for his Majesty's Service, and the Public Good, that they could not doubt their Assistance in promoting these Ende: They recommended to the Commons the settling the King's Revenue, and establishing the public Credit; and desired, the Houses would proceed with Unanimity, and a sime Adherence to the King's Inteness, as the only means to continue she present Tranquillity.

The Lords drew up an Address to his Majesty of Condolance and Congratulation, and to desire his Majesty.

The Lords drew up an Address to his Majesty of Condolance and Congratulation, and to desire his Majesty's Royal Presence amongst them.

The Commons also drew up an Address of Condolance and Congratulation, expressing their impatient Desire to see his Majesty amongst them, and affuring him of their unanimous Resolution to maintain the public Credit, and do every thing in their Power to make his Majesty's Reign happy and glorious; both which Addresses were transmitted to his Majesty by the Regency.

An 'Order of the Lords Justices, for a general Mourning to begin the 15th Instant.

King George was proclaimed at

King George was proclaimed at

The Commons voted his Majefty
the fame Revenues the late Queen
had, except the Revenue of the
Duchy of Cornwall, which was by
Law vefted in the Prince.

Mr. Craggs, who had been difpatched to Hanner the 3cth of
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July, being returned from thence House of Commons, made a Speech; 1714 Aug. with a Letter from his Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Regency, made a Speech to the Houses, acquainting them, That his Majefy was baftening bither, and bad expressed great Satisfaction in the Loyalty and Affection his People had universally shown on his Ac-

cession.

The Earl of Cromarty died at his House at Tarbat, in the North of Scotland, in the 84th Year of his Age. He was made a Baronet by King Charles I. and was a Colonel of Horse under the Marquis of Montrofe in 1648. King Charles II: at his Reftoration, created him first Baron, and then Viscount Tarbat. King William gave him the Title of Earl; and Queen Anne made him principal Secretary of State for Scot-land, and Lord Justice General. He was a Person of eminent Learning. an able Statesman, and one of the eldest Officers in the World.

The Pretender, hearing of the Queen's Death, left Lorrain, and went to Versailles; but the French King refused to see him, alleging his Engagements to the Hanover Succession; whereupon the Chevalier

returned to Lorrain.

The Lords Justices gave the Royal Assent to An Ast for the better Sup-port of his Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain. And to

An Act for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Commissioners for the Land-Tax, for the Year 1714, and for raising so much as is wanting to make up the Sum of 1,400,000 l. intended to be raised by a Lattery for the public Service in the faid Year. And to

An Ast to enable Perfons now residing in Great Britain to take the Oatbs, and do all other AEts in Great Britain, requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland.

At the presenting these Bills, Sir Thomas Hanner, the Speaker of the

could not enter upon any Work more fatisfactory and pleasing to themselves, than the providing a sufficient Re-wenue for his Majesty's Civil Revenue ment, in order to make bis Reign as eafy and prosperous, as the Beginning of it had been secure and undisfurbed; that they could give no greater Proof of the Trust they reposed in his Majesty's gracious Disposition, than putting the same intire Revenue into his Hands, which her late Majefly died possessed, whose Virtues they all admired, and of whose Affection and Concern for the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom, they had bad fo long Experience; and they de-fired, that this might be looked upon as an Earnest and Pledge of that Zeal and Fidelity which they fould always retain, and upon every Occasion be ready to demonstrate to his Majesty's Person and Government.

Then the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Regency, returned the Houses Thanks for the Proofs they had given of their Duty and Affection to his Majesty, and of their

Zeal for his Government.

The late Queen was privately interred in Westminster Abbey, in pursuance of an Order from his Ma-jefty.

The Parliament was prorogued to

the 23d of September.

Mr. Murray arrived Express from Hanover, and brought Orders to the Regency for preparing a Patent for creating the Prince Royal, Prince of Wales, and for removing the Lord Bolingbroke from his Office of Secretary of State; and on the 31ft the Seals were taken from him, and the Doors of his Office lock'd and fealed

King George, with the Prince, began his Journey from Hanover towards England; and arrived at the Hague the 5th of September, where he remained till the 16th.

The Treaty of Peace between the Empire and France was figned at Raden.

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Sir Conflantine Phipps, and the Archbishop of Armagb, were re-moved from being Lords Justices in Sept. Ireland, and the Archbirhop of Dublin and the Earl of Kildare fworn in their room.

An Order of Council against throwing Squibbs or Fire-works on the Day of his Majefty's public Entry.
The Duke of Berwick flormed Barcelona, which was defended with

great Obstinacy; but in the Evening the Garison retired into the new City, and beat the Chamade; and on the 12th they furrender'd, upon Condition to have their Lives faved, and that the City should not be plundered.

A Proclamation iffued, offering a Reward of 100,000 l. for apprehending the Pretender, if he should attempt to land in the British Dominions (pursuant to a late Act of

Parliament).

The Earl Marshal publish'd an Order, prohibiting all Coaches coming into Greenwich-Park on the Day of his Majesty's Entry, but those of the great Officers, the Nobility and their Sons, the Privy Counsellors and

Judges.

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King George, with the Prince, embark'd for England, and arrived at Greenwich on the 18th in the Evening; and was received by the Duke of Northumberland, Captain of the Life-Guard then in waiting, and the Lord Chancellor Harcourt, at the Head of the Lords of the Regency.

King Philip V. of Spain was married by Proxy to the Princes of

Parma.

The Lord Vifcount Townsbend was fworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Lieutenant-General Cadogan appointed his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Answerp, to fettle the Dutch Barrier.

There was a great Court at Greenwich of all Sorts; and it was ob ferved, that those who prospered in the late Reign met with a remarkable Neglect; particularly the Lord Townsbend was sent to tell the Duke

of Ormend, who came with uncom-mon Spl:ndour to pay his Court to his Majesty, that he had no surcher Occasion for his Service; whereupon the Duke returned to St. James's Square, without being admitted to his Majesty's Presence.

The Earl of Oxford, the late Lord Treasurer, kis'd his Majesty's Hand with the Croud, but was not vouch-

fafed any further Notice.

The Lord Chancellor Harcourt had repared the Prince's Patent, and carried it to Greenwich; but was turned out, and not suffer d to enjoy either the Honour or Profit of passing. it; and the Great Seal was given to

The Duke of Ormand was re-

moved from being Captain-General.
His Majefty and the Prince made their public Entry into London from Greenwich, being preceded by above two hundred Coaches of the Nobility and Gentry with fix Horfes.

His Majefty was met at St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark by the Lord

Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs of Landon, &c. and the Recorder,
Sir Peter King, congratulated his

Majefty in the Name of the City on his Arrival amongst them, and on his coming to take Possession of his Kingdoms.

There was a great Court at St. James's; and among the reft, Mr. Charles Aldworth, Member of Parliament for New Windfer, was there, whom Colonel Chudleigh was pleased to brand with the Name of Jacobite; whereupon a Quarrel enfued, and they both went in a Coach to Marybone Fields, and Mr. Aldworth was killed

upon the Spot.
His Majesty declared in Council his firm Purpose to support and maintain the Churches of England and Scotland, as they were feverally by Law established, which, he said, and Scotla by Law entablified, which, he tan, he was of Opinion might be effectually done without impairing the Toleration; and he affured them he should earnestly endeavour to preserve the Properties of his Subjects.

The same Day the Prince Royal

1714 Sept.

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1714 Sept.

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was declared Prince of Wales, and took his Place at the Council-Board; and the Great Seal having been taken from the Lord Harcourt, and delivered to the Lord Comper, he was fworn Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; the Earl of Nottingbam was declared Lord Prefident of the Council, and the Earl of Sunderland was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Duke of Devon was declared Lord Steward of his Majefly's Houfehold; and the Duke of Marlborough Captain General of the Land-Forces, Mafter-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards; James Stanbope, Eig; Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Bromley; and the Duke of Montrose Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Mar; the Earl of Wharton was made Lord Privy-Seal, in the room of the Earl of Dartmouth; Robert Walpole, Esq; was made Paymaster of the Guards and Garisons, and of the Forces abroad, in the room of The Morand John Hows, Esgress the Duke of St. Albans Captain of the Band of Penfioners; the Dake of Roxborough Lord Privy-Seal for Scotland, and the Marquis of Annandale Lord Chancellor of Sectland, in the room of the Earl of Seafield and Fin.1-

The Duke of Somerfet was made Mafter of the Horse; the Duke of Argyll General and Commancer in Chief of the Forces in Scotland; William Pulteney, Elq; Secretary of War; Thomas Erle, Elq; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Governor of Perefmonth.

The Privy Council was diffolved,

and a new Privy-Council summoned

to meet the first of October. Sir William Humpbreys, Knt. elected Lord Mayor of London.

Alan Broderick, Eig; was appoint-ed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Sir Constantine Phipps.

The King of Sweden, after about four Years Residence in Turky, set out from Denintaft for his own Dominions, being presented with several

Purfes of Gold by the Sultan, to de-

fray the Charges of his Journey. The Earl of Godolphin made Co ferer to his Majesty, in the room of the Lord Masham.

The Patent was passed for creating his Royal Highness Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester.

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Charles Lord Halifax, Sir Richard Onflow, Sir William St. Quintin, Barts. Paul Methuen, and Edward-Wortley Montague, Efgrs. appointed Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Duke of Argyll made Go vernor of Portmabon, and the Island of Minorca.

The Earl of Darfer made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, room of the Duke of Ormand

John Aiflabie, Efg; made Treafurer of the Navy, in the room of Charles Cafar, Eig; The Lord-Lieutenants and De-

puty-Lieutenants were altered almost all over England.

The Earl of Orford, Sir George Ryng, George Dedington, Efg, Sir John Jennings, Sir Charles Turner, Abraham Stanyan, and George Raillie, Efgrs. were made Commiffi for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral,

The Earl of Cholmondley was made Treasurer of the Houshold; Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comptroller; and Edmund Dunch, Esq; Matter of the Houshold.

two eldest Daughters, having landed at Margate two Days before, and lain one Night of Policy The Princels of Wales, with h lain one Night at Rocbester, passed thro' London to St. James's.

The Coronation approaching, Pa-tents were ordered for the following Promotions and Creations of the

Nobility ; viz. James Bridges Lord Chandos, to be created Viscount Wilton, in the County of Hereford, and Earl of Carnorwon.

Lewis Lord Rockingbam, created Viscount Sands, of Lees-Court, in th County of Kent, and Earl of Rockingbam-

Charles

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1 OA.

+	Charles Bennet Lord Offaifton, crea-	Henry Newton, Doctor of Laws,	1 2214
	Charles Montague, Lord Halifax,		QBobs
			5.
1	created Viscount Sunbury, and Earl		20
	of Halifax.	minfler, with the usual Solemnity	
	Heneage Finch Lord Guernfey,		
ı	created Earl of Aylesford.	by, several People were kill'd and hure by the Fall of Scaffolds in the	
l	John Lord Harvey, of Ickworth,	Palace-Yard.	
١	created Earl of Briftol.		
ı	Thomas Holles Lord Pelbam, cre-		
ı	ated Viscount Pelbam, of Haughton,		
	and Earl of Clare.	on his Return from Ireland.	43
ı	Henry Lord Pager, Baron of Bur-		73
ı	ton, created Earl of Uxbridge.	in France, presented a Memorial to	11
	Henry Obrian, Earl of Thomand in	that Court, requiring that the Canal	
	Ireland, created Viscount Tadeafter,		4.5
ı	in Com. Eber.	(hould be demolifhed.	2534
	James Viscount Caffleton, in the		24
ı	Kingdom of Ireland, created Baron	Envoy Extraordinary to Vienna.	
١	Sanderson, of Saxby, in Com. Line.	The Earl of Stairs appointed to go	1113
ı	Bennet Lord Sherrard, in the	to the Court of France; tho' he did	100
	Kingdom of Ireland, created Baron of		104 4
	Harborough, in Com. Leicefter.	baffador, till a confiderable Time	
	Gervase Lord Pierpoint, of the	after, on account of the Works	8
	Kingdom of Ireland, created Ba-	erected at Mardyke, and some other	1
	con Pierpoint, of Hanflope, in Com.	Differences between the two Courts.	3.3
ı	Bucks.	Paul Methuen, Efg; appointed Em-	
	Henry Boyle, Efq; created Baron		1 ×
	of Carlton, in Com. Ebor.	The King, with the Prince and	39
	Sir Richard Temple, Bart. created	Princefs, accept of an Invitation to	Ce
	Baron of Cobbam, in the County of	the Lord Mayor's Featt; and his	
	Kent.	Majefty ordered a thoufand Pounds to	
	Charles Duke of Belton, John	be paid into the Hands of the She-	
	Duke of Rutland, Lionel-Cranfield	riffs, for the Relief and Discharge of	1
	Earl of Dorfet and Middlefex, and	poor Prisoners for Debt.	1
			I Nov.
	Charles Earl of Halifus checked	most eminent Physician of his Time:	1 2100.
	Knights Companions of the most	He left 40,000 % to the University	. 1
	noble Order of the Garter.		02
	The Duke of Strengburg was	of Oxford, for the augmenting their	F B
	made Lord Chamberlain of the	Library; 150% per Ann. to the	N. S
	Houfhold.	Library-keeper; 5000 l to University	18 97
	The Duke of Kent made Con	College; 600 l. per Ann. for two	5 1
	stable of Windfor Castle, and Keeper	travelling Physicians, and 600 /. per	82 8
	of the Parks and Forefts there, Gc.	Ann. to St. Berthelemese's Hospital,	2013
	The Earl of Northampson made	Gr.	100
1	Constable of the Tower of London.	Justus Beck, of London, Efq; cre-	114
	The Earl of Portmore made Go-	ated a Bart.	1413
1	vernor of Gibraltar.	A Proclamation iffued for sup-	
	Hugh Earl of Cholmondley made	preffing of Riots.	010
(	Governor of Chefter.	Dr. Wm. Fleetweed, Lord Bilhop	111
	Matthew Aylmer, Elg; made Ad-	of St. Ajapb, translated to the See	1 1 10
1	miral of the Pleet, Governor of	of Ely.	1
(	Greenwich Hofpital, House-keeper	Dr. Wynne, Principal of Fefer	1
C	f the Palace, and Keeper of the	College in Own, nominated Bishop	1
	Park there.	of St. Afaph.	
	and the same of th	Do	3
		The state of the s	

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Dr. Richard Willis, Dean of Lin-Several Persons were tried and convicted at Briftol, for a Riot, in insulting the Dissenters, and break-1714 coln, nominated Bishop of Gloucester: Nov. 5 Charles Lord Tyrawley made Commander in Chief of the Forces in ing their Windows. Counter, and the four other Pri-foners in Newgate, who were com-mitted on Sulpicion of being con-cerned in the Plot against King Ireland. 29 The Earl of Stairs made Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, in the Absence of the Duke of Argyll. William, moved to be admitted to George Wade, Efq; made Major-Bail according to the Habeas Corpus Act, but were remanded to Prifon. General. Sir William Humpbreys, of the City of London, Knt. (Lord Mayor) Robert Lowther, Efg; made Go-30 vernor of Barbadoes. The King of Sweden arrived at created a Bart. 11 Stralfund from Turky. De. Francis Eyles, of the City of Sir Peter King was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, London, Esq; created a Bart, 14 James Smyth, of Isfield, in Com. in the room of the Lord Trevor. Suffex, created a Bart. Gregory Page, of Greenwich, in Com. Kent, created a Bart. Sir Sam. Dodd made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir James Sir Thomas Frankland, and Sir John Ewelyn, Barts. appointed to execute the Office of Post-Master-Montague, one of the Barons of the 5 Exchequer ; and Mr. Serjeant Prat, one of the Judges of the King's Bench; Sir Thomas Powis, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench; and Mr. Serjeant Bannifler, one of A Proclamation iffued for putting the Laws in Execution against Papifts, Nonjurors, and disaffected Persons; occasioned by the Preten-der's Declaration, and some Tumults the Barons of the Exchequer, being a little before displaced. The Dukes of Marlborough and 15 Shrewsbury, and feveral other Per-fons of Quality, received by the Prench Mail the Pretender's Declathat had happened at Oxford, and in several Places. A Proclamation for a Thankfration, dated at Lorrain the 29th giving for King George's Accession, to be observed the 20th of Jaof August, afferting his Right to these Kingdoms; whereupon the Minister of Lorrain was forbid the The Turks declared War against Court. the Republic of Venice. An Order of Council for Inp-An Order was iffued by his Ma-16 11 jefty, prohibiting the Clergy to inter-meddle with Affairs of State in their preffing Tumults and Riots. John Austen, of Derbams, in Com. Midd. Eig; created a Bart. Sermons, &c.

John Fryer, Efq; Alderman of

London, created Bart. extinct. This Month the Foreign Mini-13 sters congratulated his Majesty on The Lady Grace Carteret, Dowager Baronels of Hawnes, in Com. Bed, created Viscountels Carteret, his Accession; viz. The Ministers 17 of France, Moscowy, Portugal, the States General, Denmark, Genoa, the Emperor, Prussia, Sweden, &c.

A Proclamation issued for conand Countess of Granville; 22 mainder to the Heirs Male of her tinuing the public Officers in the Plantations till further Orders. Body. Lieutenant-General Hervey made Governor of Jersey.
George Earl of Orkney made Go-The latter End of this Month the Judges Salaries were advanced, viz. The three Chiefs to two thouvernor of Virginia. The three Chiefs to two thou-

The Lord Archibald Hamilton made Governor of Jamaica.

fand Pounds a Year each, and the

Puisne Judges to fifteen hundred

Pounds each.

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ment. The 11th of August follow-

ing, Mr. Hornby, a Gent. of one of

Thomas Earl of Wharton created the Inns of Court, was taken into Cuftody, being charged with having writ the faid Pamphlet.

This Libel charges the Wbigs with a Defign of deftroying the Con-Marquis of Wharton, in the County 741. Dec. of Westmorland. The Earl of Strafford had his Audience of Leave of the States 31 V. S. fitution in Church and State, and pretends to forestel they will repeal the Limitations in the Act of Settle-ment of the Crown on the Honouer General; and, being presented with a Gold Chain and Medal, of the Value of 6000 Guilders, he returned to England. A Decree was made by the Univerfity Jan. of Cambridge, to thank Dr. Bentley for a Treatife published under the borrow'd Name of Philelentherus Lipfiensis; in which he refuted the Objections, and exposed the Igno-That Foreigners will be admitted into Places, or have the Profits of them : That they will establish a Standing Army:
That they will repeal the Triennial Bill; reftrain the Liberty of the rance, of an impious Set of Writers, call'd FREE-THINKERS. Prefs; and encourage the People to abuse the Memory of Queen Ame. There happened a Fire in Thames-Street, which burnt down above 120 A Proclamation iffued for diffoly-5 ing the Parliament. Lleutenant General Hamilton made 13 Governor of the Leeward Islands, in the room of Colonel Douglas, who was charg'd with feveral Mif-Houses, and deftroyed vaft Quanti-ties of rich Merchandise; and above 50 Persons perished in the Flames, or by other Accidents. demeanours in his Government, and taken into Cuftody. The Earl of Strafford having been examin'd before the Council, an Order was made for feizing his Papers on the Eleventh of January. 15 A Proclamation was published for calling a new Parliament, to meet the 17th of March next; wherein his Majefly defires his Subjects to elect such Persons as had shewed a Elisa Burges, Esq; made Governor of New England and New Hampshire, in the room of Colonel Jeseph Dudley.

William Lowsber, of Swillington, in the Country of Yest Fig. Firmnels to the Protestant Successi when it was in Danger: Which it is suggested that the Gentlemen of the last House of Commons had not in the County of York, Eig; created done; and therefore his Majefty was under a Necessity of calling a new a Bart. John Vine, a Perfumer, ordered to be profecuted for a Libel, intituled, Reafons bumbly offered to the Parliament, for abrogating the Observation of the 30th of January.

Nicolas Carew, of Bedington, in Parliament. Another Proclamation iffued, for discovering and apprehending the Per-fons who wounded and maim'd Jobs fons who wounded and maim'd John Mac-Allen, an Officer of the Excisein Scotland, in the Execution of his Office.

A Proclamation iffued for electing 11 Com. Sur. Efq; created a Bart.
A Proclamation iffued, offering a 17 the fixteen Peers of Scotland. Reward of 1000 l. to any Person who should discover the Author, and 500 l. for the Printer, of a Libel, intituled, English Advice to the Free-bolders of England; which, the Pro-The Imperialifs took Possession of the Provinces of Luxemberg and Lim-18 About this Time the celebrated Mr. Steele, to his great Mortification, clamation says, was defigned to pro-mote the Interest of the Presender, and to raise Disturbances in the approach-ing Election of Members of Parliawas made Governor of the Playhouse, when he expected a Post among the first Ministers of State, on the Merit of his immortal Libels,

particularly The Crifis, publish'd in

the Reign of Queen Anne. Thursday

Thursday the 20th of January being appointed a Day of Thanks-giving for his Majesty's Accession, the King, with the Prince and Princels, went in the usual State to St. Paul's, where they heard a Sermon on the Occasion, preach'd by Dr. Richard Willis, Bishop of Glou-cester, on the xxxiii. of Isaiab, v. 6. Wildom and Knowlege shall be the Stability of thy Throne.
The Duke of Bavaria took Pos-25 fession of his Electorate again. 28 A Call of fourteen Serjeants at Law. The Treaty of Peace between Spain and Portugal figned at Utrecht.
The Lady Bridget Osborn, Daugh 6 Feb. 14 ter to the Duke of Leeds, married the Reverend Mr. Williams, which occasioned a mighty Contest in the Spiritual Court afterwards; but the Reverend Divine maintained his Title to the Lady.
Robert Nelson, Esq died : He was 16 a Gentleman very eminent for his Piety, Learning, and ufeful Writing; and was the first Person intert'd in the Cemetery in Lambs-Conduit Fields.
The Prince of Wales was chosen Governor of the South Sea Company. 18 Lord Cornwallis and James Craggs, fen. Efq; made Post-Masters Gene-28 tal, in the room of Sir Thomas Frankland and Sir John Ewelyn.

The Embassadors of the States-9 Mar. General made their public Entry, and on the 12th were admitted to their Audience. Sir Theodore Janffen, of the City 11 of London, Knt. created a Bart. Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Sa-17 lisbury, died.

The Parliament of Great-Britain

met; and the Commons being directed to choose a Speaker, they

elected Spencer Compton, Efq; who was approved by his Majesty the 21st.

the Houses, wherein he thanks his loving Subjects for that Zeal and Firmness they had shewn in Defence

of the Protestant Succession, against all the open and secret Practices, that had been used to defeat it; and

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The King delivered a Speech to

faid, He should never forget his Obligations to those who had distinguished themselves on this Occasion. He re-Rected on the Infecurity of the present Peace; tells them, That the Presen-der threatened to diffurb him; that Trade was render'd impracticable; and if it was not retrieved, must destroy their Manufactures and Nadefiny their Manufactures and Na-vigation; and that the public Debts were very great, and furpriffich, increased fince the fatal Cessation of Arms: He defired Supplies; that they would support public Credit, and make a Provision for the Prince of Wales: And he assured them, That the established Constitution in Courch and State should be the Rule of his Government, and the Happiness, Ease and State found be the Rule of the Government, and the Happines, Ease and Prosperity of his People, the chief Care of his Life.

The Duke of Montague made Colonel and Captain of the first Troop of Horfe-Guards, in the to

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of the Lord Afburnbam; the Earl of Hertford, Colonel and Captain of the fecond Troop, in the room of the Duke of Northumberland; Lieutenant General Chalmondley, Colonel and Captain of the third Troop, in Lord Lumley, Son of the Earl of Arran; and Lord Lumley, Son of the Earl of Scarborough, Captain and Colonel of the first Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, in the room of Lieutenant-General Cholmondley.

In the Commons Address of Thanks for his Majesty's Speech, the Paragraph most objected to by the Twies

was this

We are sensibly touched not only with the Disappointment, but the Reproach, brought upon the Nationary the unsuitable Conclusion of a Was, which was carried on at so was an Expence, and was attended with Expence, and was attended with fuch imparallel'd Succifies: But as that Dishonour cannot in Justice be imputed to the whole Nation, so we firmly hope and believe, that the your Majesty's great Wisdom, and the faithful Endeavours of your Commens, the Reputation of your Kingdoms will in due Time B& VINDICATED AND BESTOR'S. RESTOR'D.

1715.

May

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## Wall see at post 715. we get all at the see

fit to withdraw; and, on the a6th, embarqued at Dover for France.

I House were broken

5 Mar.

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April

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The Reafon he gives for leaving the Kingdom, in a Letter he left behind, was, A Refolution taken to purfue bim to the Scaffold; tho' he challenged his Enemies to produce one challenged in Engine to your formation or Corruption in his Administration:
That he had ferved her late Majesty faithfully and dutifully in what the had most at Heart. The relieving ber People from a bloody and expensive

Peregrine Lord Willoughby of Eresby, summoned by Writ to the

The Commons addressed the King to lay the Negotiations of Peace an Commerce, &c. before the House; with which his Majesty having complied, a secret Committee was appointed to inspect them, confishing of one and-Chairman

Thefe fat de Die in Diem, to difcover the Defects in the late Admi-nifiration; and rendered themselves exceeding terrible.

Mr. Matthew Prior, one of the late Plenipotentiaries, underwent a frict Examination by a Committee of the Privy Council.

The Ratifications of Peace between

Spain and Portugal were exchanged.
William Thomson, Biq; made Recorder of the City, of London.

Thomas' Lord Manque.
Lord Privy Seal, died.
Wassen and Manylon, two Printers,
apprehensed for printing a Paper,
containing Reflections on the King's
containing Reflections on the King's Speech ; and Ken taken up for dispersing it.

There was a total Ecliple of the Sun about nine in the Morning: The Darkness was so great for three

The Lord Viscoont Bolingbroke, Minutes thirteen Seconds, that the observing a Storm arising, thought Stars appeared, and the Birds and other Animals feemed to be in great Confternation.

thing to be

Shelley of a cac House

Dr. John Potter, Reglus Profesfor of Divinity in Oxfordy made Bishop of Oxford.

Sir George Downing having been married about thirteen Years to Mrs. Mary Forester, a Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, when he was about 15, and the 12, Sir Gorge, upon Return from his Travels, declared he had no inclination for his Bride, and refuted to cohabit with her a Whereupon the was perfused to prefer a Petition to the House of Lords to be divorced. But it was resolved by a Majority of two Voices only (wis. 50 against 48), that the Petition should be rejected. All the Bishops were against granting the Divorce.

The eldeft Son of the Lord Digby (an Irife Beron) having made feveral Attempts on his Father's Life, his Lordship peritioned the House of twenty Members, who were chosen by Ballot; of which Committee Robert Walpole, Es; was appointed difinherit him; but their Lordflips, upon Examination, perceiving, that the young Gentleman was exceeding weak in his Intellects, ordered a Bill For appointing Persons to take care of bis Epate; which afterwards pessed into an Act.

Richard Steele, Big; knighted.
War proclaimed by the Venetians against the Turks.

The Artillery Company prevail with the Prince of Wales to be their Captain-General.

His Majesty declared his Royal Highnest the Prince of Wales Captain General of the Artillery Company.

His Majesty, having granted his

Royal Licence to the Convocation to enter upon Business, directs them what Subjects they shall take under their Confideration, in a Letter to

the Archbishop.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for greating an did to bir Ma-

jefty,

May

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jefty, to be raifed by a Land-bax in Great Britain, for the Scruice of the Year 1715. This Tax was two Year 1715. This ? Shillings in the Pound.

Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, and first Commissioner of the Trea-

fury, died. A Squadron of twenty Menof War, commanded by Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Blue, failed to the Bal-

Dr. Cherwood, Dean of Gloucester, moves the Convocation to preach against and discountenance Riots, which, he observes, were frequent at

this time.

Richard Earl of Burlington, made Lord Lieutenant of the Wort Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York.

Robert Clavering, M. A. is con-fituted Hebrew Professor in the Uni-

verfity of Oxford.

Major Thomas Talmash is made ieutenant-Governor of the Island of

Montferrat.

The Earl of Halifax dying, Charles
Earl of Carlifle is made first Commissioner of the Treasury; Sir Ri. ebard Onflow, Bart. Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer; and Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. Edward Wortley, and Paul Methuen, Efgrs. Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majefly's Exchequer.

Died Gerwis Lord Pierpoint, Uncle to the Marquis of Dorchester, to whom his Estate descended.

Charles Earl of Carlifle, Sir Richard Onflow, Sir William St. Quintin, Barts. Edward-Wortley Monta-gue, and Paul Metbuen, Elgrs. made Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The Princess Carolina, youngest Daughter of the Prince of Wales,

arrived from Hanover.
Sir Godfrey Kneller, of Wbitton, in the County of Middlefex, Knight, created a Bart. extinct.

The first being the King's Birth-day, and the last the Auniversary of the Restoration, there were very great Mobs; but the Wbigs complained, that, on the 29th, they were

infulted by the Tories, if they refused | Duke of Ormond. The Windows of feveral Houses were broken, that were not illuminated; and several Companies of the Trained Bands, being upon Guard at the Exchange, apprehended forne of the Riotets.

The Guards also began to grow

mutinous, on their receiving fuch coarse Clothes, and especially Linen, as was not fit to be worn (on the King's Birth-day); and particularly the first Regiment of Guards, of which the Duke of Mariborough was Colonel. The Soldiers threw some of their Shirts over into the King's and Duke's Gardens in the Park; and others they exposed in the Streets, crying, These are Hanover Shirts: And such Consequences were apprehended from the Fraud, that the Duke of Marlborough thought fit to make a Speech to his Regiment, and promise them new Clothes, laying the Blame upon the Agent, and Tradesmen that were concerned in cloathing them: Whereupon the lat-ter endeavoured to justify themselves in the Daily Papers; and, the the Roguery was so notorious, that Orders were fent to the Guard at Whiteball to burn the new Shirts, yet a body was punished. And indeed to Soldiers were too often imposed upon in this manner in the War with France. The Writer of these Sheets has feen the Officers of the Guards burn the new Linen fent them over to Flanders, at the Head of the Bat-talions of Guards, being not only coarse, but damaged Cloth, good for nothing; and the Soldiers have had Money deducted out of the poor Re-mainder of their Pay to find them more.

The Reason of this is, the Agent too often gives the Colonel Money to have the Benefit of cloathing the Regiment, which he endeavours to repay himself, in the first place, by purchasing Cloaths of lefs Value than the Government allows, and the Agent and his Tradefmen usually fharp a great deal more; fo that it

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often happened, there was not, in Reality, a third Part of the Money laid out in the Closthing, which the Government provided for that Pur-

Charles Warrender, of Locbend, in East-Locbian in Scotland, Efg; Lord Provoft of the City of Edinburgh,

created a Baronet.

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The Committee of Secrecy made their Report; but first Mr. Walpole their Report; out that wat was a pose the Chairman moved, That a War-rant should be iffued by Mr. Speaker to apprehend such Persons in he should name, in order to their being exa-mined; and that no Member might be permitted to go out of the House: Which being agreed to, Mr. Speaker iffued Warrants for apprehending Mr. Matthew Prior and Mr. Thomas Harley, and feveral others; and accordingly Mr. Prior was apprehended fome Hours after.

Mr. Walpole delivered in two Books at the Table, one of which, he faid, contained the Report; and the other was an Appendix to it, which contained at large those Letters and Papers, which were referred to in the

Report.

The Report was in reading from one o'Clock to half an Hour past eight at Night, when the farther Confideration thereof was adjourned till the next Morning. The next Day it was read a fecond time, and

ordered to be printed.

After the second Reading the Report, Mr. Walpole moved to impeach the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, and other high Crimes and Missemeanors; and the Lord Coningsby also moved to impeachthe Earl of Oxford in like manner; which Impeachments were agreed to upon mighty flender Evidence.

The Turks invade the Morea, and besiege Napoli de Romania.

The Commons ordered Mr. Prier into close Custody; and that no Per-

without Leave of the Speaker.
The Commons proceeded to impeach
the Duke of Ormand of High Treason, Vol. II.

and the Earl of Strafford of high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

The Duke of Argyll, and his Bro-ther the Earl of Illa, removed from all their Places.

The Duke of Bolton made Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold, in the room of the Duke of Shrewsbury.

The Lord Coning sby carried up the Articles of Impeachment against Robert Earl of Oxford; and prayed, that he might be sequestered from Parlia-ment, and committed to safe Custody: Whereupen the Lords ordered the Earl of Oxford into the Cuitody of the Black Rod; and, on the 10th, he was committed to the Tower. The Royal Affent was given to An

The Royal Assent was given to An Ast for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1715; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer-bills and Lottery-tickets lost, burnt or destroyed; and for inlarging the Time for adjusting Claims in several Lotteries; and for making forth new Orders in lieu of certain Lottery Orders obliterated or desective; and for continuing certain Duties on Hops until the first Day of August 1715. August 1715.

An AE for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majofty's

Service, and for the Payment of the faid Forces, and of their Quarters.

An Act to explain the Act made in the twelfth Year of the Rign of King William III. ineituled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

An AH for preventing Tumults and riotous Affemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing Rioters.

An AH for making perpetual an AH of the seventh and eighth King William III. intituled, An Act that the selection Advances and Declarathe folemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form; and for explaining and enforcing the faid Act, in relation to enforcing the Just 2000, and Church-the Payment of Tythes and Church-Rates;

July

Rates; and for appointing the Form. f an Affirmation to be taken by the aid People called Quakers, inflead of the Oath of Abjuration.

An Act for the continuing the Im-

prisonment of Robert Blackburn, and others, for the borrid Conspiracy to affofinate the Person of his late Sa cred Majesty King William III. After which, his Majesty made a

Speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them with the Advice he had received, That the Pretender was breparing to invade his Dominsons, being encouraged, he said, by a rest-less Party bere; and desires they would make Provision for their Defence. Whereupon the Houses respectively addressed his Majesty, as furing him, they would fland by him with their Lives and Fortunes, &c.

They also voted, That 3000 Dra-geons, and 4000 Foot, should be raised, and four Companies be added to the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

The Marquis of Dorcbefter created Duke of Kingfton.

Commissions were issued for raising thirteen Regiments of Dragoons, and eight of Foot.

The Royal Affent was given to An Ast to impower his Majesty to fecure and detain fuch Persons as bis Majesty should suspect were conspiring against bis Person and Govern-

The Commons addressed, That the Half pay Officers might be allowed full Pay, that they might be in a Readiness to ferve.

The Earl of Clare created Marquis of Clare, and Duke of Newcoftk.

Orders were given for fitting out a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of Sir George Byng.

The Horse and Foot Guards en-

camped in Hyde-Park; and a Train of Artillery was fent thither from the Tower.

The Danes and Proffians reduce the Island of Usedom in Swedish Pomerania.

The Earl of Mar retired from Court, and went by Sen to Newcaftle, and from thence to Scotland; where

he affembled the Friends and Adherents of the Pretender on the 16th; viz. the Marquifes of Huntley and Tullibardine; the Earls of Niebhidale, Linlitbgow, Traquair, Southesh, Ma viscball, and Carmwath; the Viscounts Kilfyeb, Kenmura, Kingfon and Stormount; and the Lords Drum mond and Rollo, &c.

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The Royal Affent was given to An Att for the better preventing Muting and Descrition, by enforcing and making more effectual on Ast of this pre-sent Parliament, intituled, An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the faid Force, and their Quarters.

An Act for making more effectual ber late Majefty's gracious Intention for augmenting the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

An Act to reftrain all Wagganers, Carriers, and others, from drawing any Carriage whith more than five

Horfes in Length.
The Lord Coningsby carried up further Articles of Impeachment against Robert Earl of Oxford.

A Conler of Highgate whipped from

Holl-way to that Place, for reflecting on the Government.

The Mob demolished the Pulpir, Pews, &c. in a Meeting at Na Eston in Warwicksbire; as they did at Oxford, and several other Pasts & England, about this time. The Duke of Montrose refigned his

Post of Principal Secretary of States

Mr. Walpole carried up to the Lord the Impeachment against the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

Mr. Secretary Stanbope carried up the Impeachment against James Duke

A. Proclamation, promiting a Month's Pay to fuch Seamen as should enter themselves on board his Majesty's Ships of War. The Duke of Ormend withdrew,

and went over to France.

Fifter Tench, of Low-Layron, in the County of Effex, Efq; created a

Dr. Henry Penrice made Judge of

1 Aug.

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the Court of Admiralty, in the tended Prince of Wales, and bis open room of Sir Henry Newton, de- and fecret Abettors. 1715 Aug. ceafed.

Thomas Harley, Efq; in Cuftody of the Serjeant at Arms, committed to the Gareboufe by the Commons.

Nicolas Rowe, Efq; made Poet Laureat, in the room of Nabum

Tate, Efq; deceafed.

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Sir Henry St. George, Garter Principal King at Arms, died in the 91th Year of his Age; and was succeeded by John Anfir, Esq. Member of Parliament for Launceston.

A new Lieutenancy was appointed for the Tower Hamlets.

The Regiments of Greve and 15 Harrison arrived from Flanders. 16

The Venetian Embaffador made his public Entry.

Don Bertran de Zara, the Mo-rocco Embassador, died; and was buried in Westminster-Abbey at the

King's Charge.

Ang's Charge.

The Royal Affant was given to An Ast for inlarging the Fund of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, relating to Exchequer Bills; and for fettling an additional Revenue of one bundred and reventy thousand Pounds per Annum upon his Majofty, during his Life, for the Service of the Givil Government; and for effathishing a certain Fund of fifty-four thousand fix bundred Pounds per Annum, in order to raise a Sum nes exceeding nine bundred and ten thousand Pounds for the Service of the Public, by Sale of Annuities after the Rate of fix Pounds per Centum per Annum, redeemable by Parliament; and for satisfying an Arrear for Work and Materials at Benheim, incorred whilst that Building was carried on at the Expence of her late Majofty Queen Annu of hieses Memory, and for other Purposer therein mentioned.

An Ast for the farther Security The Royal Affent was given to tioned.

An Act for the further Security of his Majety's Perform and Concer-ment, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the loss Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pre-

and fecret Abettors.

An Aft for making the Militia of that Port of Great Britain colled England more ufoful, and for obliging an annual Account to be made of Trophy-Money.

An Act to make an Act of the mate of the bar her has Maiefly, in-

tenth Year of her late Majefty, intituled, An AH for regulating, it proving, and encouraging of the Woollen Manufacture of mined or medly Broad Cloth, and for the better the Payment of the Poor employed therein, more effectival for the Benefit of Trade in general; and also to render more effectival an Act of the seventh Year of her faid Majesty's Reign, inti-tuled, An All for the better after-taining the Lengths and Breadths of Worles Glosb made in the County of York.

An AG for the Arteinder of Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Tran-son, unless he shall render himself to Justice by a Day corrain therein

mentioned.

An Ast for the Actainder of James Duke of Occional of High Treashed, unless be fault render to imfulf to Yushte by a Duy certain therein mentioned. An Ast for the better processing frest Pish taken by Foreguero being imported into this Kingdom, and firthe Preservation of the Pry of Fish, and for the grown Leave to impore Lobstort and Turbers in Perservation of Salmin within several Rivers in that Part of this Kingdom called England. England.

And to fix private Bills.

General Cadegus made Governor of the lile of Wight, in the room of General Webb.

The Duke of Grafton, and the Earl of Calmay, made Lords Juffices

of Ireland.

The Earls of Honor and Pripose and George Lockers, Efg. committee Prifoners to Edinburgh Cattle.

The Earl of Sunderland appoint

The Earl of Lord Privy-Seal.

The Royal Affent was given to An AS for raifing 9100001. for public

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public Services, by Sale of Annuities, after the Rate of five Pounds per Aug. Cent. per Annum, redeemable Parliament; and to authorize a Treaty concerning private Rights claimed by the Proprietors of the Sugar-Houses

in Scotland.

An AA for encouraging all Superiors, Vasfals, Landlords, and Tenants in Scotland, who do and shall continue in their Duty and Loyalty to bis Majesty King George; and for discouraging all Superiors, Vasfals, Landlords, and Tenants there, who Landords, and Tenants toere, who bave been, or shall be, guilty of rebellious Practices against his said Majesty; and for making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailwies and Conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forseitures that may have been, or shall be, incurred there on any such Account; as also for calling any suspected as also for calling any suspected Person or Persons, whose Estates or principal Residence are in Scutland, to appear at Edinburgh, or where it shall be judged expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour; and for the better difarming difaffetted Perfons in Scotland.

Several State Prisoners brought to

London from divers Parts.

Lewis XIV. King of France, died in the 77th Year of his Age, and the 73d of his Reign; whereupon his Great Grandson Lewis XV. was proclaimed King, and the Duke of Orleans conflituted, Regent.

Mr. Aiflable carried up the Im-peachment to the Lords against Thomas Earl of Strafford, for high

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paul, a Cap-tain of the first Regiment of Guards, was apprehended on Suspicion of his lifting Men for the Pretender.

The Earl of Mar affembled his Forces at Abone in Abendenhire, and proclaimed the Pretender King, by the Name of James VIII, &c. and fet up his Standard the 6th following.

George Paddon, Efq; constituted Plenipotentiary to treat with the Emperor of Morocco,

The Lord Powis taken into Cuftody, and ten Days after committed to the Tower, on Suspicion of his being difaffected.

Two Regiments of Dragoons or-

der'd to march for Scotland.

The University of Oxford elect the Earl of Arran their Chancellor, in the room of his Brother the Duke of Ormend, who was attainted of High Treason; and this, notwith-standing the Prince was proposed to them to be their Chancellor

Two Men executed at Worcefler, on the new Act against Riots.
Francis St. John of Longthorps, in Com. Northampt. Esq; created a Bart,

The Court went into Mourning for the French King.

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Robert Chaplin of the Inner -

Temple, Eig; created a Bart.
The Lord Lanfdown, and the Lord Duplin, Son-in-law to the Earl of Oxford, were apprehended on Suspicion of their Disaffection to

King George.
The King also required the Confent of the Commons for apprehend. ing fix of their Members; viz. Sir William Wyndbam, Sir John Pakington, Edward Harvey sen. Esq. of Combe, Thomas Foster jun. John Anstis, and Corbet Kyngton, Esq. which the House comply'd with.

which the House comply d with.

The Royal Assent was given to An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Dignity of her Royal Highness the Princess, in case she shall survive his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

An Act for inlarging the Capital Stock and yearly Fund of the South-Sea Company, for supplying thereby eight hundred twenty-two thousand thirty-two Pounds four Shillings and thirty-two Pounds four Shillings and traising one hundred sixty-nine thousand Pounds for the like Uses, by Sale of Annuities upon divers Encourageof Annities upon divers Encourage ments therein mentioned; and for oppropriating several Supplies granted to bit Majely.

An AF for making Provision for

the Ministers of

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Sept.

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Churches, which are to be built in Churches, which are to be built in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof; and for rebuilding and finishing the Parish Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the said City of London.

An Ast to prevent Disturbances by Seamen and others, and to preferve the Stores belonging to his Majesty's Navy Royal; and also, for explaining an Ast for the better preventing the Imbezzelament of his Majesty's Stores of War, and preventing Cheats, Frauds and Abuses in paying Seamens Wages; and

in paying Seamens Wages; for reviving and continuing an A8, for the more effectual suppressing of

Piracy.

An AA for appointing Commisfioners to take, examine, and flate the Debts due to the Army.

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An AA for taking and flating the Debts due and growning due to Scotland, by way of Equivalent in the Terms of the Union, and for Relief of the Creditors of the Public in Scotland, and the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

An Act for continuing feveral Laws therein mentioned relating to Coals, Hemp, and Flax, Irish and Scotch Linen, and the Affize of Bread; and for giving Pewer to adjourn the Quarter-Soffions for the County of Anglesea, for the Purposes therein mentioned.

An Att for repealing an Att, intituled, An Att for repealing Part of an Att passed in the Parliament of Scotland, intituled, An Att for dis-

charging the Yule Vacance.

An Act for allowing a Time for 213 Families of Protestant Palatines, now fettled in Ireland, to take the Oaths, in order to intitle them to all the Benefits intended them by the Ad-of the seventh Year of her late Ma-jefty's Reign, for naturalizing Fo-reign Protestants.

An At for making the River Kennet navigable from Reading to Newbury, in the County of Berks.

An All for repairing the High-ways between Tyburn and Uxbridge, in the County of Middlesex.

And to seven private Acts. After which the Parliament was

After which the Parliament was adjourned to the 9th of October; but they did not meet again till the 9th of January following.

Edward Harvey and John Anflis, Esqrs. were taken into Custody of Messens, on Suspicion of their Disassection to the Government.

James Earl of Derby made Captain the Yeomen of the Guards, in the room of the Earl of Uxbridge.

The Lieutenancy of Middlefex, by virtue of an Order of Council, apprehended several Papists, Non-jurors, and other disaffected Persons, who were committed to Newgate, and other Prisons, for refusing the Oaths.

Mr. Harvey, while he was in Cuffody of a Meffenger, flabbed himfelf with a Knife; but his Wound did not prove mortal.

A Proclamation iffued, offering a Reward of 1000 l. for apprehending Sir William Wyndbam, who had made his Escape from the Messenger, who went to take him at his House in Somerfetsbire.

The Earl of Stairs appointed Embaffador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

General Cadogan went to Holland to haften the Embarkation of the Dutch Troops the King required of the States, pursuant to the Treasury of Guarantee

Francis Francia, called the Jew, committed to Newgate for treasonable Practices.

Sir Charles Peers, Kat. elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Earl of Scarfdale was taken into Cuftody; and the same Day Sir John Pakington was brought to Town by a Messenger, and discharg'd

October 5.

This Month the Turks made a Conquest of the Morea, and expelled the Venetians.

Sir William Wyndbam forrender'd himself to the Earl of Hertford, Captain of a Troop of Horse Guards.

Advice came from Bruffels, that the Lord North and Grey had been D 3

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II

October British Court.

The Honourable James Murray landed near Edinburgh, and joined the Earl of Mar at Perth, who had affembled there about 5000 Men; afterwards, their Numbers being increased to above 10000, the Earl of Mar detach'd 4000 Men, who took Possession of Brustisland, Kirkaldy, Kingborn, and other Towns upon the Coast of Fife.

The Parliament met, and adjourned to the 20th Inftant.

Mr. Forfer, who accepted the Post of General of the Pretender's Forces, assembled his Troops at Greenrig in Northumberland; whereupon the Government detach'd a Body of Troops to secure Newcastle.

The Earl of Scarfdale was committed to the Tower, and Sir Richard Vyvyan brought up in Custody of a

Mellenger.
Sir William Wyndbam was committed to the Tower.

The same Day several Persons were seized at Oxford by a Detachment of Dragoons, commanded by Major-General Pepper.

The Right Honourable Frederick Hamilton, Esq; made Lieutenant-General.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer the Lord Fineb, Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. Paul Methuen, and Thomas Newport, Esqrs. made Lords Commissioners of the Treasurer.

fury.

The Earl of Carlifle made Conftable of the Tower.

Three Regiments of Dragoons, viz. Cobbam's, Churchill's, and Molefworth's, were detach'd towards Northumberland.

Mr. Forster, with the Northumbrians, marched to Morpeth, where he was joined by seventy Scotch Gentlemen from the Borders.

A Proclamation iffued, offering a Reward of 100 l. for apprehending James Painter jun. Efq; and others of St. Columbe in Cornevall, who had proclaimed the Pretender.

The Earl of Lincoln made Pay 1715 mafter of all the Forces, in the 130

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room of Robert Walpole, Eig;
Brigadier Mackintoft, who was detach'd over the First with a Body of Highlanders by the Earl of Mar, took Possession of Leith; but son after abandoned it, and marched Southward.

The Lord Dunbar, Sir Francis Warre, and Sir Marmaduke Confiable, Barts. brought to Town by the Messengers.

Jeseph Sullivan, alias Silver, Robert Whitty, and Felix Hara, were convicted of High Treason, in listing Men in the Service of the Pretender; and on the 28th were hanged at Toburn.

Tyburn.
The Earl of Derwentwater, the Lord Viscount Kenmure, the Earls of Nitbifdole, Carmwath, and Winten, joined Mr. Forfter with about 200 Scotch Horse they had raised in Nitbifdole and the West of Scotland.

Several Persons were seized at York upon Suspicion.

Mr. Forfer, with his Northumbrians, joined Brigadier Mackinson, at Dunfe, ten Miles from Berevick.

at Dunje, ten Miles from Berwick.
The Duke of Somerfet refigned his
Place of Master of the Horse.

Mr. Forfter opened his Commiffion, impowering him to act as General.

The Northumbrians, having joined the several Detachments of Scots, marched towards Lancoshire, and came to Bramson, and from thence to Apulby; but the Militia of Cumberland and Westmorland being drawn together, with the Bishop of Carlish at their Head, they immediately sed on the Appearance of Mr. Forster's Forces, whose Numbers did not amount to 2000 Men, 500 of the Highbanders having left him, and dispersed, on the Resolution to march for England.

The Parliament met, and ad-

The Barrier-Treaty was figned at Anteverp by the Imperial, British, and Dutch Ministers.

Mr.

I	Mr. Forfer marched to Lancafter,		171
	where the Militia also fled upon his	English Gentlemen, and 138 Scatch Officers and Gentlemen.	Vot
	Approach. He advanced towards Preflon, and	The fame Day, 2000 of the Dutch	
	entered that Place the 10th.	Truops came up the River, and landed	
	The fame Day General Willes ar-	at Deptford.	
	rived at Mancheffer, and prepared to	The fame Day, the Earl of Mar	N.
	attack Mr. Forfer.	attacked the Duke of Argyll at Dun-	-1
	The Archbishop of Canterbury, and	blain, between Perth and Stirling.	
	feveral other Bishops, published a	The Left Wing of each Army was	*
I	Declaration, expressing their Abbor-	beaten, and confequently the Right	
	rence of the Rebellion.	of each victorious; and however	
	The Earl of Tankerville made Lord	either Side might claim the Victory,	
	Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of	neither of them thought fit to ad-	
	all his Majefty's Forefts, &c. South	vance, but retreated to their former	12
	of Trent, in the room of the Earl of	Posts, the Duke to Stirling, and the	
	Abing don.	Earl of Mar to Pertb. The Los	
	General Willes advanced towards	was pretty near equal. The Duke	
	Prefton, to attack Mr. Forfter; and	had in his Army about 4000 veteran	
	passed Ribble Bridge, about a Mile	Troops; and the Earl is faid to have	
	from Preflow, without Opposition.	had 8000; but they were all new-	
	To the Neglect of fecuring this País,	raised Men, and but ill fupplied;	
	the Ruin of the Northumbrians is, in	and their Horses were much inferior	
	a great measure, imputed; but their	in Size to the English. At the same	
	great Misfortune was, that they were	time, the Highland Foot are acknow-	
	under no Command; and, tho' Mr.	leged to have behaved themselves	
	Forfter bore the Name of General,	what could be expected from new-	
	Advice should be followed.	raifed Men.	
	However, when General Willes	Sir George Byng, of Soutbill, in	
	attacked them this Evening in Pre-	the County of Bedford, created Baron Viscount Torrington of England.	
	gallantly, and repulsed him, killing	Colonel Stern's Regiment arrived	1
	at leaft 300 of his Men; nor could	in the Thames from Ghent, and	
	the common Soldiers (who were most	brought Prisoners with them the	
	of them new-raifed Men) be brought,	Lord Clermont, Son to the Earl of	
	without Difficulty, to renew the	Middleton, and Mr. Murray, who	
	Attack.	had been with the Earl of Mer.	
	General Carpenter, with 800 Dra-	Major General Willes made Lieu-	1
	goons, joined General Willer; and	tenant General.	
	the Lord Derwentwater, and feme	The Perliament met, and ad-	0.
	other of the Gentlemen in Prefton,	journed to the 14th of December ; and	
	apprehending it impossible to resist	the next Day a Proclamation iffued	5
	their united Forces, offered to capi-	for their fitting to do Bufiness the	1
	tulate, without the Knowlege of the	14th of December.	1
	reft; but they obtained no better	Mr. Dorrel, Mr. Gordon, and Mr.	22
	Terms, than to be made Prisoners at	Ker, tried and convicted of High	
	Discretion.	Treason at the King's Bench Bar;	
	The Number of the Prisoners taken	and were executed the 7th of Decem-	2.5
	in Prefton was about 1500 Men;	ber following. The Earl of Sutberland declared	
	among whom were Mr. Forfer the	Lieutenant General.	1
	General, the Earl of Deriventuater, and the Lord Widdrington, the Earls	Sir William Carew and Sir Ed-	. 2
	of Nithifdale, Winton, and Carn-	ward Seymour brought to London in	15
	math, the Lord Viscount Kenmure.	Cuflody.	1.

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56 1715. The Lord Charles Murray, Major Nairn, Captain Lockart, Captain Ereskine, Captain Shafton, and Cap-tain Dalziel, were tried by a Court Martial at Presson, as Deserters; and all but Dalziel were found guilty. The Irifb House of Commons resolved, That an Address of a former House of Commons, for removing Sir 30 Constantine Phipps from bis Place of Lord Chancellor, was at that time necessary to secure the Protestant Suc-cession, and Interest of the Kingdom, to both wbich be was an inveterate E. nemy: And ordered, That such Mem-bers of their House, as had signed Addresses in Opposition to the said Address, and were then present, shoud be called upon in their Places, and give their Reasons for signing them. Where-upon Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Hans Ha-wishen. Mr. Staunton, Colonel Heavy milton, Mr. Staunton, Colonel Henry Edgeworth, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Henry Bingbam, Mr. Hogbeon, and Mr. Lebunt, who had figned the faid Addresses, made their Submission, and begged Pardon of the House. I Dec. Major Nairn, Captain Lockart, Captain Shaftoe, and Captain Erefpursuant to the Sentence of the Court Martial. The same Day came on the Trial at the King's Bench Bar between Mr. Slaughter and Mr. Freeman; and the Jury gave Mr. Slaughter 1200 l. Damages, as a Compensation for Freeman's making him a Cuckold. Part of the Dutch Forces arrived at 4

Leith by Sea.

The principal Prisoners taken at Prefton, were brought to London. They were pinioned at Barnet, and fo led through the City, as well the feven Peers as the rest. The Lords were committed to the Tower, and the others to Newgate, the Fleet, and the Marshalfea.

Lieutenant General Cadogan arrived at Stirling, being fent to affift the Duke of Argyll in attacking the Earl of Mar.

Mr. Paul, a Clergyman, was ap-prehended in the Streets of London,

for being concerned in the late Infur- 1716 rection.

The Parliament met, and were adjourned to the ninth of January, it being intimated to them, that they should then certainly fit, and do Bu-

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The same Day died Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, to which See he was translated from

Dr. Hickes, formerly Dean of Worcester, died. He was a Nonjuror; but allowed to be a Divine of great Learning, and exemplary Piety.

The same Day Sir Copplesson-War-wick Bampfield surrendered himself. Jobn Fortescue Aland, Esq; made

Solicitor-General, in the room of Nicolas Lechmere, Efg;
Dr. Wake, Bishop of Lincoln, was nominated Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. Gibson to succeed him in his Bishoprick of Lincoln.

A fpecial Contmission of Over and Terminer iffued to Mr. Baron Bury, Mr. Juffice Eyre, and Mr. Baron Montague, to try the Prisoners that

remained at Prefion.

Dr. Ewans, Bishop of Bangor, being translated to the See of Meath in Ireland, Mr. Benjamin Hoadley was nominated to succeed him at Banger.

The Oaths were at this time tendered to all Persons, and those who refused them generally committed to Prison; and several Justices were turned out of Commission, for not being so firiet in imposing them as was expected,

The Pretender landed at Peterbead near Aberdeen, with some few Gentlemen and Officers.

About this time most of the Dutch Troops arrived in Scotland; and foon after a Train of Artillery arrived there from England.

Conyers Darcy, and Francis Negus, Esqrs. were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Master of the Horie.

The Winter was fo very fevere about this time, that several Post-Boys, and others, were frozen to Death ;

1719		Death; and the Snow lay a Yard deep in many Places. The Thames	voted the Earl of Anglesea an Enemy to the King and Kingdom.	171
De. 14	Dec.	was trozen over, and all manner of	Mr. Shuttleworth, and four other	34
	fan.	Diversions used upon the Ice.  Mr. Wycherley the Poet, who	of the Prefion Prisoners, were tried and convicted of High Treason, at	
	7 2 11.	wrote the Plain-Dealer, and fome	Liverpool.	A.
		other admirable Plays, died, aged 81.  The Parliament metat Wellminster,	The Duke of Argyll detached 500 Men towards Perth, to get Intelli-	4
	9	to whom his Majesty delivered a		
		Speech, wherein he told them, He		
		bad Reason to believe the Pretender was landed in Scotland; and that be	as far as Dunblain, with 500 Horse, and 1500 Foot.	
15		relied upon their Affections to grant	The Royal Affent was given to an	21
		bim fuch Supplies as might enable bim		1
		and faid, be flould freely give up all	impower bis Majesty to secure and	1
9.1		the Estates, that should become for-	detain such Persons, as bis Majesty	100
16		fested to the Grown by the Rebellion,	fould suspect are conspiring against bis Person and Government.	1
		The same Day the seven Lords in		
17		the Tower were impeached of High		
		Treason.  The same Day the Pretender made	assumed the Title of King of these	
		his public Entry into Pertb.	Realms; and that bis Adberents	
18	10	The impeached Lords were brought	affirmed, that they had Affarances	-
		to the Bar of the House of Peers, and the Articles of Impeachment read;		
20		and they were allowed to the Monday	fincere Protestant, and true Briton,	
		following to put in their feveral An-	would look upon the extraordinary	
21		fer was expelled the House of Com-		
		mons.	Husbandry; fince it would prevent	
24	14	General Cadegan transported 3000 of the Durch Forces over to Fife.	that Desolation, which would una- voidably ensue, if the Rebellion was	
7		About this time feveral Addresses	Suffered to spread, and was Supported	
		and Affociations, both of Clergy and	by Popish Forces from abroad.	
		George, obliging themselves to fland	Mr. Chorley and his Son, and one Drummond a Scot, three of the Pre-	22
957		by his Majesty, and the Protestant	fton Prisoners, tried and convicted at	
-		Succession, against the Pretender,	Liverpool; but Mr. Walmfley, of	
25	13	The Queen of Spain brought-to-	Sholey, was acquitted at the fame time.	
		bed of a Son, who was named Carlos.	General Cadogan continued his	
28	17	The Lords acquainted the Com- mons, That the Earl of Strafford bad	March towards Perth, the Ways having been opened by the Country	
		put in bis Answer to the Articles of	People.	
		Impeachment exhibited against bim.	The Duke of Argyll, with the	26
31	19	The Earls of Derwentwater, Ni- thisdale and Carnwath, the Lord	Rear of the Army, advanced towards	
		Viscount Kenmure, and the Lords	Twenty of the Preston Prisoners	27
		Widrington and Nairs, plead Guilty to their Impeachments; but the Earl	received Sentence of Death at Liver-	
		of Wintown obtained Time to the 23d	Sbuttleworth, and four others, were	No.
	20	instant to put in his Answer.	executed.	3
	20	The Irifb House of Commons	The Earl of Stairs, the British	30
			announded	

715 Jan.

Embafiador at Paris, presented a Memorial to the Duke of Orleans the Regent; wherein he observed, That, notwithstanding the Regent had frequently affured this Minister, that be would faithfully observe the Treay of Utrecht, and would not suffer Arms, Ammunition, or Soldiers, to be fent out of the Harbours of France for the Service of the Pretender, yet fuch Things were daily carried from France: And the Duke of Ormond and the Pretender bad several times gone on board of Ships at St. Malo, laden with Arms and Ammunition for the Service of the Pretender, with Troopers and Officers of Nugent's Regiment: That the Pretender and the Duke of Ormand afterwards embarqued at Dunkirk ; but, not udging it expedient to land in England, they returned to Morlaix, subither the faid Troopers returned, with the faid Arms and Ammunition, which were, at that time, put on board another Ship at Morlaix.

That, within five Weeks, several Ships had sailed from Diepe and Havre de Grace, with Arms, Ammunition, Money, and Officers, for the Service of the Pretender, and were actually arrived in Scotland; and that other Officers, and Conspirators against the King of Great Britain, were preparing at Bourdeaux and Bayonne, to make a Descent on the

Coast of Ireland, as they gave out.

The Parliament of Ireland, about this time, entered into an Association to defend King George's Title against the Pretender, and all his, Adherents: And the Commons resolved, That whatever Forces his Majesty should think fit to raise, and whatever Expences his Majesty should judge necessary for the Desence of that Kingdom, they would enable his Majesty to make good the same.

ringsom, they were fame.

The Duke of Argyll, being advanced to Tullibardine, received Advice, that the Enemy had abandoned Perth that Morning.

The Duke of Argyll arrived at Perth, with 4 o Dragoons.

He advanced to Dundee; which the Enemy also abandoned. He advanced to Brechin; where he received Advice, that the Pretender, the Earl of Mar, and some others, embarqued the Night before at Montrole, for France.

at Montrofe, for France.

General Gordon, the Lord Tinmouth, and the Earl Marifinal, continued to march with the Protender's
Army to Aberdeen, and fo to Locquibaber; where they separated, and
went to their respective Homes: Nor
was the Duke of Argyll able to make
100 Prisoners in this long March,
tho' he pursued them with the etmost Diligence.

The fix impeached Lords, who had pleaded Guilty, were brought to the Bar of the Court erected for their Trials in Westmisser-Hall; where the Lord Couper, who was Lord High-Steward on this Occasion, made a Speech, and endeavoured to shew the Heinousness of their Offence; after which he pronounced the usual Sentence in Cases of High Treason; and they were remanded to the Tower.

The Royal Affent was given to An Act for granting an Aid to bis Mojesty by a Land-tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1716, of four Shillings in the Pound.

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An Ast to attaint John Earl of Mar, William Murray, Esq; commonly called Marquis of Tulibardine, James Earl of Linlingow, and John Drummond, Esq; commonly called Lord Drummond, of High Treason; and to one private Bill.

After which his Majesty acquaints.

After which his Majesty acquainted the Houses, That his Forces had obliged the Pretender to fly out of Scotland; and, he was informed, he landed mear Gravelin: And he told them, he hoped they would take such Measures, as might deprive his Endmies at Home of the Power (fines that alone would deprive them of the Inclination) again to attempt the Disturbance of his Government.

About this time, the College of Dublin choic the Prince of Wales their Chancellor.

The Writs for executing the fix condemned Lords in the Tower were delivered

31

I Feb.

About

715		eds, John Rebotham, at Profies,	371
2	both Houses of Parliament to inter-	James Blundell, James Fineb, John Mac Gullivery, William	
		Vbeally, James Bourne, Febr. 10th,	
	an Address, but did not prevail.  The Commons, to avoid Impor- S	Thomas Syddoll, William Harris, tophen Senger, Joseph Pester, John	*
		inch, Febr. 11th, at Mancheffer. The rest of the Prisoners joined	0.
13	Orders of Council iffued for exe- in	a Petition to the Court, acknow-	
	the Earl of Nitbifdale, and the Lord I	ransportation, which was granted fome of them; but many died in	
	and for reprieving the other three till P	rifons by the Severity of the Season,	
	Nithifdale made his Escape out of	An Exprese arrived from Madrid,	25
	The Debates in Council ran high je	hich brought his Catholick Mainty's Ratification of the Treaty of	
	Prefident, the Earl of Nottingbam, at	ommerce between Great Britain and Spain, concluded the 14th of	
	foon felt the Resentment of the	Dr. Nicoffon, Bishop of Carlisto,	27
	related to him, being turned out of	pointed High Almoner. The Dean and Chapter at Wolf.	28
4	James Eatl of Dereventwater, and H	infler elect Charles Earl of Arran ligh Steward of that City, in the	
	beheaded on Tower-Hill.	om of the Duke of Ormond.  The Earl of Aylesford removed	29
	fuch Affurances given him of his ch	om the Chancellorship of the Du-	
	under some Surprise on being brought   Ti	om being Commissioner of the reasury, and the Lord Guernsey	
	feemed well prepared for the fatal Of	m being Mafter of the Jewel-	
	nity of his Mind was admired by all Lo	rd Rolls, furrender'd themfelves to	2 Mar
	but the Lord Derwentwater left a Sec	igadier Grant, in the North of orland.	
	tice of the Caufe he died in.	The Royal Affent was given to	•
	seventy of the Preston Prisoners tried leis	ials of fuch Persons as bove wed, or shall levy, War against	
	Oyer and Terminer, of whom fixty-	Majefly.  The same Evening was seen a	
	twenty of them were executed, viz. pes	y furprifing Phænomenon; it ap- r'd at first like a great Body of	
	Gent. Roger Moncafter, of Gaffonuz, for	the towards the North-east; after time it spread further, and	
	Butler, of Merfcough, Gent. Wil- of	med Teveral Columns, or Pillars Light, flathing continually up-	-
-	of January : Richard Cherley, James   con	rds as fwift as Lightning; this tinued till near Three in the orning, to the great Confernation	Y
		the People.	1
- 1		ADDIT	

8 Mar.

About this time Sir John Shelley, Bart, abjured the Roman Catholick Religion; as did also the Lord Teynbam, and took his Place in the House of Pcers.

Mr. Collingwood, one of the Preston Prisoners, a Gentleman of two thoufand Pounds per Annum, executed as

a Traitor at Liverpool.

The Earl of Stairs presented another Memorial to the Regent on the 9th of March, after the Retreat of the Chevalier from Scotland; wherein he defires, That neither the Pretender nor bis Adberents may be Suffer'd to remain in France, and that be will use his Interest with the Duke of Lorrain, that the Pretender may not find a Refuge in bis Terri-

To which the Regent answer'd, He was beartily glad to bear of the the was bearify glad to bear of the King's Success against his Enemies; and that he had already employ'd his Authority to oblige the Chevalier to quit the Kingdom of France: That it was very well known his Royal Highness had hinder'd several Armaments and Embarkations design'd against Great Britain; and nothing could better prove, that the Chevalier could better prove, that the Chevalier de St. George was not affifted by France, than the Condition be appear'd in in Scotland, defitiute of all Things necessary for such an Enterprine: And as he truly desir'd to preserve his Britannic Majesty's Friendship, he should omit no Opportunities of testifying the Regard he had for him.

The like Memorials were presented by the British Minister Mr. Bubb to the Court of Spain, which

promis'd likewise not to afford the Pretender, or his Adherents, any Countenance.

The Lord Chancellor Comper, made Lord High Steward for the Trial of the Earl of Wintown.

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May

Mr. Ifaac Briand fined two thoufand Pounds by the Court of Aldermen, for marrying Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, an Orphan of thirteen Years of Age, and a great Fortune, without their Consent.

Several of the Preston Prisoners endeavouring to make their Escape out of Newgate, they were loaded with Irons.

George Earl of Wintown was brought to his Trial before the Peers in Westminster-Hall, on the Impeachment of the Commons for High

Treason; and convicted.

Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, consecrated in Ely Chapel.

Sentence of Death passed upon the Earl of Wintoun as a Traitor, by the Lord High Steward.

The Royal Affent was given to An Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. And to

An Att for appointing a Commis-An Act for appointing a Commis-flouer for taking, examining, and stating the Debts due to the Army, in the room of Thomas Smith, Esq; deceased; and for continuing the former Ast until the 10th of March 1716.

James Littleton, Efq; made Rear-Admiral, in the room of Sir Thomas Hardy.

1716.

29 Mar

Alexander Lord Polworth, Son to the Earl of Marchmont, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of Denmark and Prussia; the Earl of Dumbarton, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Moscowy; and William Leaths, Esq; Resident in the Austrian Low Countries.

Hans Sloane of Chelfea, in Com-

Midd. M. D. created a Bart.

Bills of Indictment for HighTreason were found by the Grand Jury of Middlefen, against Thomas Porster jun. Eig; William Mackin-tosh, Eig; and eleven more of the Presson Prisoners.

Thomas

The Royal Affent was given to the next Day, offering a Reward of 1000 l. for apprehending him, he transported himself to France.

716 Apr.

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May

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Arthur Herbert Earl of Torrington died: He came over with the Prince of Orange, and was Admiral of the Confederate Fleet, when it was beaten by the French off of Beachybead, in the Year 1690.

Samuel Shute, Efq; appointed Governor of New England.

Wortley Mountague, Efq; appointed to succeed Mr. Sutton as Embassador at Constantinople.

About fifty Persons brought to

London, and confined in the Savoy, in order to make them Witnesses against their Brethren the Preston Prifoners.

John Lord Somers, late Lord Chan-cellor of England, died.

About this time General Cadogan finished the Reduction of the Highland Clans, and the rest of the Scots, who laid down their Arms, and fub-

mitted to Mercy.

A thousand Pounds paid to Sir Thomas John, for transporting 130 of the Presson Prisoners from Liver-post to the Plantations.

Brigadier William Mackintofb, John Mackintofb, Charles Wogan, Robert Hepburne, James Talbos, Wil-liam Delmaboy, Alexander Delma-boy, and John Tasker, eight of the Presson Prisoners, made their Escape out of Newgate; whereupon a Pro-clamation iffued the next Day, offering a Reward of 1000 l. for apprehending the first, and 500 L for each of the rest; but all of them arrived safe on the other Side the Water, except Mr. Talbot, who was retaken.

Sir Thomas Parker, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, created a Peer by the Stile of Lond Parker, Baron of Macclessield, in the County Palatine of Chefter.

The Duke of Marlborough taken ill about this Time, after which he

the Royal Affent was given to An Ast for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Percy, for the Service of the Year 1716; and for compelling several Receivers to finish and clear their Accounts; and for making Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lattery Tickets, and Orders, lost, burnt, or destroyed; and for inlarging the Time for adjusting Claims in certain Benefit-Tickets; and for allowing the Charge of executing the Lottery AB, for the Service of the Year 1720; and for recovering Mannas of several Land-Taxes rested in the Hands of Collectors, or Constables at St. Albana; and for preventing Frauds in the Duties upon Soap; and for limiting a Time for Persons who have certain Annusties for Life or Lives, to demand the Payments thereupon at the Exchequer; and for preventing Frauds in the Duties relating to printed and painted Paper, Calicoes, and other Thims therein mentioned. printed and painted Paper, Calicoes, and other Things therein mentioned. An Act to enable his Majefy to grant the Regulities and Lands now

grant the Regalities and Lands now remaining in the Grown in North-Wales and South-Wales, and County of Chefter, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in such Manner and Form as the Princepality of Wales, and Earldom of Chefter, have formerly been granted to the Princes of Wales; and also to enable his faid Royal Highness to make Leases of Lands, Parcel of his Royal Highness: Duchy of Cornwall, or americal to the same.

An AS for inlarging the Time of Continuance of the Parliament, appointed by an AS made in the finish Tear of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An AS for the frequent Meeting and Calling of Parliaments,

Some of the Reasons given for repealing the Triennial Act were, That it kept up Party Divisions, occasion'd great Expences, and ob-firuSed foreign Alliances: That there

May

was such a Perment in the Nation, that an Election would probably occasion another Rebellion: That frequent Elections render'd the Government dependent on the Caprice of the Multisude: Another Parliament might initiate the last, forsake and desert our hest Allies, who could not depend upon us, while we were every Day changing Hands: A Triennial Parliament would make a Triennial Parliament would make a Triennial Administration: That when they had with much Danger and Disseudy secur'd their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, when all was at Stake from the Treachery of the last Ministry, and the wanteral Proceedings of the last Triensial Parliament, nuby should they risque the having a new one chosen by French Money, and then voting by French Money, and then voting by French Directions? Why should not this Parliament continue till they had sinist a what they had so happily begun? The People had been brib'd and preach'd into the Pretender's Interest, and a Disting of the Protostant Succession, for several Tears: It became therefore rather Necessity than Choice to apply an extraordinary Remedy to such an extraordinary Remedy to such an extraordinary Remedy to such an extraordinary Disease: If the People had express'd so much Satisfastion at his Blaighy's Accession as was pretended, what had the King done to life these Assertions? Probably those who presented Zeal for the King's evolution and meant nothing less.

To which it was answer'd, That

To which it was aniwer'd, That the last Parliament had not deserved those severe Resections: They had been very forward in empressing their Assertions to his Majesty, and settled the same Revenue on him that was given the Queen, as soon as they were assembled: That when his Majesty came to take Possision of the Throne, he was received awith the general Acclamations of the People, and it had been very easy at that time to have united the whole Kingdom, and confirmed the whole Kingdom, and confirmed the People in their Loyalty: That it was a very great Mistake in some of the King's Friends not to present the substitute of the only Research that it was a very great Mistake in some of the King's Friends not to present the security and as nothing but the Security Misington, that it would rank transfer to far from preventing Expenses. Corruption, that it would rank their season to see the security and thing but a Standing Army make it lasting: That this Bill for some or take the sould rank the security make it lasting: That this Bill for some or take it lasting: That this Bill for some or take to substitute the security make it lasting: That this Bill for some or take the sould rank the substitute of the sould rank their lasting: That this Bill for some or take the sould rank the substitute of the sould r

Majesty was come to the Throne, with the universal Applause and Satis-faction of his Subjects: That the Di-visions, Discontents, and Unsessuch that follows, was to be ascribed to the unreasonable Resentments, Avarice, and Ambition of some, and to the unaccountable Polly and Madais of others: That the People had an in-disputable Right to appoint their Re-presentatives in Parliament, and by a late Low to do this every three presentatives in Parliament, and by a late Low to do this roomy three Years: That they were chosen Representatives in pursuance of that Low; and therefore whenever that Triemial Term empir'd, the People had a Riphe to chuse new Representatives: That it could never be suppor'd to be the Design of the People, that their Representatives: flouid destroy those that made them: That if they had Right to continue themselves one Year her wond their Triemial Term, then had make them: 10st if they had a Right to continue themselves one Tear beyond their Triennial Term, they had it in their Power to make themselves perpetual: They could me longer be said to subself by the Choice of the People, but by their own Appaintment, whenever the three Tears for which they were chosen hould expire: That the People were guarded by frequent and new Parliaments against the Weakness, Folly, and Corruption of their Representatives; and the passing this Bill was an open Finlation of the People's Liberties. Breach of their Trust in that Part which most sense for them their Representatives; and anothing but the Security of the Ministry could make it needful, nothing but a Standing-Army could make it lasting: That this Bill was so far from preventing Expenses and make it lasting: that took of the form preventing Expenses and Corruption, that it would rather increase them; for the longer a Parliament was to last, the more valuable their Seats would be in it, and better worth the purchasing; and it was be better worth the while of a Court to purchase the Electors and a Elected: The People would by th

1716 May	in their Places.	Tydurn; his Quarters were buried, but his Head was fet upon Temple-	1716 May
,	An Act to indemnify fuch Perfons as have acted in Defence of his Ma-	Bar. Richard Townley, of Townley in	
	jefty's Person and Government, and	Cancasbire, and Edward Tildestey,	
	for the Preservation of the public Peace of this Kingdom, in and about		300
	the Time of the late umatural Rebel-	and acquitted.	D. Artis
	lion, from versations Suits and Pra-	John Hali, a Justice of Peace of Northumberland, and Robert Tal-	16
	An All for the Attainder of George	bor, Efqrs. were tried in the Exche-	
193	Earl of Marifchal, William Earl of Seaforth, James Earl of Southers,	quer-Court at Westminster, and con-	
	ames Earl of Panioure, and others,	Richard Gafcoigne, Efq; tried and	17
	of High Treason, unless they shall render themselves to Justice, by a	at Westminster; and the next Day,	
	Day certain therein mention'd.	Major Blair, Captain Lancelot Mac-	11
	And to feveral private Acts.  The fame Day Colonel Henry	kintofe, Mr. Nicolat Wogan, and the Honourable Charles Radeliffe,	
	Oxburgh was tried at a Seffion of	Eig; Brother to the late Earl of	27
	Over and Terminer, in the Exche-	Derwentenater, were tried and con- victed.	
	victed of High Treafon ; and Charles	An Indicament of High Treason	19
	Widdrington, Peregrine Widdrington, and Charles Radeliffe, Eigra. with	was found against the Lord Lanf down, by the Grand Jury of Mid-	41
	twelve others of the Presson Prison-	diefex.	
	ers, were arraigned the same Day, and pleaded Not guilty.	Indictments of High Treason were found against Sir William Wyndbam,	25
8	A Proclamation iffued for a	and Mr. Harvey, of Cambe.	
	Thanksgiving to be observ'd in Eng- land on the 7th of June; and an-	The fame Day Richard Gafcoigne, Efq; was executed at Tyburn.	61.
	other for a Thanfgiving in Scotland	Upon the Expiration of the Ha-	26
	the fame Day, for suppressing the Rebellion.	heas Corpus Act, the Earl of Scurf-	
	The fame Day Yobn Fergulon,	nourable Murray, Efq; and	
	Eiq; and the Honourable James Hume, Brother to the Earl of Hume,	Captain Halfed, were admitted to Bail; and on the agth,	1.1
	were tried before the Lord Chief	the Earl of Posuis was admitted to	2.10
	Justice King in the Marshalfea Court in Southwark for High Trea-	Bail. Several Persons were committed	29
	fon; Mr. Ferguson was acquitted,	for wearing of Oaken Boughs in	-
11	but Mr. Hume found guilty.  Alexander Menzies, Efq; was tried	Memory of the Reftoration, or ra- ther (as the Government appre-	
	at the Bar of the Court of Common-	hended) to infult the present Pow-	
12	Pleas; and convicted.  The two Dougloffes, and three	The Widdringtons, and fome others,	
	others, retracted their Plea in the	retracted their Plea, and pleaded	31
	Court that fat at the Marfhalfea, and pleaded Guilry; Francis Par-	Guilty; the Lord Nairn's Son also, and several others, pleaded Guilty.	11
	quarfon, Efq; and Mr. John Innis,	The Duke of Raxberough made	2 June
	were tried and acquitted; where-	Principal Secretary of State for North	10
- 1	them were fined and imprisoned for	Mr. Angus Mackintoft, and Mr.	3
14	Colonel Oxbargh was executed at	James Margaren made their Escape out of Newyare in Womens Cloaths.	-1
1		A D.	1

1716 5 June

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A Proclamation iffued to recal all Seamen from Foreign Service, and prohibiting them to enter into the Service of any Foreign Prince or State.

Mr. Baron Bury made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Samuel Dodd, deceas'd.

The Guards were posted in several Parts of the Town to prevent the wearing White Roses; and Forden the Printer was shot in Newgatefreet by a Foot-Soldier, and feveral others knocked down and maimed, for their Insolence.

William Dixwell of Cotton-Hall, in the County of Warwick, Efg;

created a Bart. 13

General Machartney was tried at the King's-Bench Bar, for the Mur-der of Duke Hamilton; and the Jury, according to Direction, found him guilty of Manslaughter.

guilty of Manilaughter.

Francis Francia, cailed the Jew, arraigned for High Treaton at the Old-Bailey, and pleaded Not guilty.

Ralph Standift, of Standift, Efq; tried for High Treaton; and con-

victed.

Dennis Dutry, of the City of

London, Eiq; created a Bart.
The Reverend Mr. Willoughby Mynors was apprehended for a Ser-mon he preached at Pancras the toth Inftant, in which he was thought to reflect on the present Government.

Thomas Lord Coning by, Baron of Clambranil, in the Kingdom of Ire-land, created Baron Coningsby of Coningsby, in the County of Lincoln.

Sir Richard Onflow, Bart. created Baron Onflow of Onflow, in the County of Salop, and of West-Claudon in the County of Surrey.

Thomas Newport, Esq; created Baron of Torrington, in the County

of Devon.

William Cadogan, Efq; created Baron of Reading, in the County of

Sir Robert Marfbam, Bart. created Baron of Romney, in the County of Kent : And on the 25th the faid Gentlemen were introduced into the House of Peers.

The Royal Affent was given to, 1. An Al to continue the Duries for encouraging the Coinage of Money; for encouraging the Coinage of Money; and to charge the Duties on Sena as a medicinal Drug; and for the appropriating several Supplies granted to his Majesty.

2. An Ast for appointing Commifficants to inquire of the Estates of certain Traiters, and of Popish Reculain Traiters, and of Popish Reculains.

fames, and of Estates given to super-stitious Uses, in order to raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Public.

3. An Act for continuing the Duties of two Penies Scots, or One-fixth of al Peny Sterling, on every Pink of Ale and Beer, shat hall be fold within the City of Glalgow, and Privileges thereof, for the Benefit of the faid City.

4. An Ast to oblige Papifts to re-gifter their Names, and real Effates.

5. An Att for repealing fo much of the Att of the twelfth and thirteenth Years of the Reign of King William III. installed, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights an Liberties of the Subject, as enalls, That no Person, who should come to the Possession of the Crown, shall go out of the Dominions of England, Scot-land, or Ireland, without Confess of Parliament.

6. An Att for the more effectual fecuring the Peace of the Highlands in Scotland.

7. An Act to prevent the Mischiefs by manufacturing Leaves, or other things, to resemble Tohacco, and the Abuses in making and mixing of

Snuff. 8. An All for the more effectual. and exemplary Punishment of Such Persons as shall seduce Soldiers to de-fert, or who, being Papists, shall inlist themselves in his Majesty's Ser-wice in Great Britain or Ireland, or in

the Isles of Jersey or Guernsey.
9. An Ast for bolding the Affine for the County of Cornwall, at a con-

venient Place within the faid County. 10. An Act to encourage the plant-ing of Timber-Trees, Fruit-Trees, and other Trees, for Ornament, Shelter, or Profit, and for the better Prefero.

ation of the same; and for proventing the burning of Woods.

11. An AEI for the Attainder of Thomas Forster, jun. Esq.; and Wil-liam Mackintosh, Esq.; (commonly called Brigadier Mackintosh) of High

Treafon.

12. An Att to difable any Perfon 12. An Act to disable any Person from being chosen a Member of, or from fitting and voting in, the House of Common, who has any Pension for any Number of Years from the Crown.

13. An Act for making the Laws for repairing the Highways more effected.

feetual.

fectual.

14. An AA for the better regulating Hackney-Coaches, Carts, Drays, Cars and Waggons within the Cities of Landon and Westminster, and the Weekly Bills of Mortality; and for preventing Mischiefs occasioned by the Drivers riding upon such Carts, Drays, Cars and Waggons.

15. An AA to review and continue an AA of the eighth and much Years.

15. An All to review and continue an All of the eighth and north Years of the Reign of his late Majefy King William, For Repair of the Piers of Bridlington alias Burlington, in the East Riding of the County of York.

And to four private Acts.

After which, his Majefty delivered a Speech to the Houses, expressing his Satisfiction in the Proceedings of the Participants, and faid He must

his Satisfaction in the Proceedings of the Parliament; and said, He was fory the Inflances of Mercy be bed from bad no other Effect, than to incourage the Faction of the Pretender to renew their Insults, and to affect to distinguish themselves from his faithful Subjects, as if they intended to convince the World, they were not to be reduced to Quiet, and Submission to his Government, by such Asts of Le nity as were miss agreeable to his Inclinations.

Then the Parliament

Then the Parliament was

gued to the seventh of Angust.

His Royal Highness Ernesta. Augustar, Duke of Brusswick Lupenburgh, and Bishop of Ofnaburgh, his
Vol. II.

Majefty's Brother, was created Duke of York and of Albany in Great Bri-tain, and Earl of Uffer in Ireland. The Dutch Forces were all shout

this time reimbarqued, and fent back to Holland.

Brengard Melofine, Baronels of Schuylenburgh, created Baronels of Dundalk, Countels and Marchionels of Dungannen, and Duchels of Mun-

Ber.

James Viscount Caffleton, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Saunderson of Sauby, in the County of Lincoln, created Viscount Caffleton of Sandbeck, in the County of Tork.

Sir Henry St. John, Barts created Baron Battersea, in the County of Surrey, and Viscount St. John.

George Lord Newborough, in the Kingdom of Ireland, created Baron Newburgh of Newburgh, in the Isle of Anglesea.

The Duke of Tork, Prince Frederick, the Duke of Grafton, and the

rick, the Duke of Grafton, and the Earl of Partland, elected Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

William Duke of Decombine made Lord Prefident of the Council. George Printe of Wales conflituted Guardian of the Kingdom, and his Majesty's Lieutenant during his Ab-

Guardian of the Kingdom, and ha Majesty's Lieutenant during his Absence beyond Sea.

Henry Earl of Portland created Marquus of Tichfield, in the County of Santhampton, and Duke of Portland.

Henry Duke of Kent made Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold.

Richard Lord Cabbam made Constable of the Castle of Windfor, and Keeper of the Parks, Forests, and Warrens there, and also Governor and Captain of the said Castle.

William Lord Cadegan appointed his Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

Charles Whitmoorth, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prassis.

Abraham Stanyan, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial and Catholic Majesty.

Lieu-

2 July

Lieutenant General Carpenter to command his Majesty's Forces in July Scotland, and to be Governor of the Island of Minorca.
Thomas Pitt, Esq; to be Governor

of Jamaica.

Francis Manning, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident with the Can-

tons of Switzerland.

The same Day, his Majesty embarqued at Gravefend for Holland, where he landed the 9th, and pro-ceeded directly to Pyrmont in Ger-

An Indictment of High Treason found against Mr. Pitt the Keeper of Newgate, for fuffering Mr. Forfer, &c. to escape; on which he was tried the 14th Instant, and acquitted.

The dead Warrant figned against twenty-five of the Presson Prisoners

in Newgate.

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Robert South, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, and Canon of Christ-Church in Oxford, and heretofore Orator in that University, det, in the 83d Year of his Age. His Works only can give him a Character equal to his Merit.

The Earl of Rochester removed from being joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; and the Earl of Sunderland

made fele Vice-Treasurer.

Edward Howard, Efq; Brother to the Dake of Norfolk, one of the Prefon Prisoners, tried at Westminster, and acquitted.

The Reverend Mr. William Paul, and John Hall, Eig; a Justice of Peace of Nerthumberland, executed at Tybern as Traitors. The last of them had been reprieved five times.

Edward-Henry Lee, Earlot Litchfield, who had remained a Nonjuror from the Revolution, died.

The Duke of Argyll removed from all his Places, and his Pension of 2000 l. per Annum superseded.
Themas D Actb of Knowlton, in

the County of Kent, created a Bart. Malthew Decker, of the City of London, Efq; created a Bart.

Eight of the Preston Prisoners broke out of the Fleet; but three of them were retaken.

The Sons of Whiggifm, having in affembled at a Mug-house in Salif-bury-court in Pleas frees, after they were a little elevated, ventured to were a little elevated, ventured to attack forne Tories, who were got together in the Swan Alchouse overagainst them; whereupon the Tories returned their Visit, drove them to their head Quarters, and demolifh the Bar, Wainfcot, &c. below-flain; whereupon the Mug-houle fent for Arms and Affiffance; and one of the Tory Mob was shot dead upon the Spot by the Mafter of the Mug-house: Which so provoked the other Side, that, had not the Guards of in to the Affistance of the Mug-Gentlemen, a severe Revenge had Probably been taken.

The Lord Nottingham loft his

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Pension of 2500 l. per Annum.

The Servants of the Presson Prifoners were discharged out of New

gate, the Marfalfea, and the Flui Prisons, to the Number of forty.

The Reverend Mr. John St. Quin-tin convicted at Norwich Affizes of afferting, that the Pretender was landed in the West with 50000 Mes, and drinking his Health. He was fentenced to pay a Fine of twenty Marks, to be imprisoned for a Year, and find Sureties for his good Behaviour for three Years. Mr. Matthew Form was also convicted of drinking the Pretender's Health, and calling King George a Turnep-benguer; for which he was sentenced to pay a Fine of forty Marks, to be imprisoned for a Year, and find Sureties for his E-haviour for three Years. One Tomas Shirley was also convicted of faying, King George bas no more Right to the Crown than I have; for which he was sentenced to be whiped, and to find Sureties for his Be-

haviour for three Years.

Edward Southwell, James Vernes, and Andrew Charlton, Eigns appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Privy Seal, during the Absence of the Earl of Sanderla

beyond Sea.
The Earl of Wintown, who lay un

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bo

Yards over.

The Parliament met, and was

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1716further prorogued to the fixteenth of der Sentence of Death in the Tower, 16 made his Escape. Prince Eugene gained a great Vic-tory over the Turks near Peterwara-The Earl of Litchfield, Son to the 18 Septi late Nonjuring Earl, took the Oaths. Sir James Bateman, Knt. elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Nonjuring Meetings were this Day diffurbed by the Mob, who feized forme that were affembled there, din, in which the Grand Vizir and 29 the Aga of the Janizaries were killed. Two Soldiers whipped almost to 30 Death in Hyde-Park, and turned out of the Service, for wearing Oak-Boughs in their Hats the 29th of and carried them before the Lord Mayor. Several of the Bearers, who had attended the Funeral of Thomas Bean, who was hanged for the Riot in Sa-The Parliament met, and further prorogued to Tuefday Seplisbury-court, going to St. Bride's Church in Procession with their Fa-James Holden, Efq; appointed Re-fident at the Court of Moscowy. Mr. Bruce, a Scots Gentleman, vours, were apprehended by the Trained Bands, and bound over by changing Clothes with his Sifter, made his Escape out of Newgate, leaving her there in his room; but the Lord Mayor to appear at the next Seffions, where they were fined 20 Marks apiece. the was discharged after a short Im-Captain John Bruce, Mr. John Winkley, Mr. Thomas Shuttleworth, Mr. George Hodgfon, and Mr. Wil-liam Charnley, five more of the Pre-2 0 Hob. prisonment. Kenneth Lord Duffus, having been attainted in Parliament, was taken at Hamburgh, and brought over to England, and this Day committed to fon Prisoners, were executed; three of them at Lancoffer, and the other the Tower. two at Prefton The Earl of Sunderland had a Pen-6 fion of 1200 l. per Annum fectled on Several of the Schoolmasters of the Charity-Schools in London removed from their Employments, on Suspi-cion of their being disaffected to the The Imperialists opened the Tren-ches before Temefwaer.

The State Prifoners at Edinburgh Covernment. Temefwaer taken by the Imperial-14 were fent from thence to Carlifle to be tried, to the Number of eighty-The Parliament met, and was 16 further prorogued to the twentieth of Richard Price, William Price, Thomas Bean, George Purchase, and John Love, convicted of Felony, in not dispersing themselves on the read-Dr. Welton, Rector of Whitechapel, having been deprived for Disaffection to the Government, &c. was succeeded by Dr. Shippen of Branen-nofe College in Oxford. ing the Proclamation at the late Riot near the Mug-bouse in Salisbury-22 A Proclamation iffued, prohibiting of Salisbury-court in Fleet-freet the all Trade to the East Indies, but by 22d Inftant. the India Company.

The Marquis of Huntley, having obtained a Pardon for his being con-There having blown a strong Westerly Wind this Day and the 4 Nov Night before, which forced back the cerned in the late Infurrection, was Tide, and drove forwards the ebbing discharged from his Imprisonment.

The Princess of Wales was deliver-Water, the Thames lay perfectly dry both above and below Bridge, except 9 a little narrow Chanel about three or four Feet deep, and ten or twelve ed of a dead Son. Margaret, the eldest Daughter of Thomas Lord Coningsby, created Ba-roness and Viscountess Coningsby of E 2

Hampton-

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Hampton Court, in the County of Hereford; with Limitation of those 1716 Nov. Honours to her Heirs Male.

The Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland drew up an Address, That the Oath of Abjurction might be so qualified, that tender Consciences might take it; many, even of their

Ministers, having refused it.
Colonel Douglas, late Governor of
the Lectuard Islands, was adjudged,
by the Court of King's Bench, to pay a Fine of 500 l. and be imprisoned for five Years, having been convicted of Mal-administration in his Government.

The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the eighth of Junuary.

Thirty of the Presson Prisoners

having been put on board a Ship, to be transported from Liverpool to the West Indies, Affidavits were made before the Mayor of Liverpool, that they had maftered the Ship's Crew, and carried the Ship to France, where they fold both Ship and Cargo.

A Penfion that had been allowed

25 the Bishop of Edinburgh taken from him, on his refusing to take the Oaths.

> This being the last Day of Mi baelmas Term, Mr. Harvey of Combe, Sir William Wyndbom, and several others, appeared at the King's Bench Bar upon their Recognizances. Mr. Harvey and his Bail were discharged; but the reft were continued upon their Recogniza ces.

> Dr. Offspring Blackball, Bishop of Exeter, died.

Fourteen of the Preston Prisoners discharged out of Newgate; and, on the first of December, nine more, against whom there was no Proof, were discharged out of the Marshalfea.

Dr. Gocch elected Mafter of Caius College in Cambridge, in the room of

Sir John Ellis, deceased.
Two French Ships return richly laden from the River Miffifippi, in the Galph of Mexico, being the first that brought over any Merchandize from thence, fince the fettling that Colony.

This Night happened a Fire in Nightingale - lane, near Limeboufe-Bridge, which burnt above 150

Dwelling-houses, besides Warehouses.

Daniel Delander, a Watchmaker in Fleet-street, tried for the Riot in Salifbury-court, and convicted of a Mudemeanour.

Two English and two Scots Jude opened their Commissions at Carlis for the Trial of the Scots Prison brought thither; and feveral Indiaments were found.

Redmayne the Printer indicted at the Old Bailey, for printing a Libel, called, The Cafe of Schifm in the Church of England truly flated.

Dalton the Printer convicted of

printing a Libel, called, The Shift finified, fentenced to pay a Fine of twenty Marks, stand in the Pillory, and fuffer a Year's Imprisonment.

Charles Ratcliffe, Eig; Brother to the late Earl of Derwentwater, made his Escape out of Newgate.

General Stanbope made Secretary of State, in the room of the Lor Viscount Town Bend.

Evelyn Duke of Kingfon made

Keeper of the Privy Seal.

John Duke of Roxborough fworm his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Scotland.

James Duke of Montrofe made Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Duke of Rose

Thomas Earl of Westmorland ma Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of his Majefty's Forefts, &c. South of Trent.

Alexander Lord Polwerth made Lord Clerk Register of Scotland.

A Pr clamation iffued, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the eighth of January, should be prorogued to Thursday the seventeents of the same Month; when, it was declared, it should fit for the Dispatch of Bufinefs.

A thousand Pounds, given by the Prince of Wales to the Sufferers by Fire at Limebouse, was diffributed amongst them.

The Duke of York, and Prince Frederic, Frederic, invested with the Order of the Garter at Hanover.

The Judges at Carlifle passed Sentence on twenty-five of the Scota Prisoners; and thirty-fix others were discharged; and the Court broke up without giving Orders for the Execution of any of the Persons condemned.

There having been some Bickerings between the Soldiers quartered at Oxford, and the Scholars and Townsmen, on the 30th of October, the Prince's Brth-day, Affidavits of the Fact were sent up to the Council by each Party; and the Committee of Council, to whom the Matter was referred, gave it in favour of the Soldiers, as did the House of Lords afterwards.

This Month the Czar of Moscowy arrived in Holland.

The Parliament met, and was proregued to the 17th Instant.

Peregrine Widdrington, Esq; Francis Anderton, Mr. Standish, Mr. Philip Hod? son, Mr. James Talbot, and Mr. Errington, State-Prisoners, let out of Newgate, and put into Messegres Hands.

The Parliament met, and were further prorogued to the 24th of the fame Month.

King George arrived at Margate from Holland.

Francis Francia the Yew tried at the Old Bailey for High Treason, in corresponding with his Majetty's Enemies, and acquitted.

mies, and acquitted.

The Lord Townsbend declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but never entered on his Government, it being disposed of to another.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 20th of February.

John Fortescue Aland, Esq; appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Sir William Thompson, Recorder of London, made Solicitor General.

The Episcopal Clergy of Scetland, having been before fined for not praying for King George by Name, were now forced to fly their Country, or abscond.

The Lords of Session in Scotland

refused to permit the Commissioners for forfeited Estates to take Possession of them, till the Creditors were satisfied.

One hundred of the Presson Prisoners, who had been confined in the Savoy, were put on board a Ship, to be transported to the West Indies.

Dr. Lancelot Blackburne, Dean of Exeter, nominated Bishop of that

The Count de Gyllemberg, the Swedish Envoy, and his Papers, seized, and none permitted to speak to the Envoy: Whereupon the foreign Ministers demanded the Reason of this extraordinary Proceeding; and were told, That he was carrying on treasonable Practices against the Go-

Sir Jacob Banks, Bart. Mr. Cafar of Herefordybire, and Major Boyle Smith, were likewife taken into Cuthody on Suspicion.

At the Inflance of the British Court, Bron Goren, the Swedish Minister in Holland, was also seized, with his Papers.

The Regent of France compelled the Pretender to remove from Awignon: Whereupon he went to Italy.

non: Whereupon he went to Italy.

The Lord Lanfdown was discharged out of the Tower.

Sir William Wyndbam and his Bail were discharged.

The Alchouse-keepers and Victuallers of the County of Middlesex, to the Number of a Thousand at least, appeared at Hicks's Hall, and were ordered to take the Oaths before the Justices in the Vestries of their respective Parishes, on pain of being deprived of their Licences.

It having been given out, that the Government was in imminent Danger of a fudden Infurrection and Invasion, a Squadron of Men of War was fitted out with all Expedition, to be commanded by Sir George Byng; and General Carpenter, and several Regiments, were detached for Scotland; and all Sea and Land-Officers were commanded to sepair to their respective Posts.

The Parliament met; and the E 3 King

1716 Jan.

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King delivered a Speech to the Lord Chancellor, who read it to both Houses; whereby they were told, That be had entered into such Negotiations, as had remedied many Defests in the Treaty of Utrecht, which very nearly affested the Trade, and even the Security, of the King-

That the Pretender was removed beyond the Alps, and his Adherents deprived of all Hopes of Support and

deprived of all Hopes of Support and Countenance from France; and even the Affifance of that Crown stipulated to us in case of Exigency.

That he hoped such a Situation of Affairs might have recovered his Subjects from their Delusion, and have afforded him an Opportunity of following the natural heart of his Indication to Leaving the Comment that clinations to Lenity, by opening this Seffion by an Act of Grace; but such was the obstinate and inveterate Rancour of a Fastion amongst us, that it bad again prompted them to animate and stir up Foreign Powers against

That the Letters of the Swedish Ministers, which be had order'd to be laid before them, contained a certain Account of the intended Invasion; and be promised himself, from their Zeal and Affection to his Person and Government, that they would come to appointed to command the Forces is such Resolutions as would enable Ireland.

bim to defeat the Defigns of bis Ene-

The Papers of Count Gyllemberg, the Swedish Minister at this Co were printed and published by his Majesty's Order. William Milner, of Nun-Appleton-

Hall, in the County of York, Eig; created a Bart.

The Reverend Mr. Law Howel was convicted at the Old-Bailey, of writing a Pamphlet, in-tituled, The State of Schifm in the Church of England truly flated. The Royal Affent was given to An Ast to enable his Majefly effec-tually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden.

Mr. Laurence Howel, Clerk, re-ceived Sentence at the Old Bailey: To pay a Fine of 500 /. to the King; to remain in Prison for three Years, and until his Fine should be paid ; to and until his rine induced be paid; to find four Sureties of 500 L each, and to be bound himfelf in 1000 L for his good Behaviour during Life; to be twice whipp'd; to be degraded, and ftripp'd of his Gown by the Hands of the Executioner, which was done in Court accordingly.

A Proclamation iffued for prohi-

biting Commerce with Seveden.

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Lieutenant - General Mackartney

1717.

25 Mar.

The Royal Affent was given to An AEl for punishing Motiny and Defertion, and for the better Pay-ment of the Army, and their Quar-

The fame Day Count Gyllemberg, the Swedif Minister, was tent under a firong Guard to Plymouth.

Sir George Byng, with the Squa-dron of Men of War under his Command, failed to the Baltic.

The Duke of Newcastle married to the Lady Henrietta Godolphin, Daughter to Earl Godolphin, and Grand-daughter to the Duke of Marlborougb.

The King sent a Message to the Commons, That, being desirous to secure his Kingdoms against the present Danger with which they were threatened from Sweden, he hoped they would enable him to make good such Engagements as might ease his People of all future Charge and Apprehensions upon this Account.

This occasion'd warm Debates in the House: it being said. That the

the House; it being said, That the demanding a Supply without communicating the particular Uses to which it was to be appropriated, was unparliamentary. And even Mr. Walpele and Mr. Speaker appeared

to be against it : However, it was at length carried in the Committee, 164 to 149, That it was the Opinot exceeding 250,000 l. be granted to bis Majefty, to concert fuch Mea-fures with Foreign Princes and States, as may prevent any Charge and Ap-prebension from the Designs of Sweden for the future.

When the Queftion was again put in the Houle, it was carried but by four Voices, win. Year 153,

Noes 149.

The next Morning Mr. Secretary Stanbope let the Lord Townsbend know, that his Majesty had no further Occasion for his Service as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; whereupon Mr. Walpole first Commissioner of the Treasury, Mr. Methuen Secretary of State, and Mr. Pulteney Secretary of War, and forme others, laid down their Employments.

their Employments.

The same Day, the Royal Affent was given to An Ast for granting an Aid to his Majefty by a Land-Tax in Great-Britain, for the Service of the Year 1717; and to An Ast for calarging the Time for making a convenient Dock at Liverpool.

The Right Honourable Yames

The Right Honourable James Stanbope, Esq; Thomas Lord Tor-rington, John Wallop, George Baillie, and Thomas Micklethwaite, Esqrs. were made Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Right Honourable James Stanbope, Efq; made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and James Graggs jun. Efq; Secretary at War.

The Duke of Newrafile was made

Lord Chamberlain of his Majefty's

Houshold.

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The Earl of Orford refigned his Place of first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

The Duke of Bolton was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Charles Earl of Sunderland, and Joseph Addison, Esq; were sworn Principal Secretaries of State.

The fame Day the Parliament, by hie Majesty's Command, adjourned

to the 6th of May.

James Earl of Berkeley, Matthew Aylmer, Elq; Sir George Byng, James Cockburn, and William Cherwynd, Efgrs. made Lords Commissione the Admiralty.

The Honourable Charles Paules, Marquis of Winchester, eldest Son of the Duke of Botton, called by Writ

to the House of Peers.

The Duke of Douonsbire refigned his Place of President of the Coun-

The Earl of Rubes appointed ommissioner to the General Assem-Commissioner to the General Afte bly of the Kirk of Scotland, who

bly of the Kirk of Scotland, who were to meet in May.

The Earl of Haddington made Governor of Edinburgh-Cafile, in the room of the Earl of Orkney.

The Interpreter of the Czar of Moscowy, Mr. James Sinnawitz, taken into Custody.

Colonel Pelbam, Brother to the Duke of Newcafile, made Vice-Chamberlain of the Houshold, in the room of Mr. Cake, who was apthe room of Mr. Coke, who was ap-Exchequer.

Mr. Pitt refigned his Government

of Janaica.
The Government ordered the Sum of 5000 /. to be paid the Differences, for the Damage they were faid to have furtain'd by demolishing their Meeting-Houses, about the Time of the late Insurrection.

Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity-College in Cambridge, choice Regins Professor, in the room of Dr. James,

decem'd.

deceard.

Sir George Byng being arrived in the Sound, with a Fleet of thirty Men of War, found no Fleet prepared by the Sounder, or any Army embarking, or any Appearance of an Enemy; Advice whereof being brought to England, the People were cased of their Apprehension of an Invation.

The Lower House of Convocation came to a Resolution to draw up a Representation against some Doctrines published in the Bishop of Bangor's Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Nonjurors, and

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April

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in his Sermon preached before the King the 3 ft of March laft. Joseph Bowen, a Grave-digger convicted of taking the Corps of one Chidders out of Bethlebem Churchyard, and felling it to a Surgeon, having schually packed it up in a Hamper to be sent to Oxford; he was fined forty Shillings, and sentenced to be whipp'd from Newgate

to Smithfield-Bars.
The Parliament met, and the King commanded the Lord Chancellor to read a Speech to both Houses; where-in they were told, his Fleet was arrived in the Sound, which would fecure them from any immediate Danger of an Invasion; whereupon he designed to reduce the Land-Forces by disbanding 10,000 Men: That he had likewise given Direc-tions for preparing an Act of Grace, which he promised himself would raise a due Sense of Gratitude in such as had been artfully misled into treasonable Practices; and that he should order such faithful Accounts to be laid before them the next Session, as would make it appear there was no other View in asking any particular Supply, than to pre-vent a much greater Expence, which the Nation must unavoidably have incurred without it.

Upon proposing an Address of Thanks in the House of Commons, it was moved, that the Land-Forces might be reduced to the old Esta-blishment, (wis.) 7000 Men for England, and 3000 for Scotland; but it was carried in the Negative,

by a Majority of ten Voices.

The Lower House of Convocation, having drawn up their Representation against the Bishop of Banger's Doctrine, were prorogued to Nov. 10. by a special Order from Court, before they could present it to the Upper House; since which time the Convocation have never been fuffered to fit to do Bufinefs.

About this time 10,000 of the Land-Forces were difbanded, which before confitted of about 8000 Horfe and Dragoons, and 24,000 Foot.

John Chetwynd, Esq; appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid.

The South-Sea Company came to a Resolution to lend the Government two Millions at five per Cent. for paying off the Letteries of 1711 and

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The Bank alfo' refolved to lend the Government two Millions and a half at five per Cent. for redeening certain Funds which carry a high Interest; and for cancelling old Ex-chequer-Bills, and circulating new ones at a lower Intereft.

Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls, died in the 78th Year of his

The Marquis of Granby, eldent Son to the Duke of Rulland, married the only Daughter of Lord Lexing-

The Czar of Moscowy, having vifited Holland, goes from thence to

France.

Guards were placed at feveral Parts of the Town, who sufficiently corrected the Insolences of those who durft wear Oak-Boughs in Memory of the Reftoration.

Laurence Carter, Efq; made Chair-man of the Secret Committee, in the room of Robert Walpole, Efq;

The Lord Chanceller Comper appointed Lord High Steward for the Trial of the Earl of Oxford, who had petitioned the House of Peers on the 22d of the last Month, that his Imprisonment might not be indefinite.

Robert Roy Mac Gregor, the Highlander, who had flood out till now, furrender'd himself to the Duke of Atbol; but, finding he was not included in the Act of Grace, he made his Escape into the Highlands again.

The House of Peers having sp-pointed the 13th for the Trial of the Earl of Oxford, the Commons de-fired the Time might be inlarged; and accordingly the 24th Inftant was appointed to be the Day.

Henry Berkeley, Efq; appointed one of the Commissioners for executing

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cuting the Office of Mafter of the Hotfe, in the room of Conyers Davey, Efq; Colonel Laws appointed Governor

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of Jamaica. Nicolas Lerbmere, Efq; constituted Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancafter.

Robert Dundass, Esq; appointed Advocate Solicitor-General for Scatland, in the room of Sir James Stewart.

Belgrade invested by the Impe-

rialifts.

Several of the Scotch Clergy, being convicted a fecond time, of not pray-ing for King George by Name, were filenc'd for three Years.

The Royal Affent was given to,

1. An All for continuing the Du-ties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1717; and to authorize Allowances to be made to certain Receivers; and to obviate a Doubt concerning Goods imported from the Islands of Jersey, Guerasey, Sarke, and Alderney; and to ascertain the Duties upon Sheep-Skins, and Lamb-Skins; and to prevent Frauds in the Duties upon Stareb; and for making furth Duplicates of Exchequer-Bills, Lottery-Tickets, and Orders, loft, burnt, or deflroyed; and for inlarging the Time for adjufting Claims in feveral Lotteries; and for the Time for adjusting Claims in feveral Lotteries; and for the Time for adjusting Claims in feveral Lotteries; and for the Time for a first the Time for the Time for a first the Time for the

for adjusting Claims in Jeveral Lotteries; and for preventing Prauds in
the Duties on Low Wines and Spirits
carried Coast wife.

2. An Ast for continuing the Duty
of two Penies Scotch, or one fixth
Part of a Peny Sterling, on every
Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be
vended or fold evithin the City of
Edinburgh, and Privileges thereof,
for the Benefit of the said City; and
for discontinuing the Payment of the
Duties commonly called the Petty Port
Customs at Edinburgh, during the Customs at Edinburgh, during the

Continuance of this Act.
3. An Act for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots, or one fixth Part of a Peny Sterling, upon overy Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be wended or fold within the Town of Dumfreis, and Privileges thereof, for paying the Debts of the faid Town, and for building a Church, and making a Harbour there.

An Att for the Preferoation 4. An All for the Preferences and Improvement of the River Wear, and Port and Haven of Sunderland,

in the County of Durham.
5. An All for repairing the High-ways from feveral Places therein mentioned, leading towards Highgate Gate-Houfe, and Hampstead, in the County of Middlefex; and for electing Trustees for heroism who have County of Middlelex; and for electing Trustees for keeping up a sufficient Number for the repairing the Highways upon the Roads from Highgate Gate-House to Barnet Block-House; and also of the Highways between Kilburn Bridge and Sparrows-Herne, in the County of Hertford.

6. An All to enable the Parishimment of the Parish of Se Man Perish.

ers of the Parift of St. Mary Rother-hith in the County of Surrey (by certain Funeral Rates therein mentioned) to finish the faid Parish

And to eight private Acts.

The Earl of Oxford was brought from the Tower by Water to his Trial in Westminster-Hall. After the reading the Articles, with the Earl's Answer, &c. Mr. Hampden, one of the Managers for the Commons, proceeded to make good the Charge of High Crimes and Mildemeanours; and Sir Joseph Joseph mas going on, when the Lord Hortours moved the Peers to adjourn; and it was resolved by them not to admit the Commons to proceed in making good the Articles for High Crimes, Ge. till Judgment was first given upon the Articles for High Tresson; which being communicated to the Commons, they absolutely refused to proceed, but in their own Method; whereupon the Debates and Re-flections ran very high between the two Honfes.

The Earl of Oxford was carried to Westminster; and the Commons de-firing time to search Precedents, the Lords adjourn'd to the 27th

Inftant.

The Earl of Oxford was brought a third time to Westminster-Hall; and

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June

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I July

the Commons deliver'd in their Reafons for adhering to their Method, and the Lords communicated their Resolution of adhering to theirs, with their Reasons, at a free Conference.

Francis Negus, Efq; appointed to execute the Office of Mafter of the

Horse

The Lords refused to come to another Conference with the Commons on this Subject; but appointed the 1st of July to proceed in the Trial, of which the Commons took no Notice.

The Earl was brought again to his Trial: And Proclamation being made for his Profecutors to come and make good their Charge, and none of the Commons appearing, the Earl was acquitted, Nemine con-

tradicente.

If the Earl, or any of Queen Anne's Ministry, were in a Conspiracy to bring in the Pretender before the Accession of King George; it is firange there has not appear'd the least Evidence of such a Defign in

thirty Years.
Besides, the Occasion of the Misunderstanding between the Earl and the other Ministers, in the last Year of Queen Anne, is allowed to have been

his making Court to the Hanover Family in the Queen's Life-time.

If it be objected, that the Rebellion which happened so soon after the King's Accession, is a Proof, that there had been a Conspiracy to bring in the Pretender in the Queen's Life-time; it is arriwer'd, That if the Ministry had any such Design, they would have attempted it on the Queen's Death, when they had all the Power Civil and Military in their Hands, whereas the Pretender was not fo much as mentioned but to fet a Price upon his Head by that Ministry and Parliament, which were supposed to be so much his Friends, and not the least Murmur heard against the Hanover Succession till his Majesty arriv'd.

But when the Ministers were not only turn'd out, but it was deter-

min'd to have their Heads, then, and not till then, did they, in their own Defence, endeavour to raife an Infurrection in their Favour; and in order to it, endcavour to make the People believe the Church was in Danger, and that it was intended to alter the Conflication.

Some Drummers of the Guards were committed to the Marfhallea for beating a Point of War before the Earl's House, and congratulating him

on his Deliverance.

The Earl of Oxford took his Place in the House of Peers.

James Stanbope, Eig; created Ba-ron Stanbope, of Elvasion in the County of Derby, and Viscount Ma-bon in the Island of Minorea.

Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, John Chetwyn, Eig; Sir Charles Cooke, Kat. Paul Documenique, John Molefworth, Thomas Pelbam, Daniel Pulseney, and Martin Bladen, Eigrappointed Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Sir Joseph Jedgl, Knt. conftituted Mafter or Keeper of the Rolls in

Chancery, &c.

Spancer Comper, Esq; made Chief
Justice of Cheffer.

The Commons addressed his Majesty to except the Earl of Oxford out of the Act of Grace, with which he comply'd.

King George came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Affent

to,

1. An ASI for redeeming several Funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, pursuant to former Provisions of Redemption; and for securing to them several new Funds and Allowance redeemable by Funds and Allowances remained them Parliament; and for obliging them to advance further Sums not exceeding have bundred thousand to advance further sum not exceeding two Millions five bundred thousand Founds, at five Pounds per Cent. as shall be found necessary to be employ'd in lessening the National Debts and Iscumbrances; and for continuing certain Provisions formerly made for the Expences of his Majesty's Civil Government; and for Payment of Annuities formerly purchased at the Rate

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July

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Rate of five Pounds per Certt. and for other Purpofes in this All mentioned.

2. An AE for redeeming the yearly Fund of the South Sea Company (being after the Rate of fin Pounds per Centum per Annum), and fattling on the faid Company a yearly Fund after the Rate of five Pounds per Centum per Annum, redeemable by Parliament; and to raile for an Annum. Parliament; and to raise for an An-nuity or Annuities at five Pounds per Centum per Annum, any Sum not two Millions, to be employed in laff-ening the national Debts and Incumbrances; and for making the faid new yearly Fund and Annuities to be bereafter redeemable in the Time and

Manner thereby prescribed.
3. An Att for redeeming the Du-ties and Revenues, which were feeties and Revenues, worth were fet-tled to pay off Principal and Intereft on the Orders made forth on four Lot-tery Acts passed in the ninth and tenth Years of her late Majesy's Reign; and for redocuing cortain Annuities payable on Orders out of the Hereditary Excise, according to a former AEI in that Behalf; and for establishing a general yearly Fund, not only for the future Payment of Annuities at several Rates, to be pay-able and transferable at the Bank of England, and redeemable by Parlia-England, and redeemable by Partia-ment, but also to raise Moneys for such Proprietors of the said Orders, as shall chuse to be paid the Principal and Arrears of Interest in ready Mo-ney; and for making good such other Deficiencies and Payments, as in this All are mentioned; and for taking off the Duties on Linseed imported, and

An All to explain and amend

feveral Laws therein mentioned, For the better Preservation of the Game.

6. An All to imposur Commissioners in Commissioners of Bankruptcy issued fince the 24th Day of June, and on or before the 26th Day of June 1716, to make Certificates for Bankrupts; and the Lord Chanceller, Lord Keeper, Commissioners of the Greek Seal, or two Judges, to confirm the Jame 3 notworks funding the Alls of the fourth and fifth of Rusen Anno are expired; and for continuing a Clause in a former Att, For adjusting Accounts between Bankrupts and their Debtors.

7. An Ast for the better regulating of Pilots for the conducting of Ships and Vessels from Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanes, upon the Rivers of Thames and Medway.

8. An Ast to continue an Ast of the first Tear of his Majesty's Reign, initialed, An Act for taking and stating the Debts due and growing due to Scotland, by way of Equivalent, in the Terms of the Union; and for Relief of the Creditors of the Public, and the Commissioners of the Equivalent.

9. An Act for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs, and for afcertaining their Fees, and the Fees ofcertaining their Pees, and paff-for fuing out their Patents, and paff-ing their Accounts.

Sheriffs to fue out their Patents, as pufs their Accounts.

s their Acounts.

31. An Act for continuing the Liberry of exporting Irish Linen-clash to the British Plantations in America, Duty-free; and for the more efficient Discovery of, and professing, such as their memory of and professing, such as their memory of the more efficient wool and Wolen Manufattures from Ireland; and for Relief of John Fletcher, in respect of the Duty by him paid for a Quantity of Salt lost in the Exportation for Ireland.

12. An AG to inlarge the Time for making Claims before the Commis-fioners to inquire of the forfeited B-

13. An Act to enable bis Majefy to appoint Commissioners to take, enamine, state and determine the Debes due to the Army.

14. An Act for explaining an Act passed the last Sossion of Parliament, installed, An Act to oblige Papits to

register their Names and real Estates.

15. An Act for repairing the Highways from that Part of Coun-ter's Bridge, which lies in the Parish of Kenfington, in the County of Mid-defex, to the Powder-mills in the Road to Stanes, and Cranford Bridge in the faid County, in the Road to Colnebrooke.

16. An Att for explaining and saking more effectual the Atts of the fifth and eighth Years of ber late Ma. efly Queen Anne, for amending the Road between Hockley, in the County of Bedford, and Stony fratford, in the County of Bucks.

17. An All for the King's most gracious, general, and free Pardon. And to eighteen private Acts.

After which, his Majetty declared from the Throne, That he had or-dered his Lord Chancellor to deliver his Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, the Measures they had taken this Parliament had effectually defeated all the Attempts of their Enemies both at home and abroad. He thanked the Commons for their Supply, and that Conftancy and Zeal they had fhewn in reducing the nati-onal Debts; and faid, he could not but ascribe, in a great measure, the happy Prospect of their Affairs abroad to that publick Spirit, which had appeared in their Proceedings, and had convinced the World, that no Infinuations or Artifices could divert them from their Duty to their Sove-reign, and a difinterested Regard to their Fellow-Subjects.

Then the Parliament was proro-

gued to Monday the 12th of August.
Out of the Act of Grace were excepted Robert Earl of Oxford, Simon Lord Harcourt, Matthew Prior, Thomas Harley, Arthur Moor, James Duke Crifpe, Butler Nodes, Daniel Obrian, William Redmayne, and Robert Thomson; as also Counter, &c. who were confined, on Suspicion of being concerned in the Affaffination-Plot against King William.

Upon the passing the Act of Grace,

and for inlarging the Time for such the Remainder of the Presson Prison-Registring, and for securing Pur-chaces made by Protestants. the Remainder of the Presson Prison-ers were discharged, and particularly 200 from the Castle of Chefter; but they had undergone such Hardships in Prison, that many of them reaped little Benefit by it, being so disabled, that they could not stand when they were dismissed to their respective Homes, where they had Leifure to lament the rath Undertaking : And, no doubt, their Sufferings will deter others from disturbing the Government for the future.

William Lord Cadegan made General of all his Majerty's Foot-Forces employed, and to be employed, in his Service.

George Lord Forrester made Captain and Colonel of the Second Troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant General Henry Withers made Governor of the Fort of Sheer-

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nefs in the Isle of Shippey.

The Earl of Dorfet furrendering his Places of Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Lord Warden of the Cin Ports, and Governor of Dover Caffle, the Earl of Leicefter was made Lord Warden of the Warden of the Cinque Ports, an Governor of Dover Caftle, in his room.

Robert Rey came down from the Highlands, and drove away the Cattle upon the Lands of the Duke of Montroje, and carried off the Corn; and having defeated a Detachment of the King's Forces, and taken fome Prisoners, he generously dismissed the

Prisoners. There were dreadful Storms of Thunder and Lightning in feveral

Parts of England.
The Earl of Carmwath, and the Lords Widdrington and Nairn, were released out of the Tower, upon giving Bail to appear in the House of Lords the 12th of August.

Count Gyliemberg, the Swediß Envoy, fent home; and exchanged for Mr. Jackson, the British Refident there.

The Imperialifts, under Prince Es gene, gained a complete Victory over the Turks near Belgrade: Whereupon the Town of Belgrade capitulated the

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18th, having endured a Siege of about 1717 Aug. 22 two Months. An Order of Council iffued, That the Military Officers upon the Coaft should assist the Officers of the Customs, in preventing the Exportation of Wool, and Running of Goods-The Marquis de Lede, the Spanish General, made a Descent on the Island of Sardinia, with 6000 Foot, and 600 Dragons; and, in a few Days, made himself intirely Master Hampton Court.
The Irifb House of Lords resolved, of that Island. Dr. William Lloyd, Bifhop of Worceffer, d'ed, in the 91st Year of his Age, being one of the Seven sent to the Tower in the Reign of King James II. Horatio Walpole, Esq; made Auditor of Trade and Accounts in the Plantations, in the room of William Blaitbwaite, Efq;
A Proclamation iffued, for fup-Sir William Lewen, Knt. elected Lord Mayor of London. His Majerty went from Hampson-Sept. pressing of Pirates, The Parliament met, and was fur-Court to Newmarket. ther prorogued to the 9th of October. The Earl of Peterborough was seized at Bologna by two Irif Officers in the Pretender's Service, and at Newmarket, and invited him to Cambridge.

His Majefty came to Cambridge, carried to Urbino, upon Suspicion he had some Defign upon the Pretender's Person; but he was soon after set at Liberty Redmayne the Printer pleaded 14

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Guilry to the Indictment against him for printing Mr. Howel's Cafe of Schism in the Church of England truly flated; and was sentenced to pay a Fine of 500 L to remain a Prisoner five Years, and find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life.

Fuller the Impostor, famous for forging the Tale of the Warmingpan, and imposing on both Houses of Parliament, was found guilty upon two Indictments, of defrauding leveral Persons of Sums of Money, on Pretence of getting them Places: Whereupon he was sentenced to pay a Fine of 50% and to be imprisoned for two Years.

Several Frigates fent to the West Indies, to suppress the Pirates, and Islands.

The Lord Cadogan, Embaffedor 1717 Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of Helland, arrived at the

The Rolls in Chancery-lane, the Refidence of the Master of the Rolls,

his Majesty gave 5000 l.

The Abbot du Bois, Counsellor in Ordinary to his most Christian Majefty, had Audience of the King at

That whoever shall appeal from any Decree of their House to the British House of Peers, were Enemies to their

This was occasioned by the Appeal of Maur. Annesley to the House of Peers of Great Britain.

John Fuller, Efq; appointed Conful at Legborn.

2 OEtob.

Mr. Gregg, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, with the Heads of that University, attended the King

and was entertained at Dinner by the University in Trinity College; and re-turned the same Night to Newmarket.

turned the same Night to Newmarker.
Degrees were conferred by the University on this Occasion, as usual.
His Majesty returned from Newmarket to Hampton-Curt.
A Proclamation issued, for proreguing the Parliament from the 9th Indianates, the 21st of November. Inftant to the 11st of Novem when, it was declared, they should fit for the Dispatch of Business. Captain Woods Rogers made Go-

vernor of the Island of Providence, and Captain of the Independent Com-pany in the Babama Islands in the West Indies, where the Pirates had taken their Station, and begun to

fortify.

The Lord Lovar had a Penfion fettled upon him of 400 l. per Annum, in Confideration of his Services in the late Infurrection.

Colonel

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Colonel Henry Luterel was fhot by an Affaffin, as he was going in a Hackney-chair to his House in Stafford-street in Dublin; and died the

next Day of his Wounds.

Abrabam Staryan, Efg; late Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Court, appointed Embaffador in Ordinary to the Grand

Signior.

Abrabam Elton, of the City of Briftol, Efq; created a Bart.

Orders were given for difbanding fifteen Men out of each Company of the Foot-Guards; ten out of each Troop of Horse and Dragoons; and ten out of each Company of the marching Regiments: Which reduced the Forces in England to about 16,000 Men. The Princess of Wales was deli-

vered of a Prince at St. James's.
Dr. Gooch, Master of Caius College in Cambridge, elected Vice-Chancellor of that University.

The Convocation prorogued to the

14th of February next.

Dr. Welton, late Rector of Whiteebapel, with his Congregation, confifting of about 250 Nonjurors, was furprised by the Justices of Peace and Constables; and most of them refuseing the Oaths, they were ordered to

be profecuted.

The Parliament met; and his Majefty delivered a Speech to be read to both Houses, wherein he told them, That he never kept up any Troops, but for the Protection of his People; and had reduced the Army to very near one-half fince the Beginning of the last Session, and lessened them to fuch a Number, as would neither be a Burden to his good Subjects, nor an Encouragement to their Enemies to infult them.

That they could not but be fenfible of the many Attempts, which had been fet on foot to difturb the Peace of these Kingdoms; and that they only pretended not to fee, who were not afraid of them.

And that as none could recommend themselves more effectually to his Favour and Countenance, than by a fincere Zeal for the just Rights of the Crown, and the Liberties of the People, so he was determined to encourage all those, who acted agreeably to the Constitution, and consequently to the Principles on which his Government was founded.

The Lord Widdrington and the Earl of Carnwath pleaded the King's Pardon at the Bar of the House of Lords, and were discharged; as alfo the Lord Nairs the 6th of De-

The young Prince, Son of the Prince of Wales, was christened, b the Name of George-William, at St. James's, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The King and the Duke of terbury. The King and the Duke or Newcastle Godfathers; and the Duchess of St. Albans Godmother

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The Prince of Wales, by Order of Majefty, removed from Sr. his Majesty, removed from St. James's, and went to reside at the Earl of Grantbam's in Arlingtonfirest, whither the Princers went with him; but the Children remain'd whither the Princels went

at St. James's.

Mr. Shippen, Member of Parlia-ment for Saltafb, was sent to the Tower, for saying, That the second Paragraph in the King's Speech semed rather calculated for the Meridian of Germany, than Great Beitain; and that it was a great Misfortune the King was a Stranger to our Language and Constitution.

A Proclamation iffued, declaring, That Guineas should be current at no more than one-and-twenty Shillings; and Half-guineas, Double-guineas, and Five-Pound-Pieces proportion-ably; that Broad-Pieces of three-and-twenty Shillings and Six-pence should be reduced to three-and-twenty Shillings, and those of five-and-twenty Shillings and Six-pence to five-andtwenty Shillings; and smaller Pieces proportionably.

Upon lowering the Gold-Coin, to prevent the Silver being exported, Sir Haar Newton calculated, that a Pound Weight Troy of Gold, viz. eleven Ounces fine, and one Ounce Alloy, might be cut into forty-four Guineas

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Guineas and an half; and a Pound Weight of Silver, wie eleven Ounces two Peny-weight fine, and eighteen Peny-weight Alloy, might be cut into fixty two Shillings: According to which Rate, a Pound Weight of fine Gold was then worth fifteen Pounds Weight fix Ounces seventeen Peny-weight and five Grains of fine Silver ; but Silver in Bullion is utually worth Two-pence or Three-pence an Ounce more than in Coin. A Guinea is worth fo much Silver as will make twenty Shillings and Eight-pence. When Ships are lading for the East Indies, the Demand of Silver for Exportation raises the Price to five Shillings and Six-pence, and five Shillings and Eight-pence per Ounce, or aboye.

Gold in Spain and Portugal is of

fixteen times more Value than Silver; fo that a Guinea there is worth two-and twenty Shillings and one Peny. In France, a Pound Weight of fine

Gold is worth fifteen Pounds Weight of fine Silver. In Holland and Hungary, a Guinea is worth twenty Shil-lings and Seven-pence Halfpeny. In Italy, Germany, Poland, Denmark, and Sweden, a Guinea is worth twenty Shillings and Seven-pence, Six-pence, Five-pence, and Four-

In Sweden, Gold is lowest in Proportion to Silver; which made Sir Isaac Newton suspect, that Crownpieces, and other coined Silver, were fent thither for 1ron, Copper, and Naval Stores.

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In China and Japan, one Pound Weight of fine Gold is worth but nine or ten Pounds Weight of fine Silver; and in East India twelve Pounds Weight; which carries all the Silver out of Europe to China and India.

The Royal Affent was given to A Bill for granting on Aid to bis Maiffy by a Land-tax is Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1718. This was three Shillings in the Pound.

His Majefly fignified his Pleasure to the Peers and Poeresses of Great Britain and Ireland, and to all Privy

Counsellors and their Wives, that if any of them should go to the Court of the Prince and Princes of Wales, they should forbear to come into his

Majefly's Prefence.
One Occasion of the King's Re-fentment is said to be, some warm Expressions that fell from the Prince upon the Duke of Newcaffle's final-ing Godfather to his Son, when he had pitched upon his Uncle the Duke of York to stand: But, it seems, there were other Reasons of this Missuelerstanding, with which we are not to be acquainted.

be acquainted.

A terrible Inundation this Year in Holland and Germany. Part of Well Friefland and Groningben were laid under Water; several Villages ruined; and great Numbers of People and Cattle loft. Part of Zealand also was overflowed, and 1300 Inhabitants drowned: The Countries of East Friesland, Oldenburg, Bremen, and Holsein, suffered much. The City of Hamburgh, Gluckstat, and all the flat Country near the Elbe, received incredible Damage.

Prince Frederic, eldeft Son to the Prince of Wales, created Duke of

Cloucester.

Philip Marquis of Wharton and Malmibury, created Duke of Wharton, in the County of Westmerland.

The Prince removed from the Earl of Grantbam's to the House he pur-chased in Leicester fields. Charles Telbes Duke of Shrows-

bury died.

A Proclamation iffued, requiring the Laws to be put in Execution against all Persons excepted out of the

against all Perions excepted out of the last general Pardon.

The King came to the House, and gave the Royal Affent to An Ast to enable bis Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company.

The same Day, his Majesty was elected Governor of the said Com-

Pany.
The Czar of Moscowy difinherited the Prince Alexis his eldeft Son.

The young Prince George-William Son of the Prince of Wales, died being three Months and three De

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old; and was privately interred in Westminster-Abbey the 12th, the Lord Bishop of Recbester reading the Funeral Service. A Proclamation iffued, for putting in Execution the Laws made against

unlawful Clubs and Combinations, and for preventing Tumults and riot-ous Affemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing Riot-

A Proclamation iffued, for allowing the Importation of Swedift Iron from all Places, other than the Do-minions of the King of Sweden. A Petition of the Commissioners

for building fifty new Churches was presented to the Commons, praying.
That the Duties appropriated for building the said new Churches might not be applied to the rebuilding old ones ; but was rejected.

The Convocation met, and was further prorogued to the eighteenth of

June. Ferdinando Marquis de Paleotti, Brother to the Duchess of Shrewf bury, condemned for the Murder of his Servant; and was executed at

Tyburn the 17th of March. Richard Burridge, Corrector of the Press to the Weekly Journal, tried at Hicks's-Hall for blasphemous Words, and convicted: Whereupon he was sentenced to be whipped from the New Church in the Strand to Charing-cross, to pay a Fine of twenty Shillings, and be imprisoned for a

Month. James Shepherd, a Lad of about eighteen Years of Age, Apprentice to a Coach-Painter, convicted of High Treason, in conspiring the King's Death. This young Fellow looked upon it as a meritorious Act to take off King George, and continued in these Sentiments to the last, not being at all shocked at the Approach of his Execution, which was the 17th Instant at Tyburn.

The Lord Caftlecomer made Secre-tary of War, in the room of James Craggs, Esq; Charles Earl of Sunderland declared

Lord Prefident of the Council.

James Craggs junior, Efq; fworn 177
Principal Secretary of State.

Dr. Richard Wilis, Bishop of Gloucester, made Lord Almoner, in the room of Dr. William Nicolfen,

B shop of Carlifle,
William Lord Cowper, Lord High
Chancellor of Great Britain, created Viscount Fordwich in the County of

Kent, and Earl Cowper. James Earl of Berkley, Sir Georg Byng, Sir John Jennings, James Cockburn, and William Chetwynd, Esqrs. Sir John Norris, and Sir Charles Wager, made Lords Commis-tioners of the Admiralty.

James Earl of Berkeley made Vice-

Admiral of Great Britain.

Matthew Aylmer, Efq; Rear-Admiral, and Matter of Greenwich Hospital.

A Pension of 1500 l. per Annua fettled on Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General.

Nicolas Lechmere, Elq; made At-

torney-General, in the room of Sir Edward Nerthey.

The Envoy of the Cear of Mojerry notified to his Majefry, that the Cear's eldeft Son, the Prince Alexis, had renounced the Crown of Ruffa; and that his fecond Son Peter

declared Prefumptive Heir.
The Royal Affent was given to,
1. An Act for continuing the Deties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1718; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders, loft, burnt, or destroyed; and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seffion of Parliament.

2. An Act for verling the forfeited in Truffees, to be fold for the Ufe of the Public; and for giving Relief to lawful Creditors, by determining the Claims; and for the more effectual bringing into the respective Exchequers the Rents and Profits of the

3. An Act for punishing Metiny and Defertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters,

4. An Act for making the Dividend of subscribed Lottery Annuities, and other Annuities established by several Acts of Parliament, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England.

5. An Act to appoint Commif-fioners to take, examine, state and determine the Debts due to the Army; and to examine and flate the Demands of feveral foreign Princes and States, for Subfidies during the late War.

6. An Act for finishing the Tower of the Parish Church of St. Michael, Cornbill, London, out of the Duties arising pursuant to the Act of the ninth Year of the late Queen, For building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and West-minster, and the Suburbs thereof. 7. An Act to impower the Com-

7. An Act to impower the Com-millioners appointed to put in Exe-cution the Acts of the ninth and tenth Years of her late Majetty's Reign, For building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, to direct the Parish Church of St. Giles's in the Fields, in the County of Middleses, to be rebuilt, instead of Middlesex, to be rebuilt, instead of one of the faid fifty new Churches.

8. An Act for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies; and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, and unlawful Exporters of Wool; and for de-claring the Law upon some Points

relating to Pirates.

9. An Act for enforcing and mak-9. An Act for enforcing and making perpetual an Act of the twelfth Year of her late Majesty, incitaled, An Act for the preserving of all fuch Ships, and Goods thereof, exhich shall happen to be for ad on Shore, or stranded upon the Coast of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's Dominion; and for indiction the Providence of and for inflicting the Punishment of Death on such as shall wilfully burn

or destroy Ships.

10. An Act for Relief of the Wholefale Traders and Dealers in English Bonelace, by obviating several Doubts in the several Acts for icenfing Hawkers and Pedlers.

Vol. II. Plant speling and

11. An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the eighth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for employing the Manufactures, by encouraging the Confumption of Raw Silk and Mobair-yarn.

12. An Act for inlarging the Term of Years granted by the Acts of the eleventh and twelfth Years of King William III. and the second and third Years of Queen Anne, For the Repair of Dover Harbour.

13. An Act for the better explaining several Acts therein mentioned, For creding of Hospitals and Workbonses within the City of Briftol, for the employing and maintaining the Poor thereof; and for making the faid Acts more effectual.

14. An Act for amending the Roads from the City of Landon to the Town of East-Grinfead, in the County of Suffex, and to the Towns of Sutton and King flon, in the County

of Surry

15. An Act for repairing the Highways leading from the Stonesend of Kent-firest, in the Parish of St. George Southwark, in the County of Surry, to the Lime-tilus in Baff-Greenwich near Blackbeath, and to Lowiflam Church, being the Tun-

brilge Road, in the County of Kent.

16. An Act for repairing the Highways from Maidenbead Bridge to

ways from Maidenbead Bridge to Sunning-lane End (next to Twifferd), in the Road to Reading, and from the faid Bridge to Henley Bridge, in the County of Berks.

17. An Act for repairing the High-ways from Grown Gorner in the Town of Reading (leading by and through the leveral Parifhes of Shenfield and Hackfield, in the leveral Counties of Boths. Wills, and Southampton) to Beths, Wilts, and Southampton) to Basing sloke, in the faid County of

And to eighteen private Acts. After which, his Majesty made Speech to both Houses, wherein he tells them, That nothing could add smuch to the Gredit and Instruce of the Crown, as the repeated Influnces of their March

March

their Affection to bim; and that this would enable bim to procure, against their next Meeting, such Treaties to be concluded, as would settle Peace and Tranquillity among st their Neigh-bours; and, if he proved successful, he should have the Satisfaction to filence those, who would never even themselves convinced; and to let all the World see plainly, that what he bad mift at Heart quas the Good and Welfare of bis People, who might then be ealed in their Taxes, and enriched by their Trade.

And he recommended it to them, That, in their feveral Stations and Countries, they would endeavour to quell that Spirit of Dilaffection, which their common Enemies were fo indu-

Arious to foment.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 20th of May.

The Bishop of Sarum appointed Dean of his Majefty's Chapel.

Charles Earl of Sunderland, John Aislabie and John Wallop, George Bailie and William Clayton, Esqrs. made Lords Commissioners of the Treafury.

fobn Aiflabie, Eig; made Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the

Exchequer.

James Viscount Stanbope made one of his Majesty's Principal Secre- Ma taries of State.

Thomas Lord Torrington, and The mas Lord Onflow, made Tellers or the Exchequer.

Richard Hampden, Eig; mid. Treasurer of the Navy.

Thomas Mickletbavaite, Elq; Lievtenant-General of the Ordnance.

William Thompson, Esq; Keeper of the Change and Money within the Tower of London, and Keeper of his Majetty's Coinage of Gold and Silve within the faid Tower, and elsewhere in England.

Mr. Robert Orme, the Nonjurer, taken into Custody, for attending James Shepberd, who was executed for High Treason, in his last Mo

His Majesty offered a Pardon, and a Reward of fifty Pounds, to any Person concerned in the Murder of Peter-Antony Motteux, who was, on the 19th of February Jaft, found ded in an House of ill Fame in Str. curt near Temple-bar (except the very Per'on by whose Hands the Murder was committed); but so Discovery was ever made.

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Mr. Thomas Kinnerfly, a Clergy- bone, Baron Stanbope of Eloush man, was convicted at the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Majesty's Principal of the Affizes at | and one of his Maje King from, of conspiring with William Moore, to charge the Earl of Sunderland with an Attempt to commit Sodomy on the faid Moore, in order to extort great Sums from the Earl.

Charles Duke of St. Albans, Cap-tain of the Band of Penfioners; John Duke of Montague, Master of his Majesty's great Wardrobe; Thomas Helles Duke of Newcostle, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold; and James Earl of Berkley, Vice-Admiral, and first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty; were elected Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

James Viscount Stanbope of Ma-

Secretaries of State, created an B of Great Britain, by the Nat Style and Title of Earl Stanbepe.

William Lord Cadegas, Baron of Reading, cr ated Biron of Oakley, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Ca-

Earl Cadogan.
Richard Lord Cobbam created Vif-

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count Cobbam.

The Counters Dowager of Partland appointed Governess to th Princeffes, in the room of the Con

tels of Pigburgh.

Dr. Nicolon, Bishop of Carife, translated to the See of Londonderry.

Mr. Juffice Tracy, Mr. Juffice

Pratt, and Sir James Montagur, appointed Commissioners for the Cuflody of the Great Seal, the Lord Chancellor Comper having refigned his Office of Lord Chancellor.

Brook Bridges, of Goodnessone, in the County of Kent, Esq; created a

Barenet.

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Mr. Hawer, who, for twenty-five Years paft, kept a Nonjuring Con-venticle in his House over-against Sr. James's Palace, where he read the Common Prayer, but omitted the naming of his Majesty, being, by two Justices of the Peace, convicted of two several Offences against the 22 Cer. II. cap. 1. initialed, An Act to provent and suppress seditions Conventicles; the one for permitting such Conventicle to be held in his House; and the other for teaching thesein ; and the Penalties of so ! for each Offence being levied, pursuant to the faid Acts; the faid Mr. Hawer appealed to the Quarter Sessions at Hicks's Hall; and the Matter being

heard this Day, both the faid Convictions were confirmed.

Dr. Samuel Bradford nominated Bishop of Carlifle, in the room of Dr. Nicolfon, translated to Darry.

Sir Richard Child, Bart. created a Peer of Ireland, by the Title of Baron Newton, in the County of Dungal, and Viscount Cassemain. rogal, and Viscount Cofflemain, in

the County of Kerry.

Sir Matthew Ajlmer created a Peer of Ireland, by the Style of Lord Aylmer, and Baron Butrob, in the

County of Meath.

Mary - Beats in - Eleonora & Efte, Queen Dowager to King James II. died at St. Germain en Laye.

Six John Nerris, with a Squadron of Men of War, feiled to the Bal-

e,

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Out of the annual Person of fifteen thousand Pounds per Annum, allow'd to the French Protestants by the Government, four hundred Pounds per Annua were ordered to be applied to-wards the Relief of poor Converts of any Nation from the Church of

Robert Pringle, Efq; made Secre-

tary of War, in the room of the

Lord Cafflecomer.
Thomas Lord Parker made Lord

High Chancellor of Great Britain.
The Master and Fellows of Trinity College in Cambridge congratulated the Lord Parker on his Advancement to this Dignity, observing, that those two great Lawyers the Lord Bacon and Sir Edward Coke, as well as his Lordship, had been Students of this College; and appointed two of their Fellows, wis. Dr. Buker and Dr. Rudil, to wait upon him with their Address.

The Government, having Notice that the Roman Catholicks were about to celebrate the Feast of St. Winifred, at Holiswell in Wales, with great So-lemnity, fent down a Party of Dra-goons thither, who feized their Priest as he was officiating, with his Images, Plate, and other Utenfils; and found a Parcel of Writings, which discovered several Estates settled to supersti-

tious Ufes.

Sir John Pratt, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, made Lord Chief Justice of that Court, in the room of the Lord Parker.

Sir John-Fortefeue Aland, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, made one of the Justices of the King's

Sir Francis Page made one of the Barons of the Exchequer. The Parliament met, and was fur-

ther prorogued to the twenty-fecond of July.

A Pension of 4000 L per Annum fittled on the Lord Chancellor Parker

for Life.

Dr. Samuel Bradford confectated Bishop of Carliste at Lambeth. Sir George Byng, with the Fleet under his Command, failed from St. Helens for the Mediterranean

Several Galley-flaves, confined on secount of Religion, fet at Liberty at Marfeilles, at the Inflance of his British Majetty.

Yames Thornbill, Efq; was made Hittory-Painter in Ordinary to his Majetty.

Majoffy.

A Patent was granted to Sir Ri-

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ebard Steele for the fole Use of making of Vessels for bringing Fish alive from the remotest Parts of the Kingdom to London, &c.

The Convocation met, and were further prorogued to the thirty-first

of October.

The Czar of Moscowy having caused his eldest Son Prince Alexis Petro witz to be condemned to Death, the Dread of his approaching Fate, as fome fay, threw him into a Fit of Sickness, which put an End to his Life; but others sufpected, that he was taken off by Poilon.

King George's Picture in the Tholfel at Dublin defaced by some Rioters in the Night-time; and 1000 % was offered for discovering them.

The Marquis de Lede, General of the Spanish Forces, made a Descent on the Island of Sicily near Palermo, with about seventeen thousand Men, and was well received by the Inhabitants, most of the Towns in that Island setting open their Gates, and offering to submit to King Philip.

A Convention between Britain and France, for fettling Terms of Peace between the Emperor and Spain, &c. figned at Paris, by the Earls of Stambope and Stairs on the Part of Great Britain, and the Mar-thal d'Uxelles and the Count de

Chevency on the Part of France.
Robert Harrifen was convicted of erying out in the Streets, King James the Third for ever! God dawn all his Foes! Who dare oppose King James the Third? For which he was adiabate to fload in the Pillary. judged to fland in the Pillery, to pay a Fine of twenty Marks, and to fuf-fer fix Months Imprisonment. The Treaty of Peace between the

Emperor and the Venetiant on the one Part, and the Turks on the other, was figned at Possarowitz.
Sir Lambert Blackwell of Spron-

fon-ball, in the County of Norfelk, Knight, created a Baronet.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the fixteenth of September.

The Treaty of an Alliance between the Emperor, Great Britain, and France, in order to fettle the Terms of Treaties of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and between his Imperial Majefty and the King of Sicily, was this Day figured at the Secretary's Office at the Cochpit, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majefty, and by feveral Lords of his Majefty's Privy Council sharements authorized and by cil, thereunto authorized; and the Abbot du Bois, Planipotentia of France.

This Alliance, upon the State General coming into it, afterward obtained the Name of the Quadrup Alliance; the principal Defign where of was, to guarantee the Succession in Great Britain and France; and to confirm the Partition of the Spanis

Monarchy.

There had, for some time, been a great Intimacy between the Court of Great Britain and the Dake of Or leans, Regent of France. It was the Duke of Orleans, that disappointed the Pretender's Schemes against Eng the Pretender's Schemes against England, by sending King George Advice of all his Motions, and stopping the Ships, Forces and Arms, with which the Pretender and the Duke of Ormond defigned to have made a Descent in the West of England; at the same time that the Earl of Mar. Was in Arms in Scotland.

And no doubt but the Court of

And no doubt but the Court of England would have affified the Duke, if he had been in the like Circumstances; and, Configure of Configu covery been made of a Conspiracy of the Malcontents in France to join the Forces of the King of Spain, and depose the Regent, he might son have wanted the Affistance of the English to support him in his Administration, and even in maintaining his Title to the Throne of France, if the Infant-King had died, who was thought to enjoy no great Share of Health.

Thus we see King George and the Regent were engaged by the strongest Ties of mutual Interest to support each other; and if there was a good Understanding between the Courts of Great Britain and France in the latest ter End of Queen Anne, it was much

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increased in the Reign of her Succes-

The Natural Iffue of Lespis XIV. whom he had legitimated, were, in the King's Bed of Justice, declared to have no other Precedency or Seat, than according to the Date and Creation of their Duchies and Peerages; and particularly the Duke of Maine and Count de Torloufe were declared degraded and fallen from all the Advantages and Prerogatives granted them by the late King, to the Pre-judice of the Dukes and Peers. The House of Mist the Printer was

fearched, and his Servants taken into Cuttody, for printing fome unlucky Queries on the Spanish War; as, Who are you going to fight far? What have we to do in that Querrel? What will be the Consequences? Weether the French will not run away with your Trade? &c.

Sir George Byng fell upon the Spa-nift Fleet, conditing of twenty-fix Men of War, near Suracufa, and took and destroyed about titteen of

The Reverend Mr. Edward Byffe was convicted at the Alize at Wells in Somerfetsbire, on four several informations exhibited by the Attorney General; two for seditions Sermons preached by him at his Parish-Church of Portbury in that County; and the other two for feditions Words and the other two not legitions words against the King and Government. The most obnexious Expressions were, that King George was an Usurper; and that we had neither King, Parliament or Laws these thirty Years. Now, 27 he was adjudged, by the Court of King's Bench, to fland twice in the Pillors. to stand twice in the Pillory, to be imprisoned four Years, and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life, and fined fix hundred Pounds.

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The Pretender was married about this time to the Princes Sobiesti, third Daughter to Prince James Sobieski, the eldest Son of Jobs Sobieski, King of Poland, who gained that memorable Victory over the Turks, when they were besieging

Her Mother was Daugh Vienna. of the Duke of Newburg, the elcen of the Duke of Newburg, the eldest Branch of the Palatime Family. This Princels was seized at Informet, in her Way to Italy, by the Emperor's Orders, and kept Priloner there a considerable Time; but sound Means to make her Escape. The Marriage was consummated; and the brought the Pretender two Sons.

Sir Adolphus Oughton in Teschbrooks, in the County of Warwick, Knight, created a Baronet.

Bennet Lord Harborough created Viscount Sherrard of Stapleford, in the County of Leicester.

the County of Leicefter,

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the eleventh of

The Parliament met, and was further protogued to the eleventh of November.

Dr. Shippen, Principal of Branen-Nose-College in Oxford, chosen Vice-Chancellor of that University.

A Proclamation issued, declaring, That the Parliament should sit for the Dispatch of Business on the eleventh of November next.

Sir John Ward, Knight, elected Lord Mayor of London.

At a Court held by Dr. Good, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge (six Heads of Colleges being present), Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge (six Heads of Colleges being present), lege, and Regius Professor of Divinity, was suspended ab somi gradus suspenses, for his Contempt of the Jurisdiction of the University, and of the Vice-Chancellor's Authority.

The Marquis de Montesson, the Spanish Embassador, had his Audience of Leave of his Majerty.

Dz. Bentley was declared, in a full Senate of the University of Cambridge, to be described of Cambridge, to be

Gradu, Jure & Titule, by 208 Voices against 50.

Bosnes was taken into Cuftedy, for proposing to a certain Minister of State, to go to Italy, and af-fassinate the Pretender.

Four Regiments of Dragoons dis-

banded, and two of Dragoons, and fix of Foot, fent to Ireland, and placed upon that Establishment.

The King of Sicily coming into the Quadruple Alliance, it was fign'd I

at Whitehall by his Plenipotentia-October

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6 Nov.

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Dr. Bentley exhibited a Complaint in Writing to the Privy-Council against the Proceedings of the Vice Chancellor and University of Cambridge: Whereupon the Vice Chancellor was required to attend the Council the 6th of November, to answer the faid Complaint.

The Convocation was protogued to

the 10th of February.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London presented a Petition to his Majesty, that they might not be disquieted in their Offices, on Pretence of their not subscribing a Declaration against the folemn League and Covenant, pursuant to an Act of the 13 Car. II. The Case between the University

of Cambridge, and Dr. Bentley, was heard before the King in Council, and afterwards referred to a Com-

mittee of Council.

The spanish Embassador was apprehended at Paris, on Suspicion of his being in a Conspiracy with the Malcontents of France against the Duke of Orleans the Regent.

Antony de Grey, commonly cal-led Earl of Hareld (eldeft Son to the Duke of Kent, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold), call'd by Writ to the House of Peers, by the Style and Title of Baron Lucas of Crudewell, in the County of Wilts.

Dr. White Kennet confecrated Bishop of Peterborough, at Lambeth.

Sir William Saunderfon, Knight, made Gentleman-Ufher of the Black. Rod, in the room of Sir William

Oldes, deceas'd.
The Parliament met, and his Majefty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them with his having concluded the Quadruple Alliance, by which he faid the contracting Powers were bound to support the Succession of the Crown in his Family: He also acquainted them, that the Spaniards having rejected all amicable Proposals, and broken thro' the most solemn Engagements for the Security of our Commerce, it

had been found necessary for our Naval Forces to check their Progreis; and he was perfuaded, that a British Parliament would enable him to refent the ill Treatment of th Spaniards as became him ! He faid it was with Pleasure he could affore them of the ready and friendly Refolutions of his good Brother the Re gent of France, to concur and join with him in the most vigorous Messures: His Majesty also acquaintes them, that he had made a very considerable Reduction of his Land Forces, trufting that his Naval Power in Concert with his Allies, w which the ambitious Views of the

Which the amounts views or me Court of Spain had occasioned, William Standops, Eq. late Envey Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, appointed to reside in the same Character at the

Court of Turin.

The Pearage Bill was brought into the House of Lords.

Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden, was kill'd by a Musquer-Shot he received in his Head, at an Attack of one of the Forts of Free ricksball in Norway. Had he liv'd a little longer, he had perhaps fufficiently retaliated the Baseness and Treachery of his Enemies, who con federated together, and attack'd his Dominions during his Absence in Turky : But Heaven thought fit thus to put an End to the Life of the bravest and most active Prince in Christendom, An. Etat. 37.
An Order of Council issued for

making general Reprifals on the

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Spaniards.

Advice came that Captain We Rogers took Poffeshon of the Baban Islands for the Crown of England in July laft: That 200 of the Pin that had poffes'd themselves of the felves to him, and the reft were expell'd from thence.

The Cafe between Mrs. Bridge Osborn, Daughter to the Duke Leeds, and the Reverend Mr. Williams, was heard, as to the Valle

of their Marriage, before the Court of Delegates; and the Marriage was confirm'd.

The Royal Affent was given to An All for granting to bis Majefly an Aid by a Land-Tan to be raifed in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1719 (This Tax was three Shillings in the Pound) : And to

An Att for continuing the Duties on Molt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1719; and for enlarging the Time for entering at the Exchequer such Assignments of Reversionary Annuities as are therein mentioned; and for better fecuring the Duties on Hides and Skins, Vellum, and Parchment.

A Declaration of War was published against the King of Spain.

George Treby, Esq; made Secretary of War, in the room of Robert Pringle, Esq;

Biron Gortz, Minister of the late Charles XII. King of Sweden, imprison'd by the Princels Ulrica, Queen of Sweden, for endeavouring to advance the Duke of Hollein (descended from her eldest Sister) to the Throne.

A Proclamation iffued for pro-longing the Time for the Pirates to come in upon his Majesty's Offers of Pardon.

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A Proclamation iffued for recalling home Seamen, and prohibiting them to enter into the Service of Foreign Princes or States.

The Ratifications of the King of Sardinia's Accession to the Quadruple Alliance, exchang'd at Whitehall by the respective Plenipotentiaries. See 08. 28.

A Proclamation by the Lords Justices of Ireland, offering a Reward of ten thousand Pounds to any one that should apprehend the Duke of Ormand attempting to land in that Kingdom.

John Fellows, of Garfbalton in the County of Surrey, Eig; Deputy Governor of the South-Sea Company, created a Bart. extinet.

The Lord Carteret appointed Em-baffador and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Saveden.

A Petition of the Artificers in the | 1718 Iron Manufacture in Birmingbam 27 Jan. presented to the Commons, complaining that feveral Foreigners, Mofcovites, were lately put Apprentices

Doctor Sacheverell endeavours to turn Mr. Whift on out of the Church of St. Andrews Hollorn, where he was a Parishioner, because his Belief of the Trinity was not agreeable to the Athanafian Creed, and Mr. Whiston always fat down when that Creed was repeated: His Notion, it feems, was that God the Son and God the Holy Ghost were not equal, but inferior, to God the Father, who could only be worthipp'd as the Supreme God,

The Earl of Stairs, Embaffeder of Great-Britain, made his Pub.ic Entry into Paris.

Evelyn Duke of Kingfon made Lord Prefident of the Council.

Henry Duke of Kent made Lord Privy Seal. John Duke of Argyll made Lord Steward of the Houshold.

Charles Earl of Sunderland made Groom of the Stole, and first Gen-tleman of the Bed-Chamber.

A Petition of the Company of Clock-makers to the Commons, complaining of great Numbers of Artists in that Trade having been seduced to leave this Kingdom, and settle in France.

The States-General acceded to the Quadruple Alliance.
The Royal Affent was given to,

The Royal Assent was given to,

1. An Ast for applying cortain
Overplus Moneys, and further Sams
to be raised, as well by way of Lottery, as by Loans, towards paying
off and cancelling Exchequer Bills,
and for lessening the present great
Charge in relation to abose Bills, and
for circulating and exchanging for
ready Money the Residue of the same
Bills for the suture.

2. An Ast for strengthening the
Processant Interest in these Kingdoms.

doms.

3. An AH for punishing Mutiny and Defertion, and for the better Payment

5 Feb.

Feb.

4. An AB for quieting and esta-blishing Corporations. 5. An AB for continuing an AB made in the twelfth Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, Majefly Queen Anne, intituled, An Ast for encouraging the Tobacco

6. An Att for the more effectual Relief of such Wives and Children as are left by their Husbands and Parents upon the Charge of the Parish

7. An Act for repairing the Road from Beconsfield in the County of Bucks, to Stoken-Church in the

Bucks, to Stoken-Church in the County of Oxon.

8. An Act for repairing the Roads from the Top of Stoken-Church-hill to Enflow-Bridge, and the Road leading from Wheatley Bridge thro' the City of Oxon by Begbrooke to New-Woodflock in the County of Oxon (except the Mile-way on each Side of the faid City); and to difable all Commissioners or Trustees, ap-pointed for repairing of any Highways or Roads, to have any Place of Profit arising out of the Toll for repairing with Highways or Roads Such Highways or Roads.

And to Seven private Bills.

The Convocation prorogued to the 8th of April.

Baron Gortz was beheaded at Stockbolm in Sweden.

There having been great Debates in both Houses of Parliament, on the Bill intituled, An Aa frengthening the Protestant Interest in these Kingdoms, whereby the Act to prevent Occasional Conformity, and the Act to prevent the Growth of Schism, were to be repealed; it was proposed, that Persons who came to qualify themselves for an Office should acknowlege the Holy Scriptures to be of divine Inspiration, and their Faith in the Holy Trinity : But this was rejected, as too great a Reftraint upon Freeborn Englishmen.

It was moved in the House of Lords, that the Peerage of Great-Britain might be fo fettled, that the Number of English Peers might not be inlarged beyond Six above the pre-

Payment of the Army and their fent Number; and that instead of 171 Sixteen Elective Peers in Scotland, Pa Twenty-five might be made he-reditary on the Part of that Kingdom.

The House of Peers received a Message from his Majesty. That be was coilling, that his Prerogative should not fland in the Way of he great and necessary a Work as sittling the Peerage.

It appear'd in the Debates on this ead, that the Number of Peers at Head, that the Number of Panes I. the Accession of King James I. amounted but to 59, but at this Time they amounted to 178, besides

Captain Gardiner arrived Expres from France, with an Account that the Preparations of the Spaniards at Cadiz were certainly deligned against South-Britain; and that their Fleet would put to Sea on the 7th or 8th N. S.

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The Royal Assent was given to The Reyal Alient was given to An AEI for continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm; and for stablishing certain Funds to raife Money, as well to proceed in the Building of new Churches, as also to complete the Supply granted to his Majesty, and to reserve the overplus Monies of the said Duties for the Disposition of Parliament; and for more effectual suppression or was supported. more effectual suppressing private Lotteries.

An Act for inlarging the Time granted by two Acts of Parliament, for Repairs of the Piers of Bridling-ton, alias Burlington, and for making the faid Acts more effectual.

After which the King made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he acquainted them with th intended Invalion by the Spaniards, which he faid would engage him in fome further Expences by Sea and Land, than they had made Provision for; and defired they would enable him to make the necessary Dispositions for their Security.

A Proclamation iffued, offering a Reward of 5000 l. for apprehending the Duke of Ormond; for every other Peer attainted 1000 l. and for every

Gentleman

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	and the second second second second second second	- Control of the cont	7327
171 15 Fd. 25 15 15 19 2 Ma	An Embargo was laid on all Shipping Outward-bound.  A furprifing Meteor feen in the Air about Nine at Night, being a Globe of Fire equal to the apparent Bigness and Brightness of the Sunilluminating the whole Regions Ut shot horizontally from the Southwest to the South east with great Velocity, leaving a Stream of Light	in the Air, and disppear'd in half a Minute, but the Streams of Light continu'd a Quarter of an Hoot.  A Proclamation for apprehending all firaggling Seamen, and fending them on board the Fleet.  A Declaration for encouraging his Majefly's Ships of War and Privateers, by ordering all Prizes that thould be taken during the War with Spain, to be divided amongst the Seamen, & c.	127
	17 .Co	19. on to morning the Library	
6	The Pretender arriv'd at Madrid in one of the King of Spain's Coaches, and attended by his Life- Guards; and was receiv'd with all the Honours thewn to a crown'd	the Command of the Marquis & Cilly, invaded Spain by Land, and on the 13th took Port Paffage, where they burnt fix Men of Warthat were almost finished upon the	Apr
29	Head. The Earl of Berkeley, with Seven Men of War, failed from Spirbend	Stocks.  William Rednayne, the Printer, who was imprisoned in Newyary, for printing Polnicks, &c. died there.	11
Apr	to the Westward.  The late Earl of Marifebal, the Earl of Seaforth, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, with about 400 Men, landed at Kintaile in the Shire of Rofs in Scotland.  The Widow Boroles of West-Hanny, near Abington, Berks, died in the 124th Year of her Age 7 She re-	Artived a 500 Durch Auxiliaries in the Thames, and three Durch Barralions more landed in the North of England: The Whole commanded by General Rappel, Brother to the late Earl of Albemarle, march'd with fome English Troops towards Sectland.	
4	tained her Senies, and the Use of her Limbs, till three or four Days before her Death.  A Convention between Grear-	Lord Hore, of the Kingdom of Ireland, married the eldeft Daughter of the Baroness of Kilmingeg: Royal Blood.	
	Britain and Hamburgh, wherein it was agreed, that the Subjects of Great Britain might trade to Hamburgh with Pickled Herrings, and other falted and dried Fifh, on the	The House of Peers resolved, that the issuing Money out of the Cham- ber of London, for maintaining Suits of Law concerning controverted lieu- tions of the City Magistrates, &c.	15
7	fame Terms the Dutch do.  A Proclamation iffued for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with Sweden.	was a gross Milinanagement of the City Treasure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections in the City.	
10	A Proclamation was published in Ireland, offering a Reward of one thousand Pounds for apprehending	Lieutenant General Wills made Lieutenant General of the Ordnance Lieutenant General Mackarring	17
15	Earl of Lucan); who, with feveral other Officers, were faid to be	made Governor of Portfmourb, in the room of Lieutenant General Wills.	
	Indeed in that Kingdom, to raife an Infurrection there.	The Royal Affent was given to, I. An Act for redeeming the	18

the Lottery - Tickets which were and States, for Subfidies during the made forth for the Service of the late War. Year 1710, by a voluntary Sub-feription of the Proprietors into the Capital Stock of the South-Sea Company; and for raifing a Sum of Money to pay off such Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seffion of Parliament; and to limit Times for Profecutions upon Bends for exporting Cards and Dice.

2. An Act for fettling certain yearly Funds payable out of the Revenue of Scotland, to fatisfy public Debts in Scotland, and other Uses mentioned in the Treaty of Union; and to discharge the Equivalents claimed on Behalf of Scotland in the Terms of the same I reaty; and for obviating all future Disputes, Charges, and Expences concerning those Equi-

valents.

3. An Act for recovering the Credit of the British Fishery in Fo-reign Parts; and for better securing the Duties on Salt.

4. An Act for inlarging the Time to determine the Claims on the for-

feited Eftates.

5. An Act against the clandestine running of uncustomed Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Customs,

6. An Act for the better fecuring the lawful Trade of his Majesty's Subjects, to and from the East-Indies, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majesty's Subjects trading thither under Foreign Commissions.

7. An Act for appointing a Com-missioner and Trustee, to put in Execution the Powers and Authorities of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the forfeited Estates, and Estates given to superfitious Uses, in the room of George Treby, Esq; who had defired to be discharged from the faid Truft.

8. An Act to continue the Commissioners appointed to examine, state and determine the Debts due to the Army; and to examine and flate the Demands of feveral Foreign Princes

9. An Act for preventing the Mischiefs which may happen by keeping too great Quantities of Gunpowder in or near the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof.

10. An Act for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bank.

rupts.

11, An Act for the Amen of Writs of Error; and for the fur ther preventing the arrefting, or reverling of Judgments after Verdict.

12. An Act to prevent the Incontificers in the Manufactures of Great Britain into Foreign Parts.

13. An Act for making more effectual the feveral Acts past, so repairing and amending the High ways of this Kingdom.

14. An Act for amending an making more effectual the Laws for expairing the Highways, Bridges, an Ferrise, in that Part of Course. Ferries, in that Part of Great Bri called Seer land

15. An Act for making a effectual the Laws appointing Oaths for the Security of the Government to be taken by Ministers of Churches and Meeting - Houses in

Scotland.

16. An Act for continuing the Act made in the 8th Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, to regulate the Price and Affise of Bread; and for continuing the Admade in the 12th Year of her faid late Majesty's Reign, for the better Encouragement of the making Sailcloth in Great Britain.

17. An Act for making mon effectual an Act of the third an fourth Years of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, instituted, An AH for the more effectual Dis-covery and Punisoment of Deer-

Acalers.

18. An Act for the further Punif. ment of fuch Persons as shall unlawfully kill or deftroy Deer in Parks, Paddocks, or other inclosed Grounds.

19. An

19. An Act for Relief of fuels Sufferers of the Islands of News, and St. Christophers, as have settled in either of those Islands, and made due Proof of such Settlement before the 29th of December 1712.

20. An Act for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots, or one 6th Part of a Peny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vended or fold within the Town of Inversels, and Privileges thereof, for paying the Debts of the faid Town, and for building a Church, and making a

Harbour there

Harbour there.

21. An A&t for laying a Duty of two Penies Seers, or one 6th Part of a Peny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be vended or fold within the Town of Dunker, for improving and preserving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-House, and building a School, and other public Buildings, there, and for supplying the said Town with fresh Water.

22. An A&t for intercious the

22. An Act for inlarging the Time granted by an Act of the 9th and roth Years of King William, and roth Years of King William, for cleanfing and making navigable the Chanel from the Hythe at Coltefler to Wivenboe; and for making the faid Act more effectual.

23. An Act for making the Town and Township of Sunderland's diffinct Parish, from the Parish of Bishop Wearmouth in the County of Dur-

And to fix private Bills.

After which his Majesty made a
Speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them; That the Court of Spain had acknowleged the Pretender; and he faid, As this News had given great Surprime to all Burope, to be doubted not, but it would be

to be doubted not, but it would be received by every good Briton with Indignation and Contempt.

That it was their Happiness of that Juncture to find thempelves affifted by the greatest Powers in Europe, against an Enemy that had no Allies, but those who would be ray the Governments under which they lived and were transfered.

liv'd, and were protefted.

He faid, He reflected with Satisfallion upon the Law they had passed this Sassion (vis. The Act for strengthening the Protestant Interest); and as it was a signal Instance of Moderation and Inculgence in our established Church, so he haped it would beget such a Return of Gratisude from all differting Pretchants, as would greatly tend to her Honour and Sourrey, both which he should over have both which he flould ever have near

at Heart.
Then the Parliament was

at Heart.

Then the Parliament was proregued to Turfday the 19th of May.

Great Divisious among the Diffenting Teachers, one Part of them
being for imposing a Test upon the
other, (namely) That they should profest their Relief of the Trimity, or be
excluded from their Communion: The
others were for leaving every Man to
believe as he pleas'd, declaring, That
it was not necessary to profess their
shelief of the Trimity in any other
Words than are found in the New
Topamen: That the framing and
imposing of Greeks was more Popery.
And these were the Majority; and
pretended to cite the Right Rev. Dr. pretended to cite the Right Rev. Dr. Headley, Bishop of Banger, as favouring this Opinion.
Her Grace Erengard Melofina,

Duchels of Manfler, created a Baronefs, Countals, and Duchess of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Baroness of Glassenbury in the County of Somerset, Countess of Fourtham in the County of Kant, and Duchess of Kendal in the County of Westmerland.

His Grace John Duke of Argyll, a Duke of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Duke of Greatwick in the County of Kant.

Gharles Earl of Manchaster, a Duke of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Duke of Manchaster.

Jones Earl of Goernareon, a Manchaster. efs, Countels, and Duchels of Great

Manchylers.

Joines Earl of Goernarcon, a Marquis and Duke of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Marquis of Gernarcon, and Duke of Chandes in the County of Heriford,

Thomas Lord Goningsby, an Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Style

and Title of Earl Coningsby of Coningsby, in the County of Lincoln.

George Carpenter of Killagby, in
the County of Kilhenny, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Eleg LieutenantGeneral of his Majetty's Forces, a
Baron of the faid Kingdom, by the
Name Soule and Title of Baron.

The Parliament met, and was fur-Name, Syle and Title of Baron Carpenter of Killugby aforefaid:

The Ratifications of the Conve tion concluded at the Hague the 18th of April, between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain and the States General, for removing fome Differences which hindered the Execution of the Barrier-Treaty, concluded at Anceper in 1715, were exchanged at Whitehall by the respective Ministers of the Powers which were Parties to the faid Treaty.

Bennet Viscount Sherrard created Earl of Hurborough, in the County of Leicefter.

William Grimfton of Gorbam Berry, in the County of Hertford, Eigs created Baron of Dunboyne in the County of East Meath, and Vil-count Grimston in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Thomas Pitt, jun. Efq; created Baron of Londonderry, in the King-doth of Ireland.

His Majefty appointed the Archbiffiop of Comerbury, and twelve others, confifting of the great Officers of State, to be Lords Justices during his Absence beyond Sea.

King George embark'd at Gravef-

The French Army, under the Command of the Duke of Berwick,

laid Siege to Fomarabia.

Philip York, Elg; (the present Lord Chancellor) married to a Daughter of Sir Joseph Jesyll, Master of the Rolls

A Representation of the Island of Barbadoes against the Tyranny and Oppression of Robert Locother, Esq; their Governor.

Elizens Burgefs, Efq; appointed his Majefty's Relident with the Republic of Venice.

Thomas Burnet, Efq; appointed Conful General in the Dominions of

Madera.

Heary Worfely, Eigs his Majetty's
Eavoy Extraordinary to the King of
Portugal, appointed his Majetty's
Plenipotentiary to the faid King.

The Parliament met, and was fur-

The Parliament met, and was fur-ther prerogued to the 30th of June. The Earl of Mar and Mr. Stuart

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fein'd by the Regency of Genry,
Sir John Worris fail'd with a Squadron of Men of War to the Baltie.

There was an Engagement at Glensbields in Scotland, bet ween King George's Forces commanded by General Wightman, and the Spaniardiand Highlanders commanded by the Barl Marifebal, the Lord Scaforth, See, wherein the latter were defeated, and the next Day the Spaniands furrender'd Prisoners at Differentian to General Wigoman. The Spaniards were computed to b 300 Men, and the Highlanders in Arms about 1000.

"The King's Troops that attacked them, were faid to amount to sh the fame Number. Thus ended this mighty Spanish Invasion, which had so much alarmed the three Kingdoms.

Fontarabia furrender'd to the

Joseph Addison, Esq. late one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, died An. Ærat. 47.
The Duke of Berwick inve

St. Sebaftian.

The Imperialife attacked the Spa-niards near France-Villa in Sicily; but were repulsed with the Lose of 5000 Men, and their General Count Merci dangerously wounded. Sir Géorge Bung's Son was dan-gerously wounded at the Hattle of

Franca-Villa.

The Parliament met, and w 1 %

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 18th of August.

Beautiff, a Soldier of the Foot Guards, tied to a Tree in the Park, and whipp'd a fourth time by the third Regiment of Guards, for Words spoken in Derogation

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of King George's Title to the Crown. John Matthews, a young Fellow of about eighteen Years of Age, apprehended for printing a Paper, called Vox Populi, Vox Dei. This Paper infinuates, that a Majority of the People being for a Change of Go-vernment, upon Whig Principles, it was lawful to attempt it. Ig 21 The Moscowites made a Descent in Sweden, and burnt and ravaged the Country in a terrible Manner; but, upon the Approach of Sir John Nor-10 retired. The Duke of Ormand's House at

The Duke of Ormond's House at Richmond purchased by the Prince of Wales (his present Majesty).

The Nuptials of the Electoral Prince of Saxony (now King of Poland) with Mary Joseph of Austria (the late Emperor Joseph's Daughter) were folemnized.

A Proclamation iffued, for apprehending William Murray, commonly called Marquis of Tullibardine, called Marquis of Tullibardine, George Keith late Earl Marifehal, and William Mackennie Earl of Seafarth, supposed to be concealed in the Highlands; and a Reward of 2000 L. offered for the taking of any one of them.

The Town of St. Sebaftian furrendered to the Dake of Berwick; and, about the same time, the whol Province of Gaipuscoa made their Submission to the Duke, offering to remain under the Obedience of the Crown of Fran

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Charles Hodgien, Eig; appointed Conful at Algier.

The English Seamen of Captain Johnson's Squadron, which lay before St. Subafrian, being joined by some of the Fremb Troops, which formed the Siege of that Place, attacked St. Antonio, and took and defisored three large Men of War, that were upon the Stocks, with a prodigious Quantity of Timber, and other Materials, that the Spaniards had provided for building more.

This Month, the M fcositer ha-

dreadful Manner; and, amongst others, barnt Nikopping, the third best Town in that Kingdom. The Castle of Sr. Sebostian sur-rendered to the Duke of Berwick.

Vice-Admiral Migbels, with a quadron of Men of War, and a Body of 6000 Land-Forces, commanded by the Lord Viscount Cobbam, set sail from St. Helens for the Coast of Spain; and, being driven back by contrary Winds, sailed again the 21st.

The Parliament met, and was fur-

ther prorogued to the first of actions.

Dr. George Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of Christ-Church in Oxford, died of an Apoplexy. A Proclamation issued, for proro-guing the Parliament to the twentythird of November, when, it was de-clared, they should fit for the Dispatch

of Bufinefr The Lord Viscount Cobb DM IDS a Descent, with the Land Forces un der his Command, in the Harbour of

Vigo.
Sir George Thorold, Knight and
Baronet, elected Lord Mayor of Lon-

The Town of Vigo furrendered to the Lord Viscount Gobbam; and, on the 10th, the Cattle furrendered to him; where he found fome Thoufands of Small-arms, and other war-like Stores, faid to be defigned for the Descent upon Great Britain the lift Year.

He took Possession of Ponte Vadra where he found 4000 Small-arms, 300 Barrels of Powder, &c.

The Castle of Meshina surrendered

to the Imperialifts. The British Fleet under Sir George Byng did great Ser-vice in this Siege, and took and de-deroyed several large Spanish Men of War in the Harbour.

His Britanuic Majeffy, Minister Mr. Halden, inter

Minister Mr. Halden, interposed with the Elector Palatine, in Behalf of his Protestant Subjects.

Dr. Harb Bouster, Archdescon of Swry, made Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Swalridge, deceased.

deciment the a protect and out in

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ing People, fince it was the only Means, by which he defired to be-The Convocation prorogued to the 1719 23 08. fourth of December. come an happy King. 25 & 26 The Lord Viscount Cobbam, with The Peerage Bill was again brought into the House of Lords. the British Forces, reimbarqued at Vigo, to return to England.
Sweden and Denmark accept the The Commons voted 13,500 Men 28 Men for the Sea-Service, and 14,469 Mediation of his Britannic Majesty, and agree to a Cellation of Arms. for the Land-Service. Mr. John Matthews tried and con-victed of High Treaton, in printing the Paper called Vox Populi, &c. and The Convocation prorogued to the 30 twenty-third of March. The King of Spain, in order t make Peace with his Enemies, difexecuted at Tyburn the fixth of No. charged his Prime Minister the Cor-dinal Alberoni; and commanded him to quit his Dominions the twelfth Dr. Gooch chose Vice-Chancellor Nov. of Cambridge the third time. King George arrived at St. James's Inftant. 14 There was a long Debate in the House of Commons concerning the from Hanover. Dr. Boulter, Bishop of Briftol, con-15 Committing the Perrage Bill; and it was carried in the Negative, by secrated at Lambetb. Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunder-land, elected Knight Companion of 21 269 Voices against 177.
The Governors of the Bounty of the most Noble Order of the Garter. The Parliament met; and the King made a Speech to both Houses; in which he said, He was persuaded, it would be accounted by all bis good Subjects a sufficient Reward for some Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor 23 Clergy, gave Notice in this Day's Gazette, that they had agreed to augment fixty-three fmall Livings, extraordinary Expense, that all Eu-tope, as well as these Kingdoms, was upon the Point of being delivered from the Calamities of War, by the Influence of British Arms and Councils. with the Sum of 200 /. to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands or Tyth The Royal Affent was given to a Bill for granting to his Majefty an Aid by a Land-Tax to be raifed in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1720. This was three Shillings in the Pound. He faid, They must all be sensible of the many undeserved and unnatural Troubles he had met with during his Reign : That their Divisions at home This Month, a great many Peti-tions were presented to the Houses of bad gone magnified abroad; and, by inspiring into some foreign Powers a salse Opinion of bis Force, bad encou-Parliament against printed Calicoes.

The Court of Ruffia published a Memorial, complaining, that the King of Great Britain had entered raged them to treat him in a Manner, which the Crown of Great Britain should never endure while he wore it. into an Alliance with their Enemie the Savedes, and fent a Fleet of Met That, by their Affifiance, he had hitherto got through all his Difficul-ties; and, by the Continuance of their of War into the Baltic to their Affigance

Help, be boped very foon to overcome them, fince the Hand of God had fo

vifibly been with him in all his Undertakings.

Then he recommended to them

the completing what they left imperfect the init Sessions, wix. the Peerage Bill; and concluded, That all he had to ask of them was, that they

would agree to be a great and flourish-

The Court of England replied, That Ruffia was in a Confederacy with the Pretender; and, to induce Sweden to make a feparate Peace with Ruffia, the Czar had offered the Swedes to affift them in recovering Bremen and Verden from King Gastre.

George.
Mr. Flamfiead, of the Royal Obfervatory in Greenwich Park, a cele-

1 Feb.

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mer, died; and was forceeded by Dr.

Edmund Halley, Savilian Professor
of Geometry in Oxford.

The Ministers of the Emperor, Great Britain, and France, met at the Lord Cadogan's House at the Hague, and exchanged the Ratifications of the late Convention, for prolonging the Time allowed to Spain by the Quadruple Alliance, to accept of the Conditions therein flipulated in

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Favour of that Crown. The Royal Affent was given to an Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1720; and for enabling the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to call in such Exchaquer-Bills as are to be

cancelled and discharged with Money appointed for that Purpole.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of 100 % for taking any Highwayman within five Miles of Lordon or Westminster; and also a Pardon to any Accomplice, who should discover and apprehend such Highwayman.

The King of Spain accepted of the Conditions of Peace proposed to him

by Great Britain and France.
The South-Sea Company, and the
Bink of England, offered their feveral Schemes to the House of Commons, for discharging the national Debts.

Resolved, that Jeffery Gilbert, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Ex hequer in Ireland, and the other Barons of the faid Court, in their Proceedings in the Cause between Annesley and Sherlock, in Obedience to the Orders of this House [ the English House of Peers], have acted according to Law, in Support of his Majesty's Prerogative, and with Fidelity to the Court of Great Britain; and that his Majesty be addressed to confer on them some Marks of his Royal Favour, as may recompense

brated Mathematician and Astrono- the ill Usege they have received, by being unjustly confured, and illegally imprisoned, for doing their Dury being unjustry condited, and inegative imprisoned, for doing their Duty; and that a Bill be brought in for the better fecuring the Dependency of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain.

It was refolved, that the Proposits made by the South Sea Company should be accepted.

The Earl Cadegan, Count Mor-

The Earl Cadogan, Count Mor-ville, and the Marquis de Beretti Landi, met at Prince Maurice's House at the Hague, and figned the Convention made at Paris the 18th of July 1718; and agreed to fign the Treaty of London made the 2d of Au-

gust 1718, the next Day. Cardinal Alberoni, and his Papers, were seized in the Territories of Ge-

mon, at the Inflance of the Pope.

The Earl Cadogan, and Count
Morville the French Embaffador, fettled with the Marquis de Beretti Landi the Spanish Minister, the Form of a Convention for a Cessation

of Arms by Sea.

A Proclamation iffued, for a Sufenfion of Arms at Sea between Great Britain and Spain.

The Senate of Genea thought fit

to discharge Cardinal Alberoni; and gave him his Liberty to go whither he pleafed.

Prince Clement Augustus of Bava-ria elected Buthop of Munster and

Sir William Thompson, Solicitor-General, before a Committee of the Commons, charged Nicolas Lechmere, Efq; Chancellor of the Duchy, Attorney-General, and one of his Ma-jefty's Privy Council, with Breach of his Oath, Truff, and Duty, as a his Oath, Privy Counfellor, in that he acted as Counsel, and received divers Sums of Money for his Advice, in Matters to him referred by the Privy Council as Attorney-General.

Upon hearing of this Matter before the Committee appointed to examine into feveral Subicriptions for Fisheries. Infurances, Annuities for Lives, and other Projects, that abounded at this time, it did appear, that feveral

Charters

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Charters for these Undertakings, par-ticularly that for insuring Ships and Merchandizes, were referred by the Ptivy Council to the Attorney-General; and that the Solicitors for these Charters had paid to the former, as well as present, Attorney and Solicitors General Superal Super citor-General, feveral Sums, by way of Fees; ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty Guineas at a time.

This being found to be no more than what was usual in the like Cales, and Sir William Thompson failing to make good what he had chiefly infinuated, that the Attorney-General had accepted a confiderable Share in South-Sea Stock, in order to promote

that Bill;

The Commons refelved,

1. That the feveral Informations given to the faid Committee by Sir William Thompson, a Member of that House, tending to accuse the Right Honourable Nicolas Lechmere, Efg; &c. of corrupt and evil 'Practices, were malicious, falfe, scandal-ous, and utterly groundles.

2. And that it appeared to that House, the Right Honourable

Nicolas Lechmere, Efg; Attorney-General to his Majefty, has discharged his Trust in the Matters referred to

him by his Majesty in Council, with Honour and Integrity.

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Overtures were made about this time for a Ceffation of Arms in Sicily, between the Imperialitts and the Spa-

niards.

A Proclamation iffued, reciting an Act of the 1 Hen. VII. against hunting in the Night, or with Disguises; in which Act fuch Offences are declared to be Felony; and a Reward of 100 l. was offered by the faid Proclamation, for apprehending any Per-fon, who should so hunt in his Ma-jesty's Forests, Chases, &c. and a Pardon to any one, that should difcover his Accomplices.

The States of Sweden came to an unanimous Resolution to acquiesee in the Queen's Request to them, that the might be permitted to transfer and refign the Exercise of the Royal Power to her Confort the Prince of Heffe; and, on the 24th, he wasde-

clared King accordingly.

Philip York, Elq; made Solicitor-General, in the room of Sir William

The Convocation met, and was further prorogued to the twentieth of

## 1720.

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April

Edinburgh, died, in the 74th Year of his Age. He survived all the Scots Bishops, who had been turnultuously and illegally deprived of their Bishop-ricks in the Year 1689.

Sir Robert Sutton appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France, upon recalling the Earl of Stairs,

Embassador there.

The Royal Affent was given to,

1. An Act for enabling the South-Sea Company to increase their present Capital Stock and Fund, by redeem-ing such public Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for raising Money, to be applied for lessening several of the public Debts and Incumbrances; and for calling in

Dr. Alexander Roffe, Bishop of the present Exchequer-Bills remaining uncancelled; and for making forth new Bills in lieu thereof, to be circulated and exchanged, upon De-mand, at or near the Exchequer. 2. An Act for the better fecuring

the Dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great Britain.

3. An Act for preventing the Carriage of excessive Loads of Meal, Mait, Bricks, and Coals, within ten Miles of the Cities of London and Westminster.
4. An Act for repairing the Roads

from Stevenage in the County Hertford, to Bigglefwade in the County of Bedford.

5. An Act to continue the Acts formerly

9 74	formerly made for repairing the High- ways in the County of Hertford	fuch high Intereft, into the Exche- quer, for the Use to which the Fund	April
	therein mentioned, and for making the faid Acts more effectual.	The Sinking Fund) is applicable; and	
	6. An Act for making the River Derwent, in the County of Derby,	for circulating and exchanging, upon Demand, the faid Bills at or near the Exchanger.	
	navigable. 7. An Act for making the River Douglas alias Afland navigable from	Sir John Norris, with a Squadron of twenty-three Men of War, failed	16
	the River Ribble to Wigan, in the County Palatine of Lancoffer.	from the Nove to the Baltic.  The King and Prince were recon-	23
	8. An Act for preferving and im- proving the Navigation of the River	Ot S. May 6. N. S. A Conven-	26
	Ouze, in the County of Homeingdon. o. An Act for making the River	tion for a Suspension of Arms, and for the Evacuation of Sicily, was	
	Idle navigable from Baft-Retford, in the County of Nottingham, to Brav-	figned by Count Mercy, Sir George Byng, and the Marquis de Lede; and	
	try-Wharf, in the County of York.	the next Day, a Convention for the Evacuation of Sardinia.	
	two Penies Scots, or one-fixth Part of a Peny Sterling, upon every Scots	A Subscription of South-Sea Stock opened at 400.	28
	Pint of Ale or Beer, that shall be vended or sold within the Town of	Sir Robert Raymond appointed At- torney-General, in the room of Nia	7 May
	Montrofe, and Privileges thereof, for supplying the said Town with fresh	The King of Sweden was crowned	14 N. S
	Water ; and for other Purpoles there-	A Proclamation iffued, for putting, the Laws in Execution against the	19
1	11. An Act for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots, or one-fixth Part of a Peny Sterling, upon every Scots	Exportation of Wool, Fullers earth,	
	Pint of Ber or Ale vended or fold within the Town of Brant Island,	above all Rewards formerly given by Acts of Parliament, to the Discover-	
	and Liberties thereof, for increasing	ers, &c. Seub-Sea Stock, at this time, rofe	20
1	and for other Purpofes therein men-	to about 550. John Chardin, of the Inner Temple,	28
	12. An Act for laying a Duty of	The Convocation met, and were	
1	of a Peny Sterling, upon every Pint of Beer and Ale, that shall be vended	further prorogued to the 29th of October.	
1	or fold within the Town of Pitten-	Sourb-Sea Stock was at 895.  The Earl of Mar fet at Liberty by	2 June
1	maintaining other public Works of	A terrible Earthquake happened at Pekin in China. Many Houses were	11
1	And to 27 private Bills. Soulb-Sea Stock rose to 220.	demolished; and above a thousand Persons perished in the Ruins.	
1	There was a Subscription at 300. The Royal Affent was given to	The Royal Affent was given to, I. An Act for laying a Duty upon	
1	An Act for making forth new Ex- hequer-Bills, not exceeding one Mil-	Money, arising from the clear Pro-	
1	ion, at a certain Interest; and for ending the fame to the South-Sea	duce by Sale of the forfeited Eflates, towards answering his Majeffy's Sup-	
	company at an higher interest, upon ecurity of repaying the fame, and Vol. 11.	ply; and for taking off the Draw- backs upon Hops exported from Int- G land;	

720: June land; and for Payment of Annuities to be purchased after the Rate of 4.1. per Centum per Annum at the Exchequer, redeemable by Parliament; and for appropriating Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and to prevent counterseiting Receipts and Warrants of the Officers of the South-Sea Company; and for explaining a late Act concerning foreign Salt cellared and locked up before the 24th of June 1719; and to give a further Time for paying Duties on certain Apprentices Indentures; and for Relief of Thomas Vernon, Esq; in relation to a Parcel of Scna imported in the Year 1716.

2. An Act for better fecuring certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majetly by two Charters, for A flurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottomry; and for reftraining feveral extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned.

3. An Act for the better explaining the Nature of Conveyances to be made to the Purchasers of the forseited Estates by the Commissioners and Trustees acting in Scotland, and for preventing Difficulties in determining Claims on the said Estates; and to enable the Judges in Ireland to examine Witnessee relating to Claims on forseited Estates there; and for enabling such Corporations as shall purchase any of the said Estates to grant Annuities, not exceeding the yearity Value of the said Estates and for relieving the Widow and Daughters of the late Sir Donald Macdonald.

4. An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the public Revenues of Excise, Customs, Stamp - Duties, Post-Office, and House Money.

Post-Office, and House-Money.
5. An Act for appointing Commissioners to examine, flate and determine the Debts due to the Army; and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States for Subfidies during the late War.

6. An Act for preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Allowances on damaged Wines; and for lengthening the Time for Drawbacks on the Importation of Wines. 7. An Act for prohibiting the importation of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn of the Produce or Manufacture of Afia, from any Ports or Places in the Streights or Levant Seas, except fuch Ports and Places as are within the Dominions of the Grand Signer.

8. An Act for the further preventing of Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies; and for the more effectual Transportation of Pelon.

effectual Transportation of Felom.

9. An Act for making perpensifo much of an Act made in the ment Year of the Reign of Queen Ame, for the reviving and continuing feveral Acts therein mentioned, as salum to the building and repairing County Gaols; and also an Act of the cheventh and twelfth Years of the Reign of King William III, for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy; and for making more effectual the Act of the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King Charles II. intituled, Act of the thirteenth Year of the Reign of the Regulating and better Coursement of his Majesty's Ships of War, and Forces by Sea.

10. An Act for the Relief of Insaluse.

10. An Act for the Relief of Infolvent Debtors; and for the more can Discharge of Bankrupts out of Excution after their Certificates allowed.

II. An Act to explain and anesd an Act passed in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign, intitoled, An Act to encourage the Planting of Timber-Trees, Fruit-Trees, and other Trees for Ornament, Shelter, or Pensis; and for the better Preservation of the Came; and for the preventing the Burning of Woods, and for the better Preservation of the Preservation of the Preservation of the Fences of such Woods.

12. An Act to repeal so much of the Act, intituled, As Act for preventing Francis, and regulating Abuses, in his Majesty's Commentary of King Charles II. as related to the prohibiting the Importation of Deal-Boards and Fir-Timber from Germany.

13. An Act for afcertaining the Breadths, and preventing Frauds and Abuses in manufacturing Serges,

P

Pladings, and Fingrums, and for regulating the Manufactures of Stockings, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

14. An Act for inlarging the Term granted by an Act in the fourth Year of his Majerty's Reign, intituled, An Act for repairing the Highways leading from the Stones and in Kent-firest, to the Lime-Kilns in East Greenwich mear Blackheath, and to Lewisham Church, being the Tunbridge Road, in the County of Kent; and for repairing and amend-ing the Highways and Roads leading ing the Highways and Roses leading from Wellminster-Ferry, in the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, to New-Crost, in the Parish of Deptsord, in the County of Kent; and for inlarging the Term granted by an Act passed in the sourth Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, At Att for omending the Roads from the City of London to the Town of East City of London to the Town of East Gunfled, in the Country of Suffex, and to Sutton and Kingston, in the County of Surrey; and for explaining and amending the same Act.

And to feveral private Acts.
After which, his Majefty made a
Speech to both Houses; and told the Commons, That the good Foundation they had prepared this Seffion for the Payment of the national Debts, and the Discharge of a great Part of them, without the least Violation of public Faith, would, he hoped, strengthen the Union he defired to see among all his Subjects, and make their Friendthip yet more valuable to foreign Powers.

He faid, He proposed very speedily to visit his Dominions in Germany, hoping to put an End to those Trou-bles in the North, which were now reduced to a very narrow Compais; and he flattered himself, that his Prefence this Summer in their Parts would prove ufeful to their poor Protestant Brethren, for whom they had expressed such seasonable and charitable Sentiments.

He could wish, he faid, that all his Subjects, convinced by Time and Experience, would lay afide those

Partialities and Animofities, which prevented them from living quietly, and enjoying the Happiness of a mild, legal Government. It was what he chose to recommend at this time, when he was sensible, that all Oppofition to it was become vain and uselefs, and could only end unfortunately for those, who should still perfist in

firuggling against it.

Then the Parliament was pro-

Then the Parliament was proregued to the 28th of July.

The same Day; a Proclamation
issued, for putting in Execution An
Act for the bester securing certain
Powers and Privileges intended to be
granted by his Majesty by two Charters, for Assurance of Ships and Merchandizes at Sea; and for lending
Money upon Bottomry; and for refraining several extravagant and straining several extravogant and unwarrantable Practices therein men-

The fame Day, Charles Lord Vif-count Townshead was declared Lord President of the Council. Evelyn Duke of Kingston Lord Privy Scal. Charles Duke of Graston Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland.

And the Archbishop of Canterbury, and fifteen other great Officers of State, were appointed Lords Juffices during his Majesty's Absence. John Barrington-Sbute, of Backet,

in the County of Berks, Eig; created Viscount Barrington of Ardylofs, and Baron Barrington of Newcastie, in the County of Dublin, in Ireland.

The Honontable William Vane.

of Garfwall in the County of Stafford, Efq; Viscount Vane, and Baron of

Duncannon, in the County of Tyrone.
Thomas Gage, of High-Meadow, in the County of Gloucester, Esq.
Viscount Gage of Castle-Island, and Baron of Castlebar, in the County of

Mayo. Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Dorfet and Middlefex, was created Duke of

Sit Marcus Beresford, Bart. created Viscount Tyrone, and Baron Beresford of Beresford, in the County of Gawan, in Ireland.

Scroop G 2

June

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Scroop Earl of Bridgwater, Marquis of Brackley, in the County of Northampton, and Duke of Bridgwater, in the County of Somerfet.

James Viscount Caftleton, of Sandbeck, in the County of York, created Earl Caffleton of Sandbeck, in the faid County.

The King embarqued at Greenwich for Holland; where he arrived the

next Day.

Upon the King's going Abroad, many of those, that went with him, withdrew their Money out of the South Sea; which sunk the Stocks confiderably: But the Directors, by promifing prodigious Dividends, and other indirect Arts, afterwards raised it again, and even advanced it to 1000, and held it up almost all the Month of July to between 900 and 1000.

At this time, the whole Nation, Clergy and Laity, Whigs and Tories, Churchmen and Diffenters, Statefmen, and even Ladies, who had, or could procure, Money for the Pur-pole, turned Stockjobbers, and intirely neglected their several Profesfions and Employments, to attend

some Bubble or other.

John Blunt, of the City of London, Esq; created a Bironer.

Ofwald Mefeley, of Rolleston in the County of Stafford, Esq; created a Baronet.

Thomas Colby, of Kensington in the County of Middlesex, Eig; created a Baronet.

John Wallop, Esq; created Baron Wallop of Fairley Wallop, in the County of Southampton, and Viscount Lymington, in the faid County.

Matthew-Ducie Morton, Efq; cre ared Baron Ducie de Morton, in the

County of Stafford.

William Penn, Esq; Proprietor and Governor of the Province of Pensilvania in North America, died at Liege. He was Grandson of Admiral Perm, who reduced Jamaica, and Son of William Penn, Efq; to whom King Char. II. granted the Territory of Penfilvania, in Confideration of a Som of Money due to his Father the Admiral, and in Confideration of that Admiral's eminent Services in the In Dutch War, &c. and his Posterity Jace, at this Day, Proprietors of that fine Province.

About the fame time happened the following tragical Event at Dublin:
Major Jobnson, an Half-pay Officer, coming into his Parlour, where two of his Sons were, one ab Years of Age, the other twelve gave each of them a Piftol A with Powder and Ball, and bid the shoot at each other; which the B refusing to do, the Major drew his Sword, and told them, If they did not shoot, be would run them through: Whereupon one shot the other dead Upon the Noise of the Pistol, th Major's Wife came into the Ro whereupon he stabbed her, and after wards himfelf; and both died of their Wounds.

Hugh Boscowen, Esq; created Baron Boscowen-Rose, and Viscount Falmouth, in the County of Cora-

Charles Earl of Sunderland, John Aiflabie, and George Bailie, Eign. Sir Charles Turnor, Knight, and Richard Edgecumbe, Esq, were ap-pointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majefly's Exchequer.

Paul Methuen, Elq; made Compt-toller of his Majefty's Houshold. Robert Walpole, Elq; Paymafter-General of his Majefty's Forces; and Colonel Charles Churchill Governoe of

the Royal Hospital at Chelfes.

The Lord Glenoreby appointed Embassiador to the Court of Denmark, in the room of the Lord Polworth.

About this time, the Miffippi Company in France, from whence our South-Sea Gentlemen took their Model, vanished into Air.

The Mifffippi Company pretended to lend their Government fifteen hundred Millions of Livres to pay the national Debts, without raifing a Peny of Money; whereby the Government eafed themselves of a great Load of Debts; but the Subjects, who took Paper instead of Money, were absolutely ruined. Mr. Low the Paper of the Subjects of Money, were absolutely ruined. Projector run away, or rather was conveyed away by the Ministry, whom he had affished to cheat the People. A certain Scots Nobleman, when Miffifippi Actions were at the Height, lays, in a public Advertise-ment. That Mr. Law appeared a Minister (he was Comptroller of the Finances) far above all that the past Age had known, the present could conceive or the future could believe: That he had established public Faith in a Country, that was become a Proverb for the Breach of it: That he had shewn the People of France, that their late King Lowis XIV. with his unlimited Authority, was not able to take more from them, than Mr. Law had reftored.

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Before another Year expired, he was curfed by all Mankind; and yet fuffered to enjoy his ill-gotten Plunder, and live unmolested in London the Remainder of his Life.

Sir William Chapman, of the City of London, Knight, created a Baro-

The Lord Kinfals was prefented to the King by the Duke of Grafton; and afferted the antient Right of his Family, of being covered in his Ma-jefty's Prefence.

An Order of Council was made, for difmissing about seventeen Peti-tions, that lay before the Privy Council, for Patents to raife joint Stocks for various Purposes; many of his Majesty's Subjects having been drawn in to part with their Money, on Pretence of Assurances, that their Petitions for Patents and Charters to enable them to carry on the fame, would be granted.

This ruined the feveral Projects for carrying on the Fishing-Trade, Infurance from Fire, Manufacturing of Sail-cloth, Curing Tobacco for Snuff,

There was a Multitude of other Bubbles on foot at this time, the Sums proposed to be raised by which did not mount to less than three hundred

Millions Sterling.
Sir William Saunderson, of Combe in Greenwich, in the County of

Kent, Knight, Gentleman Ufher of the Black Rod, created a Baronet.

The Parliament met, and was fur ther prorogued to the twenty-fifth or About this time, a Ship, that came from Sidon to Marfeilles in France,

brought the Plague into that City.

Sir Mountague Blundel, of Eden-derry in Ireland, Baronet, created Viscount Blundel, and Biron of Eden derry, in the King's County.

Madam Dacier, famous for her feveral Books of Criticism, and Translations from Greek and Latin Authors, died at Paris, in the 68th Year of

The Imperialifts made a Ceffion of the Kingdom of Sardinia, to the late

King of Sicily.

The Powers, lately engaged in the War with Spain, chose the City of Cambray for the Place of Congress, to treat of a general Peace; which his Catholle Majesty agreed to; and the Congress was appointed to be opened the 15th of October 1720.

The Lords Justices gave Orders to

the Attorney-General to bring Writs of Scire Facias against the Charters or Patents of the York-Buildings Company, the Luftring Company, English Copper, and the Welsh Cop-per, and Lead Company; and also against any other Charters or Patents, where the Patentees had exceeded the Powers granted them.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the twentieth of October.

The same Day, a Proclamation issued, requiring all Ships coming from the Mediterranean to perform Qua-

Mr. Nicolas Moore, of Offborpe. Hall in Yorkshire, was stabbed by Giles Hill, one of King George's Life-Guards, at the Ram Inn in Smithfield, for drinking the Duke of Ormonde's Health.

Mr. Charles Blunt, Nephew of Sir John Blunt the South-Sea Director, cut his Throat ; of which he instantly died. or what elfe, induced him to become

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Whether the Fall of Stocks,

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1720 his own Executioner, is uncer-Sept . tain.

The Marquis de Grimaldo, Secre-tary of State to the King of Spain, wrote a Letter to Colonel Stanbape, the British Minister at Madrid, to affure him, that the warlike Preparations the Spaniards were making, were not defigned against Great Britain. However, the Marquis de Lade, affembling his Troopsnear Gibraltar, put our Stockjobbers into the utmost Confternation, and did not a little contribute to the falling of their Stocks.

South-Sea Stock fell to 640; and the next Day to 550; and, by the 19th Instant, it came to 400.

The Number of those, who died of the Plague at Marfeilles, was computed, at this time, to amount to

about 18,000.

The Bank of England agreed with the South-Sea Company to circulate their Bonds, &c. and to take their Stock at 400 per Cent. in lieu of 3,775,000 L the South-Sea Company was to pay them.

About this time, feveral of the

most eminent Goldsmiths and Bankers in London, having lent great Sums on South-Sea Stock, &c. were forced

to shut up their Shops, and abscond.

Francis Nicholfon, Esq, being constituted Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of South Carolina, took the Oaths accordingly before the Lords Justices in Council.

Sir John Fryer, Knight, elected Lord Mayor of London

South-Sca Stock fell to 150. The South-Sea Company agreed to admit the Proprietors of the redeemable Annuities, and other Funds, on the fame Terms with the Bank, viz.

at 400 per Cent.
The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury came to the Bank of England, and subscribed, in his Majesty's Name, and on his Behalf, the Sum of 100,000 L towards supporting the public Credit.

Sit George Byng appointed Trea-furer to the Navy, and Rear-Admi-ral of Great Britain,

Dr. Shippen recholen Vicechan cellor of Oxford,
Sir John Jennings constituted Marker of Gramwich Hospital, and or of the Governors thereof 4 as all Housekeeper of the Royal Pala Greenwich, and Keeper of Green Park, in the room of the Lord

mer, deceased.

Charles Whitworth, Esq. an Irifb Baron; and appointed his Majesty's Embassadors Ex dinary and Plenipotentiary for Congress at Brunswick. A Proclamation issued, for

roguing the Parliament from the 20th of Odober to the 25th of No. vember, when, it was declared, thould fit for the Dispatch of B neis.

Another Proclamation iffued, requiring Quarentine to be performed by Ships coming from Bourdeaux, or any of the Parts or Places on the

Coast of France in the Bay of Biscay.

The Marquis de Lede, having affembled the King of Spain's Force near Gibraltar, transported them to Afric, in order to drive the Mieri from before Conta.

Dr. Kennet, Archdeacon of Pater-borough, elected Bishop of Peterbo-

The Lord Chief Baron Gilbert made Lord Chancellor of breland, in the room of the Lord Middleren.

Dr. Francis Hutchinfon election

shop of Down and Conner in Ireland.

The Lord Viscount Irein made
Governor of Barbados, in the room of Mr. Lowtber.

The Lord Vifcount Lonfdale made Governor of the Leeward Island

Robert Lowther, Efg; late G vernor of Barbados, taken into Co ftody of a Messenger, by Order of the Privy Council, for his arbitrary and tyrannical Administration in that Island.

It appeared, that the faid Govern had taken from the Affembly, on trary to his Majefly's express infirstions, 28,000 l. Barbadar Money.

The Lords of the Admiralty to plained, the Governor had imprisoned

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Judge of the Admirally there by their Lordhips: That he had proceeded arbitrarily and tyrannically against the Missionaries for Propagation of the Gospel. And his Case appeared so black, that the Attorney-General, one of his Counsel, resused to plead for him. However, he was admitted to Bail by the Lord Chief Justice

Another Proclamation iffued, requiring Quarentine to be performed by all Ships coming from any Place in the Bay of Bifeay, or from the lites of Guernfey, Jerjey, Alderney, or Sarke.

Dr. Crofs, Mafter of Catharine-Hall in Cambridge, chosen Vice-chancellor of that University. King George landed at Margate;

and, the next Day, came to Sr. James's.

James's.

Two Proclamations iffued, one for England, and the other for Scaland, for a Faft, on account of the spreading of the Plague in France, to be observed in both Kingdoms on Friday the 16th Day of December; and Prayers were composed by the Archbishop, to be used on Litany Days, while the Plague continued to rage in France.

The King sent to acquaint Mons.

The King feat to acquaint Monf. Bestusof, Resident of the Czar of Moscowy, that it was his Pleasure he should depart the Kingdom in eight

Days.

The Marquis de Lede obtained a Victory over the Moors near Centa.

The University of Cambridge presented an Address to his Majesty, and the control of the control o

on his giving them two thouland Pounds towards building a Library.

Sir John Norris, with the Baltic Squadron, returned to England, having loft the Monk, a Forty-gun Ship, in a Storm.

The Parliament met, and was fur-ther prorogued to the eighth of De-

The Parliament met; and his Majefty made a Speech to both Houses,

two Captains of Men of War, who were going in Pursuit of the Pirates:
That he had taken away their Commission from Mr. Hall, appointed Judge of the Admiralty there by their Lordships: That he had proceeded arbitrarily and tyrannically against the Missionaries for Propagation of Credit of the Commerce to the Commons, to confider of the most effectual and speedy Methods to restore the national Credit, and fix it upon a lasting Foundation.

He taid, He was glad to observe,

He faid, He was glad to observe, that our Trade appeared to have been more extended this Year, than in the preceding; and that he had the most source to protest it. He boped they would turn their Thoughts to the hest Methods for the Security and inlargeing their Commerce; and they might depend on his hearty Concurrence to all such Provisions, as should appear necessary for the Good of his People.

The Commons ordered, That the Directors of the South-Sea Company

Directors of the South-Sea Company should forthwith lay before that House, an Account of all their Pro-

Refolved, That 10,000 Men be allowed for the Service of the Year 1721; and 14,294 Men for Guards and Garilons in Great Britain, and

for Guernsey and Jersey.

The Convocation was further pro-

rogued to the first of March.
The Princels Clementine Schiefti, the Pretender's Confort, brought-tobed at Rome of a Son.

Mr. Robert Walpole laid before the Commons a Scheme to reftore public Credit, namely, by ingrafting hine Millions of South-Sea Stock into the Bank of England; and the like into the East India Company: And a Committee was accordingly appointed to receive Proposis from the Bank, the South-Sea Company, and the East-India Company.

The Spaniards obtained another Videous parts of the Spaniards obtained another Videous Proposition of the Spaniards of the Spaniards obtained another Videous Proposition of the Spaniards of the Spani

Victory over the Moors.

The South-Sea Company laid feveral Books and Papers before the House of Commons; whereupon Mr. Sbippen moved, that the Directors G 4.

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might lay before the House, the In-1720 ducements on which they took in the third and fourth Money Subscriptions at 1000 per Cent. and also the Scheme or Calculation, or other Inducements, upon which they grounded the Refo-lutions of making a Dividend of 30 per Cent. at Christmas, and of not less than 50 per Cent. per Annum for twelve Years after; and an Order

was made accordingly. 6 Fan. A felect Committee of thirteen

Commoners appointed to examine into the Transactions of the South-Sea Company (They were chosen by way of Ballot). The King gave Orders, That such

of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, as were in any Employ-ment under the Crown, should be forthwith discharged his Service.

The Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, and about twenty-four of the Directors, and Mr. Robert Knight their Cashier, were examined by the House of Lords: After which, their Lordships resolved, That they had prevaricated with them, in giving false Representations of several Matreis of Fact; that, by lending Money on Stock and Subscriptions, they were guilty of a notorious Breach of Truit; and that they ought to make good the Losses the Company had fultained by their fraudulent Management.

The fecret Committee of the Commons repaired to the South-Sea House, and took Possession of it, and of all the Books belonging to the feveral Offices.

Clifton a Printer taken into Cu-flody, with his Press and Papers, for printing a Ballad on the Birth of the

Pretender's Son.

Mr. Knight, the Cashier of the South-Sea Company, absconded, and the next Day embarqued on board a Vessel in the River, that carried him to Calais.

A Proclamation iffued, offering a Reward of 2000 l. for securing and apprehending the Person of Robert Knight, Cashier of the South-Sea Company.

John Aislabie, Esq; refigned the Seals of Chancellor of his Majesty's Ja Exchequer.

The Lords ordered feveral of the Directors to be taken into Cuftody of the Black Rod; and the Com feveral others into the Custody of the

Serjeant at Arms.
The Royal Affent was given to,
1. An Act for restraining the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, Tres-furer or Cashier, Deputy Cashier, and Accomptant, of the South-See Company from going out of this Kingdom for the Space of one Year, and until the End of the then next Seffion of Parliament; and for difcovering their Estates and Effects ; and for preventing the transporting or alienating the fame.

2. An Act to disable the present Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor and Directors of the South-Sea Company, at, from and after the respective Times for electing a Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor and new Directors of the faid Company, to take, hold or enjoy any Office, Place or Em-ployment in the faid Company, or is the East India Company, or Bank of England; and from voting upon E-lections in the faid Companies.

3. An Act for repealing an Act made in the ninth Year of the Reign

of her late Majesty Queen Anne, in-tituled, An Ast to oblige Ships coming from Places infested more effectually to perform their Quaran-tine; and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from foreign Parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Al derney, Sarke, or Man; and to bin-der the spreading of Infection. And to one private Bill.

Commissioners were appointed by the Court of France, to examine into Mr. Law's Conduct, who had been the principal Manager of the Miff-fippi Scheme there, by which as many Families had been ruined in that Kingdom as were afterwards by the South-Sea Projects here; with this Difference only, that the Government there was enriched, and the national

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national Debts paid off, while ours
were exceffively increased.

The New Church in the Strand

The Commons addressed his Ma-

opened.

The Czar of Mokowy fent a De-claration to the English Factory at Petersburgh; wherein he represented in what an unjust and injurious Manner his Refident was fent away from the Court of England; for which he might have made Reprifals: But, as he perceived this was done without any Regard to the Interest of Eng-land, and only in Favour of the Haneverian Interest, he was unwilling, that the English Nation, which had no Share in that Piece of Injustice, should fuffer by it; and therefore he granted them all manner of Security, and full Liberty to trade in his Do-

The Lords refolved, That the South-Sea Directors declaring 30 per Cent, Dividend for the half Year ending at Christmas, and 50 per Cent. per Annum for twelve Years after, was a villainous Artifice, to delude and defraud his Majesty's good Sub-

Mr. Robert Knight was stopped, by an Order of the Marquis de Prie, at Tirlement, and committed Prisoner in the Castle of Antwerp.

Sir John Blunt, the chief Projector of the South-Sea Scheme, refused to be examined by the House of

Lords.

This occasioned some warm Reflections on the Ministry; and Earl Stanbope grew so exceeding warm and vehement in the Defence of himfelf and his Brethren, that he was taken with a violent Pain in his Head, and forced to go Home; where he died the next Day.

A Proclamation iffued, requiring Quarentine to be performed by Ships coming from the Mediterranean, Bourdeaux, or any of the Ports or Places on the Coaft of Frame in the Bay of Biscay, or from the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sarke,

or Man.

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The Lord Viscount Townsbend made one of his Majesty's Principal

Earl Stanbope, deceased.

The Commons addressed his Majefty, to give Orders to his Ministers to use the most effectual Instances, that the Person of Mr. Robert Knight, with his Papers and Effects, might be delivered up; and that, upon his being brought into Great Britain, he might forthwith be delivered into the Custody of their Serjeant at Arms.

The Lords also addressed his Maefty, to procure Mr. Knight to be

delivered up.

The Royal Affent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax (three Shillings in the Pound) to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year

Colonel Charles Churchill was difpatched to Vienna, to make the most preffing Infrances, in his Majefly's Name; to the Emperor, that Mr. Knight, now Prisoner in the Citadel of Antwerp, might forthwith be delivered up, with his Papers and Effects.

Notbanael Mist the Printer, being convicted of printing, in his Weekly Journal, some Reflections on his Majesty, for his interposing in Behalf of the Protestants of the Palatinate, was adjudged to fland twice in the Pillory, to pay a Fine of fifty Pounds, fuffer three Months Imprisonment in the King's Bench, and to give Secu-Years.

James Craggs, Efq; one of his Majefty's Principal Secretaries of State, died of the Small-pox. The fame Day, the Committee of

Secrecy, to whom it was referred to inquire into the Proceedings of the South-Sea Company, made their Report; whereby it appeared, that the following Parcels of South-Sea Stock were taken in for the feveral Persons following ; viz.

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For

1720 16 Feb.

For the Earl of Sunderland, at the Request of James Cragge, sen. Esq; For the Duchess of 50000 10000 Kendal For the Countels of 2 10000 Platen For the two Nieces of the Duchels of TOOGO For Mr. Craggs fen. 30000 For Charles Stanbope, Efg; 10000 For the Sword-Blade 20000 Company

It also appeared, that Mr. Aiflabie, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, had great Quantities of South-Sea Stock given him; and a great deal of South-Sea Stock had been taken in for Members of both Houses of Parliament.

This Month the Marquis de Lede reimbarked with the Spanish Troops, and returned to Spain, not having been able to drive the Moors from before Ceuta, notwithstanding the Accounts we received of his repeated Victories.

John Sheffield, Duke of Bucks, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Mul-grave, &c. and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, died : He was a Gentleman of an uncommon Genius, and had been a Minister of State in the Four last Reigns.

Mabomet Sha, Great Grandson of Aurenguebe, succeeded to the Empire of Indofian or Mogulstan.

The Earl of Tankerville admitted

into the Order of the Thiftle.

The Lord Coningsby committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for reflecting on the Lord Chancellor.

The Convocation prorogued to the

31ft of May.

John Lord Carteret appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of James Craggs, Efq; deceafed. A Proclamation iffued, command-

ing all Apothecaries to follow the Dispensatory lately compiled by the Corlege of Physicians, London.

Another Proclamation iffued, commanding the Peers of Scotland to meet at Holyrood House the 1st of June, and choose a Peer to fit in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the room of the Marquis of Anapdele, deceafed.

Mr. Joseph Hall convicted of publishing a blasphemous Pamphiet, intituled, A sober Reply to Mr. Higgs's merry Argument of the Tritheifinal Destrine of the Trinity.

Pope Clement the XIth died, having teined above transport

ing reigned above twenty Years, in

the 72d Year of his Age. The Commons took into their Confideration that Part of the Rep of the Secret Committee, which re-lated to John Aiflabie, Eig; a Mem-ber of that House; and Mr. Aiflabie was heard in his Defence. But it being plainly proved, that he had caused a Book of Accounts between him and Mr. Haques to be burnt, and given him a Discharge for the Balance, amounting to 842000 l. it was refolved, Nemine contradicante (among other things), That the faid John Aillabie had encouraged and promoted the dangerous and definedive Execution of the late South-Sea 
Scheme, with a View to his own exorbitant Profit; and had combi with the late Directors of the South Sea Company in their persicions Practices, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and the Ruin of the public Credit, and the Trade of this Kingdom.

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They resolved also, that he should be expelled the House, and com mitted to the Tower; and a Bill brought in for reftraining him from going out of the Kingdom, and from alienating his Estate, as was done in the Case of the Directors.

The Commons came to the fame Refolutions, in relation to Sir Gorge Cufwall, Sheriff of London, and

Member.

A Motion was made, that it ap peared to that House, that 50,000 l.
of the capital Stock of the South-See
Company was taken in by Robert Knight, for the Use of Charles Barl

Mar.

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James Craggs fenior, Efq; died: Some would have it, that it was his Dread of the Vengeance of the House of Commons for his Corruption in of Commons for his Corruption in the South-Sea Affairs, that was the Occasion of his Death; and others, that it was occasioned by the Death of his Son, the late Secretary of State; but however that be, 'tis certain he died very seasonably, to prevent further Inquiries.

Hugh Fortescue, Esq; call'd up to the House of Lords by the Title of Rayon Clintan.

Baron Clinton.
The Right Honourable the Earl Durity Saville, the eldeft of the two Daughters and Coheiresses of the late Marquis of Halifax.

In a full Convocation of the Uni-

In a full Convocation of the University of Oxford, it was unanimously decreed, that the solemn Thanks of that University should be returned to the Right Honourable Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham, for his most noble Defence of the Christian Faith, contained in his Lordship's Answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to him, concerning the Eternity of the Son of God, and the Holy Ghost. Ghoft.

The folemn Thanks of the Univerfity were likewise decreed to be returned to Dr. Francis Gastrel, Bishop of Chester, for his having so fully afferted the Rights, Privileges, and Dignity belonging to University Degrees, in his Book, intituled, The Bishop of Chester's Case, relating to the Wardenship of Manchester, seed. Øc.

The Royal Affent was given to, I. An Act to enable the South-Sea Company to ingraft Part of their Capital Stock and Fund into the Stock and Fund of the Bank of Eng-

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of Sunderland; upon which a warm land, and another Part thereof into Debate arose, but at length it was the Stock and Fund of the East-carried in the Negative, 233 against India Company; and for giving India Company; and for giving further Time for Payment to be made by the faid South-Sea Company to the Use of the Public.

2. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their

Quarters.

Quarters.

3. An Act to preferve and encourage the Woollen and Silk Manufacture of this Kingdom; and for the more effectual employing the Poor, by prohibiting the Use and Wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed Calicoes, in Apparel, Houthold-Stuff, Furniture, or otherwise, after the 25th of December 1722 (except as therein excepted).

as therein excepted).
4. An Act for the better Prefervation of the Harbour of Rye in the

County of Suffex.

3. An Act for finishing and adorning the new Chapel, called St. George's Chapel, in Great Yarmouth in the County of Norfolk; and for enlight-ening the Streets of the faid Town, by a Duty or Imposition on Coale, Culm, and Cinders, to be landed and confumed there.

6. An Act for making the River Weaver navigable from Fredfham-Bridge to Windsford-Bridge, in the

County of Chefter.

7. An A& for inlarging the Time for making the River Kennet navi-gable from Reading to Newbury, in the County of Berks.

S. An Act to inclose the Com-mon Field of Lightborne, and a Common called Lightborne-Heath, in the County of Warwick. 9. An Act for draining, improve-

ing, and inclosing the Common, called Stokesby Common, in the Parish of Stokesby, in the County of Norfolk.

And to Four private Bills.

devided Counted, East of side,

were the same and the letter M.

1721.

7 Mar.

Charles Fitzrey Dake of Grafton, and Henry Clinton Earl of Lincoln, elected Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, in the room of the late Duke of Bucks, ni the Duke of Rutland, deceas'd.

The fame Day a Letter was read in the House of Commons from the Emperor to his Majesty, expressing his Imperial Majesty's Inclination to comply with his Britannic Majefty in delivering up Mr. Knight; but that he could not do it without the Confent of the States of Brabant, which he would endeavour to obtain.

The House of Commons, to the Number of above 300, with their Speaker, attended his Majesty with Representation of their Diffatiffaction at the Obstacles which had been raised under Pretence of the Privileges of the States of Brabant; and earnestly belought his Majesty to employ his most pressing Endeavours

for the delivering up Mr. Knight.
The Right Honourable Robert Walpole, Eig; George Bailie, Eig; Sir Charles Turnor, Knt. Richard Edgecumbe, and Henry Pelbam, Efqrs. appointed Commissioners for executeing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; and the said Robert Walpole appointed also Chan-cellor and Under-Treasurer of the

Petitions from the City of London, and other Places, were presented to the Commons, inciting them to do

Justice upon the Directors, &c.
The Lord Cornwallis appointed
Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces.

The Office of Postmaster-General granted to the Honour ble Edward Carteret, Eig; and Galfridus Walpole, Efq;

Francis Coleman, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Vienna.

Archibald Campbel, Fa-1 of Ilay, made -Keeper of the Privy-Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Marquis of Anandale, deceas'd.

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The Lord Belbaven appointed Governer of Barbadoes, in the room of the Lord Irwin, who died of the Small pox before he went to this Government.

Sir John Norris, with a Squad of Men of War under his Command, failed to the Baltic.

The Princess of Wales was delivered of a Prince at Leicester House.

An Estimate of the Estates of the

late South-Sea Directors was delive into the House of Commons, which amounted to two Millions and upwards.

William Codrington of Doddington, in the County of Glovegher, Elg; created a Baronet.

The Earl of Ha, Brother to the Duke of Argyll, made Keeper of the

Privy-Seal in Scotland, in the room of the late Marquis of Annandah.

The University of Cambridge, in full Senate, unanimously undered, that the folemn Thanks of that Univerfity be returned to the Earl-Nottingbam, for his Defence of the Christian Faith Gc.

An Order of Council iffued for fupprefling of blasphemous Club, commonly called Hell-Fire Club, which abounded at that time.

One of these Clubs, a certain Witter relates, consisted of forty People of Quality of both Sexes, infreen of of Quality of both Sexes, fifteen of them Ladies; That their chief Plate of Rendezvous were Somerfer House a House in Westminster, and a third in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square: That at their Meetings they used to ridicule the Three Persons of the Trinity, and the facred Mysteries of Religion; affurning to themselves the Names of the Patriarchs, Prophets and Maiters, and making them the Subject of their Mirth.

A Bill was brought into the House of Peers to suppress Blasphemy and Profaneness hereupon: But one Lord

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apprehended it would promote Perfecution; and another, that it was repugnant to Scripture; and others desir'd to be at Liberty to speak and act as they saw sit; and thereupon the Bill was dropp'd.

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The Commons refolved, That it appeared to that House, that James Craggs, Eigi late Postmaster-General, was a notorious Accomplice and Confederate with Robert Knight, and some of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, in carrying on their corrupt and scandalous Prac-tices; and did, by his wicked sa-fluences, and for his own exorbitant Gain, promote and encourage the pernicious Execution of the late South-Sea Scheme; and that all the Estate, real and personal, of which the said James Gragge was seized or possessed, from the first of December 1719 (over and above what he flood 1719 (over and above what he nood feized or possessed of on the faid first Day of December), be applied towards the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South-Sea Company, for detering all Persons from committing the like wicked Practices for the time to come.

The Ceremony of Christening the young Prince was privately perform'd at Leicester House, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Yerk, Godfathers, and the Queen of Prussia Godmother: The young Prince was named William-Augustus, the present Duke of Cumberland.

His Majesty caused to be publishon Directions to the Archbishops and Bishops, for the preferving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Christian Faith, particularly in the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

Cardinal Contr. was chosen Pape, and took upon him the Name of Innocent XIII.

Colonel Hart, late Governor of Maryland, made Governor of the Leeward Islands, in the room of Colonel Hamilton.

Mr. Vonce, a Member of the Commons, applied himself to Gene-ral Roffe, who was of the Secret Committee; and told the General he

found there was a Disposition in the House to be favourable to Mr. Aifa-bie, and that it was in his Power to do him Service; and for the fame Mr. Aiflabie would make him as Acknowlegement in any Manner he should think fit : The General imagining that Mr. Vernon intended to corrupt him, left him in a Paffion, and acquainted the House with the Matter: Whereupon, after hearing what Mr. Verson had to say in his Defence, it was resolved. That it appeared to that House, that Thomas Verson, Else had made a corrunt Person, Eig; had made a corrupt Application to General Rafe, in relation to a Matter depending before the House; and that the said Thomas Person, Eig; be expelled the House. And then they ordered, That the Thanks of the House be given to General Rose, for the Justice he had done to the House, and to his Country, in laying the Application made to him by Mr. Verson before ruon, Eiq; had made a corrupt Apmade to him by Mr. Vernon before

the House.
Sir Richard Steele reftored to the Office of Comptroller of the Theatre-Royal.

The Commons resolved to allow the late Directors large Sums out of

their Estates, wix. from 3000 L to 50,000 L a Man.
The Weekly Journal having given an Account of the Restoration, and attempted to draw a Parallel between the late Times of Rebellion, and the present; the Commons unanimously resolved, That the Paper, intituled, The Weskly Journal, or Saturday's Post, &c. for Saturday May the 27th, 1721, was a falle, malicious, scandalous, infamous, and traiterous Linear the Affects bel, tending to alienate the Affec-tions of his Majetty's Subjects, and excite the People to Sedition and Rebellion, with an Intention to Subvert the prefent happy Eftablifbrent, and to introduce Popery and Arbitrary Power.

And it was ordered, that Nathanad

Mif, the Printer and Publisher of the faid Paper, he for his faid Offence committed to Newyate.

The Commons drew up an Address

to his Majefly, expressing the ut

1721 May

Abhorrence of the faid traiterous Libel and its Author; and to affure his Majesty they would stand by him against all traiterous and seditious Attempts; and defired that his Ma-jeffy would give Orders for the pu-nifhing the Pripter, Publishers, and Authors of this, and all other seditions Libels.

The Convocation was prorogued to

31 the 27th of October.

3 June

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Nathanael Mift, the Printer, was committed, by Order of the House of Commons, close Prisoner to Newgate, though he was at the fame time a Prisoner in the King's-Bench, in Execution for a Debt of 500 l.

A Representation being made to

the King of the great Expence of the Green-Cloth Table at Court, it was

ordered to be laid afide.

The Royal Affent was given to, 1. An Act for employing the Manufactures, and encouraging the Confumption, of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of Buttons and Button-Holes made

of Cloth, Serge, or other Stuffs.

2. An Act for regulating the
Journeymen Taylors, within the
Weekly Bills of Mortality.

3. An Act for the better preserving and keeping in Repair the Piers of the Town and Port of Whithy in the County of York; and for explaining and making more effectual the feveral Acts paffed for lengthening and repairing the Piers of Bridlington, alias Burlington, in the faid County.

4. An Act for inlarging the Term granted by an Act passed in the tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Att for repairing the Road from Highgate Gate-boufe in the County of Middlefex, to Barnet Block-boufe in the County of Hertford; and for repairing the Road leading from the Beat Inn in Hadley, to the Sign of the Angel in Enfield-Chafe, in the Said County of Middlefex.

5. An Act for continuing an Act made in the fixth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for repairing and

injarging the Highways between the Top of Kingldown-Hill, and the City of Bath; and also several Highways leading to and through the faid City; and for cleansing, paving, and lightening the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there, and for explaining and making the faid Act more effectual.

6. An Act for making the Rivers Mercy and Irwell navigable, from Liverpool to Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster,

County Palatine of Lancafter,
7. An Act for making navigable the River Dane from Northwich, where it joins the Weaver, to the falling in of Wheeleck Brook in the

County of Chefter.

8. An Act for continuing the Duties granted by feveral Acts made in the fixth and tenth Years of her late Majesty's Reign, for repairing the Harbour and Key of Watcher, in the County of Somerfet.

in the County of Somer let.

And to fifteen private Bills.

A Proclamation issued, offering a Reward of 2000 L. each, for apprehending Doctor Gaylard, Apprentice to Nathanael Wilkinson his Afficant.

Mr. Joseph Hall, before-mention of to have written a blasphemous Pamph.

let, sentenced to stand in the Pillory, to pay a Fine of 200 l. and be imprisoned for three Months, and in give Security for his good Behaviour for fewer Warners for feven Years:

And William Wilkins, the Painter of the Blasphemy, sentenced to pay a Fine of 100 % to be imprisoned three Months, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for feven Years.

N.B. Mr. Hall had 150% of his Fine remitted, and his standing in

the Pillory was pardoned.

The King fent a Message to the Commons, that, having renewed the ancient Alliances with Sweden, and flipulated to pay a Subfidy to that Crown, he hoped, from their knows Zeal and Affection for the Prote Religion, and the true Interest of their Country, they would enable him to make good the Engagement he had entered into upon that Occafion.

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the Value.

Both which Articles the House

comply'd with.

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In the Debates in the House of Commons, on the Subfidy promis'd Sweden, Lord Melefeverth faid, That by our late Conduct we were become the Allies of the whole World, and the Bubbles of all our Allies; for when we had any Occasion for our Allies, we were oblig'd to pay them well: This was the Case when the Dutch Troops came to our Affishance.

That our Engagements with Swedyn were contrary to our Treaties.

den were contrary to our Treaties with Denmark; for we had promis'd Sweden to fecure the Duchy of Sief-wick to the Duke of Holftein; and this Treaty with Seorden was also contrary to our Engagements with the Court of Russia That it feem'd unreasonable to expect the Caar should restore his Conquests, while other Princes kept the Spoils of Sweden: It were but jut, that the King of Pruffia thould restore Seetin; and the Blector of Hanover, Bremen and Verden.

Colonel Stanbope's Secretary arrived from Madrid, with the Treaty of Peace and Commerce figured be-

tween Great Britain and Spain. The Royal Affent was given to,

1, An Act for continuing the Duties of Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, to raife Money by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1721; and for transferring the De-ficiency of a Late Male Act to the Land-Tax for the faid Year; and for disposing certain Overplus Moneys to proper Objects of Charity; and for giving further Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts; and touching small Quan-tities of Cyder exported; and for Relief of Captain John Persy con-cerning Degenham - Breach; and cerning Degenbem - Breach; and touching loft Bills, Tickers, or

He also informed them, that he had ordered two Ships, suspected to finall Pieces of Plate; and to enable the Undertakers for rating Thomas burnt; and defired they would make Provision for fatisfying the Owners nuites by way of a Lottery; and for suites by way of a Lottery; and for Water in York-Buildings to fell An-nuities by way of a Lottery; and for intisfying a Debt which was charged on the late Duty on Hops; and for appropriating the Moneys granted in this Seffion of Parliament.

this Seffion of Parliament.

2. An Act for the further preventing his Majeffty's Subjects from trading to the East-Indies under Foreign Commissions, and for encouraging and further securing the lawful Trade thereto; and for further regulating the Ribots of Doser, Desl, and the Majeffty of Charles.

the life of Thanet.

3. An Act for enabling Charles Earl of Arran to purchase the for-feited Eftate of James Bueler, late Duke of Ormende; and for granting Relief to William late Lord Waddrington; and for inlarging the Time for determining Claims upon the forfeited Estates; and for e the Commissioners for the faid for-feited Estates to certify in to the Ex-chequer all such Estates, as they have found to be given to Popila or Superfitious Ules

4- An Act for repairing the feweral Roads leading from the Town of Ledbury in the County of Herefe to the feveral Places therein men-

5. An Act for repairing the Road from Wendover to the Town of Backingbam, in the County of Backs.

6. An Act for laying a Duty of two Penies Sesteb, or one fixth Part

of a Peny Sterling, upon every Scatch Pint of Ale or Beer, that thall be brewed for Sale, wended, or tag within the Town of Jedburgh, Privileges thereof, for payin public Debts of the faid Town for supplying the same with a

in mentioped.

7. An Act for repairing the Road from St. Giles's Pound to Killiam Bridge, in the County of Middle for.

And to Five private Bills.

Henry Bayle, Lord Garleton, made Lord Prefident of the Council, in

June 5 July

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the room of the Lord Viscount

Townshend.

Nathanael Wilkinson, Miss's Asfistant, being apprehended, was committed to Newgate by the Commons, for his Contempt in refusing to be examined.

His Majesty sent a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them with the Difficulties he lay under, by reason of a Debt of more than 550,000 l. contracted in his Civil Government; and hoped he might be impowered to raife ready Money for discharging it on the Civil List Revenues, which should be reimbursed by a Deduction to be made out of the Salaries and Wages of all Officers, and the Penfions and other Payments from the Crown; with which the Commons complied.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart. Bi-shop of Winchester, and Prelate of the most Noble Order of the Gar-19

ter, died.

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Mr. Aislabie was heard in his Defence before the Peers; after which it was resolved, That there was sufficient Ground to have his Name continued in the Directors Bill.

Dr. Charles Trimnel, Bishop of Norwich, translated to the See of Winchester, vacant by the Death of

Sir Jonathan Trelawney.

The Royal Affent was given to, r. An Act for raifing a Sum not exceeding 500,000 1. by charging Annuities, at the Rate of five Pounds per Cent. per Annum, upon the Civil Lift Revenues, till redeemed by the Crown; and for en-abling his Majefty, his Heirs and Succeffors (by caufing fuch a De-duction to be made, as therein is mentioned) to make good to the Civil Lift the Payments which shall have been made upon the faid Annuities; and for borrowing Money upon certain Lottery-Tickets; and for discharging the Corporations for Affurances of Part of the Money which they were obliged to pay to his Majesty; and for making good a Deficiency to the East-India Company.

2. An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, Cashier, Deputy-Cashier, and Accomptant of the South-Sea Company, and John Aislabie, Esq; and likewise James Craggs sen. Esq; december towards making good the great L and Damage fuffained by the faid Company; and for difabling such of the faid Persons as are living to hold any Office or Place of Trust under the Crown, or to fit or vote in Par-liament for the future, and for other Purpoles in the faid Act expreffed,

3. An Act for appointing Cor missioners to examine, state, and determine the Debts due to the Army.

4. An Act for explain making more effectual the feveral Acts concerning Bankrupts.

5. An Act to explain and amend the Act of the twelfth Year of her the Act of the twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Ast for repairing the Highways or Road from the Stones-end, in the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, to the furthermost Part of the Northern Road, in the Parish of Ensield in the faid County, next to the Parish of Cheshunt in the County of Herttord. tord.

6. An Act for the King's moft gracious, general, and free Pardon.
And to Six private Bills.
Then the Parliament was pro-

rogued to the 31ft Inftant.

The Parliament met, and the King acquainted the House, that the Occasion of his calling them together so suddenly, was, to give them an Opportunity of refuming the Confideration of the State of the public Credit.

About this time several Hundreds of the Proprietors of the fort Annuities, and other redeemable public Debts, of both Sexes, came to the Doors of the House of Commo bers as they went into the House, in a tumultuous Manner; and fome of

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fit to disperse; but upon going off, they told the Members, That they first picked their Pockets, and their would send them to Gool for complain-

William Ponforby, Esq; created Baron of Bestoren, in the County of Kilkenny in Ireland.

James D' Arcy of Sadbury, in the County of York, Eig; created Baron D' Arcy of Navan, in the County of Meath in Ireland.

John Bligh, Elq; created Baron Clifton of Restaure, in the County of Meath in Ireland.

George Phenney, Efq; appointed Governor of the Babama Islands, in the room of Captain Woods Ro gers.

Sir Nathan Wright, late Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal, died. John Villieri Viscount Grandison in Ireland created Earl of Grandi-

In that Kingdom.

The Royal Affent was given to an Act for making feveral Provi-tions for reftoring public Credit, which suffered by the Frauds and Milmanagements of the late Directors of the Smeb-Ses Company, and others: And to one private Bill.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, and faid, it was a great Comfort to him to observe, that the public Oredit began to recover; and he hipped it would be intirely restored, when all the Provisions they had made for that End should duly be put in Executions.

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visions they had made for that End should duly be put in Execution:

That he had great Compassion for the Sufferings of the Innocest, and just indignation against the Guilty; and had readily gives his Affent to the Bill for publishing the Authors of their Misfortunes, and for obtaining the Restitution and Sati faction due Vol. II.

them tore off Part of the Comptroller's Coat, as he passed by; whereupon the House ordered the Justices
of Peace and Constables of Westinfler to attend for their Protection.

And the Justices having ordered
the Proclamation against Riots to be
twice read, the Positioners thought
to to disperse; but upon sales off he had renewed all the Treaties of Commerce with Spain, on the fam Foot as they were fettled before the late War 3 and secommended to their the fuppressing Professore's and Immorality, and the preferving the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

Then the Parliament was prosogued to the 19th of Octaber.

The Beginning of this Month the Experiment of inoculating the Smallpox was tried upon feven condemn's Criminals with Success.

About this time one hundred and thirteen convict Criminals were taken out of Netigate to be trans-

taken out of Notigets to be transported to the Plantations.

Dr. Charles Terimael, Bishop of Wincheffer, was admitted Prelate of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

A Proclamation issued, declaring the Parliament, that stood prorogu'd to the 19th of October next, should then sit for the Dispatch of Business.

Since Lord Harcourt created Vis-

Simon Lord Harcourt created Vifcount Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt,

in the County of Owon.
Nicolas Lechmere, Eigs Ch cellor of the Duchy, created Baro Lechmere of Evefban, in the County

of Worcefter. Dr. Thomas Green, Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, made Bishop of Norwich (in the room of Dr. Trimnel, translated confecrated Ocheb. 8. d to Winchester) ;

Thomas Lord Parker, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, created Viscount Parker of Ewelme, in the County of Ottom, and Earlof Mercles-field, in the County Palatine of Chefter, The Peace between the Mescuttes and Sweder was figned.

Saphia-Cheristee Countes Platen,

Saphia-Charlette Countels Plater, created Countels of Leinfler, in the

Kingdom of Ireland, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Sir George Byng, Knt. and Barts created Baron Byng of Southill, in the County of Bedford, and Viscount Tol-rington, in the County of Detton. Harry Bentinck, Duke of Portland, appointed Captain-General and Go-

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yernor in Chief of the Island of Ja-maica; and Colonel Charles Dubour-gay Licutenant-Governor of that Island.

Colonel John Hope appointed Lieu-tenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda Islands.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, translated to the See of Hereford, vacant by the Death of Dr.

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Philip Biffe.
Matthew Prior, Esq; Fellow of
St. John's College in Cambridge,
died. He was Secretary at the Con-He was Secretary at the Congress held at the Hague in 1690, Secretary to the Embassy at the Treaty of Ryswick, and Secretary to two other Embassies in France. Afterwards, he was made Secretary of State in Ireland, and was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the last Treaty of Peace with France.

Dr. Nathanael Crew, Lord Crew of Stene in Northamptonshire, and Bishop of Durbam, died, in the 88th Year of his Age. He was consecrated Bishop of Oxford the second of July 1671; and translated to the See of

Durbam in 1674. Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Sarum, translated to the See of Durbam.

James Earl of Berkley, Sir John Jennings, Knight, John Cockburne, and William Chetwynd, Efgrs. Sir John Norris, and Sir Charles Wager, Knights, and Daniel Pulteney, Efq; constituted Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In this Commission, Daniel Pulteney, Efq; came in the room of the Lord Torrington.

Thomas Earl of Westmorland, John Chetwynd, Est; Paul Docminique, Thomas Pelham, Murtin Bladen, Edward Afbe, and Richard Plum mer, Efgrs. and Sir John Hobart, Baronet, made Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Sir Henry Ecblin, of Ireland, Knt. created a Baronet.

Sir William Stewart, Knt. elected

Lord Mayor of London. A Proclamation iffued, requiring

all Persons coming from any Port or Place on the Coast of France, Northward of the Bay of Bifcay, to bring with them Bills or Certificates of Health.

The Marquis de Puoz his Catholic Majesty's Minister, pre-fented Letters to his Majesty from the King of Spain, notifying the Mar-riages of the Infanta with his most Christian Majesty, and of the Prince of Afturias with Mademoiselle de

Montpenfier.
Mr. Knigbr, Cashier of the Sunt

Sea Company, made his Escape out of the Castle of Ancwerp, carrying with him the Sergeant, who was appointed to guard him.

The Parliament met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them, That Peace was reflored in the North; and that, by another Peace concluded with the Moors, great Numbers of his Subjects were delivered from Slavery.

He recommended to them the making the Exportation of our own Manufactures, and the Importation of the Commodities used in manufacturing them, as eafy as might be

He recommended also the encouraging the Importation of haval S from our Plantations in America: And he put them in mind of di-charging the Debts of the Navy; for that, as long as the Navy and that, as long as the Navy and vicu-alling Bills were at a very high Dif-count, they did not only affect all other public Credit, but greatly in-creased the Charge and Expect of the current Service: And conclude the current Service : And co with exhorting them to use all posfible Precaution for preventing Plague being brought in, and fpre ing among A us

Sir John Norris arrived at the Nors with his Squadron from the Baltic; and brought over with him Mr. John Law. This Gentleman, having been the great Contriver of the Miffifippi Scheme, was advanced to the Station of Comptroller of the Finances in Plance; and the Government paid their Debts by his Projects. But the Clamours of those Multitudes it had ruined rofe to fuch

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an Height, that the Regent found himself under a Necessity of dismisfing Mr. Law, and fending him out of the Kingdom. From thence he went to Venice; then he paid his Court to the Chevalier at Rome ; and, a few Months after, we heard he was at Hanover; and now, to the great Surprize of all People, he returned to England, took an House near Hanover-square, and was daily visited by great Numbers of Persons of the first Quality, having found no Diffi-culty in obtaining his Pardon for the Murder of Beau Wilfon; which was the Occasion of his leaving England about twenty-seven Years before.

The Czar of Moscowy took upon him the Title of Emperor of all

Ruffia.

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A Proclamation iffued, for a general Fast to be observed the eighth of December, for averting the Judgments of Heaven, and to perpetuate the Protestant Religion, and the Safety and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

The Convocation further prorogued

to the 22d of December.

Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln, appoointed Dean of the Cha-pel, in the room of the Bishop of Durbam.

The Commons voted 7000 Seamen for the Service of the Year

1722.

The Commons voted 14394 effect ive Men for Guards and Garisons for

Year 1722.

The Lord Cartest, one of his Majetty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Ministers Plenipotentiary State, the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, the most Christian King, and the King of Spain, met at Whiteball; when the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty, and of his Catholic Majesty, exchanged their respective Masters Renunciations of such Part of the Spanish Monarchy, as each of them was to give up by the last Peace; and received from the Lord Carteret, and the Franch Minister, their Britannic and most Christian fter, their Britannie and most Chri-ftian Majesties Guaranties of those Renunciations.

It was moved in the House of

Peers, by the Lord Coningfoy, to confider of the dangerous Confequen-ces of Mr. Law's being brought to England by Admiral Norris. He faid, he had done much Mischief in France, and involved his own Country in Calamity, by the fatal Imitation of his pernicious Projects; that he had not only renounced his Allegiance to his Sovereign, by being naturalized in France, but had openly countenanced the Pretender's Friends, and, which was worst of all, renounced his God, by curning Roman Catholic; concluding, that they ought to inquire, if Sir John Norris had Orders to bring him over. But the Matter was

dropped.
The Lord Belbaven, as he was oing to his Government of Barbados, in the Royal Anne Galley, cast-away, with all the Ship's Crew and Passengers, except two Sailors and a Boy, near the Linard-Point. Robert Heysbam, Esq; Alderman of London, chosen President of Chris's

in the room of Sir Robert Hofpital, in the room of Child, Knight, deceased

Moved in the House of Peers, That the King be addressed, that the Instructions given the Lord Carteret to treat with the Northern Crowns be laid before the House. It was resolved in the Negative. Where upon a Protest was entered; wh among other things, it was observed, That they had a Right to examine how far Ministers had complied with their Instructions; and this seemed the more necessary, since the Act of Succession grant this Kingdom should not be engaged in War, on account of the King's foreign Do-

Colonel Lumley, second Son of the Earl of Scarderaugh, appointed Envoy

minions.

to Portugal.

Dr. Joseph Wilcox made Bishop of Gloucester, in the room of Dr. Richard Willis, translated to Saram.

Henry Worsey, Esq; Envoy at the Court of Partugal, appointed Governor of Barbados.

John Low, Eigs pleaded his Ma-jefty's Pardon, at the King's-Beach H 2

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Bar, for the Murder of Edward Wilson, Eig; in the Year 1694.

The Captives redeemed from Morece, to the Number of about three hundred Men, marched thro' the City of London to St. Paul's Cathedral, to return Thanks to God for their Deliverance; and a Sermon was preached there upon the Occasion by the Rev. Mr. Berryman, Chaplain to the Bishop of London. They afterwards proceeded to St. James's, to return his Majesty Thanks; who was pleased to order them a further Bounty of 500 l. Then they presented themselves before the Prince and Princes, at Leichter-House; and his Royal Highness ordered them 250 l. to be distributed amongst them.

The City of London petitioned the House of Peers, to be heard, by their Counsel, against several Clauses in the Quarentine Act; particularly against the Clause for sending all Persons, suspected to be infected, to some Ship or Pest-house, or healthful Persons out of an infected Family from their Habitations; and against the casting up Lines about Places infected, and compelling the Inhabitants to keep within the same, on pain of being adjudged Felons, &c. But the Petition was rejected: Whereupon seventeen Lords entered their Protests

against rejecting the said Petition.

The Royal Assent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax to be raised in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1722; and to three Naturalization-Bills. [The Land-Tax was revo Shillings in the Pound.]

A Proclamation iffued, for altering the Stamps on Hides and Skins to be

imported.

The Quakers petitioned the Commons, That the Words, Is the Prefence of Almighey God, Act. might be omitted in their foleran Affirmation; and a Bill was brought in accordingly, and paffed into an Act.

Peritions were preferred to the Commons by the Inhabitants of Well-minfter, the Counties of Kent, Surry, and Southampson, that Leave might

be given for bringing in a Bill for building a Bridge over the Thom; near Vaux-Hall. But this Project mifcarried.

A Protest, on the refusing to address for Sir George Byng's Indications, when he attacked the Spanish Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Another Protest, on passing the Bill to prevent Mutiny and Defer-

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tion.

Thomas Farmer, Lord Lempler, created Earl of Powfret alias Four-fract, in the County of Tork.

It having been moved in the House

It having been moved in the House of Lords, to inquire into the Causes of contracting so large a Navy-Det; it was resolved in the Negative, 64 against 22 (Seventoen Lords protessed)

against 22 (Sevenassa tested).

It having been moved also, to address his Majesty, to cause the instructions, that were given to Sir George Byng, in relation to his falling upon the Spanish Fleet in Time of Peace, to be laid before the Hous; it was resolved in the Negative. (Nineteen Lords pastelled).

It having been also moved in the House of Peers, That an Address be

It having been also moved in the House of Peers, That an Address he presented to his Majesty, to give Orders, that the Instructions, given by his Majesty to the Lord Carters, as Plenipotentiary to the Crown of Sweden, or other Northern Crowns, be laid before the House; it was resolved in the Negative.

These Resolutions occasioned to many several Protests, with Resson; and the Quakers Bill, and the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, occasioned two others, all drawn as with great Strength of Argument; but they seemed to shocking to a Majority of the House, that they were afterwards ordered to be expunged.

afterwards ordered to be expanged.

An Advertisement was published in the Gazente, reciting, That, to the first Instant, between ten un eleven at Night, Edward Grifps, of Bury St. Edwards, Efg. was alimited in the Church-yard there, and knocked down, by Perform unknown, and dragged to a Dunghill, where he was most barbasously cut and many?

his Nose slit, one of his Cheeks cut to Pieces, his Teeth and Jaw-bone hid bare, one of his Shoulders wounded to the Bope, and his Throat cut in two Places, and there left for dead; and a Pardon, and 200 / was offered to any one, that should difcover who was concerned therein.

Jame O Hara, Efq; eldest Son of Charles Lord Tyrawley of the Kingdom of Ireland, created Baron of

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dom of Ireland, created between Kilmaine in the County of Galway.

Arundel Coke, Eiq; Barrifter at Law, and Brother-in-Law to the above-mentioned Edward Crifpe, Eiq; with one Woodburne, whom Coke had hired to murder Crifpe,

were committed to Bury Gaol.
Great Debates arose in the House of Lords, concerning the French being permitted to build Men of War in the Ports of Great Britain. The Court-Lords were for it, alleging, that they would build them elsewhere, if they did not here; and the English might as well take their Money, as Foreigners. Earl Couper, the Lord Noth and Grey, &c. opposed it, as a most dangerous Practice, it adding Strength to the Naval Force of so formidable a Neighbour, and occa-fioning a great Expence of Ship-Timber, which was now much wanted in England: And it being questioned if this Practice was lawful, the twelve Judges (all but Baron Montague, who doubted) gave their Opinions, that it was: Whereupon the Lord Comper moved to bring in a Bill to prevent Foreigners building Men of War here ; and a Bill was brought in

accordingly.

A Protest on the Question, That the not paying off the Ships when they came home, was one Cause of contracting so great a Navy-Debt.

A Motion was made in the House

of Peers, That the not paying off his Majefty's Ships when they came home, but continuing them in Payduring the Winter, till they went out again, had been one great Caufe of contracting so large a Navy-Debt: It was resolved in the Negative; which occasioned a Protest, with

Reasons, by his Grace of York, Earl Comper, Lord Trever, Lord North and Grey, and three more.

A Motion being made in the House of Commons, to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Quarentine Act of 7 Geor. as gives the Government Power to remove to a Ship or Pest. Power to remove to a Ship or Pest-Houle any Person whatsoever infected with the Plague, or healthy Persons out of an infected Family from their Habitations; and also of so much of the faid Act, as gives Power for the drawing of Lines round any City, Town or Place infected; it was car-

ried in the Affirmative, 115 to 40.

The London Clergy petitioned the House of Peers against the Quakers Bill; but it was rejected by a great Majority, viz. 65 to 24. Among the last was the Archbishop of York; who, with nineteen other Lords, entered their Protest, with Rea-

fons Eleonora, Duchess Downger of Zell, and Grandmother to the Prince of Wales (now King George II.), died at Zell; whereupon the Britis Cours went into Mourning for her on Sunday the 11th of February.

The Question being pur in the House of Peers, That the Act of Series were the best of the Control of the Course were the best of the Course were the control of the Course were the course were

Settlement was broken into, by fend-ing the Squadron into the Baltic, it was carried in the Negative, by 60 Voices against 23 (Twenty Lords protested)

Sir John Cope, Baronet, a Member of the Commone, charged Sir Francis.
Page, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, with endeavouring to corrupt the Borough of Banbury in the
County of Oxford, in order to promote Sir William Cadrington to be
chosen a Representative of the said
Borough: And this Matter was ordered to be heard at the Bar of the House the 13th Instant.

It was moved in the House of Peers, That one Occasion of the Navy-Debt was, the Ships being victualled abroad; but it was carried

in the Negative.

The Lord Chancellor not coming to the House of Peers, till their Lord-

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12

fips had waited above two Hours for him, it was moved, to chuse a Speaker pro interim; but the Lord Chancellor coming in, and excusing his Stay, for that he had been attending the Cabinet Council, prevented the Choice. Then it was moved, That, in order to shew their Resentment, the House should adjourn to Manday, but they are carried in the

Referement, the House should adjourn to Monday; but it was carried in the Negative, 49 to 31. Whereupon 24 Peers entered their Protests, with Reasons.

Aningrossed Bill, For better secureing the Freedom of Elections, passed the Commons, and was sent up to the Lords, who rejected it the 13th; which occasioned a Protest, with Reasons: But the Peers ordered the

faid Protest to be expunged.

Mabamood, a Persian Nobleman on the Confines of Usbeck Tartary, usurped the Throne of Persia, surprised the Capital City of Ispaban, and deposed the Sophi Shaw Sultan Hollein his Soversian.

Hoffein his Sovereign.
The Turks reduced the Frontier
Towns and Provinces of Persia.

The Royal Affent was given to 1. An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for raifing Money, by way of a Lottery, for the Service of the Year 1722; and for transferring the Deficiencies of a late Malt Act to the Land-Tax for the faid Year; and for giving Time for inferting the Money given with Apprentices in their In-dentures; and touching loft Bills, Tickets, or Orders; and for exchanging the Tickets in the Exchequer for Certificates; and for suppressing Lot-teries, denominated Sales, and other private Lotteries; and for inlarging the Time for the Accomptant-General of the Bank of England to return Duplicates of Annuities into the Exchequer.

2. An Act for taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the Curing of Red-Herrings, and laying a proportionable Duty upon all Red-Herrings consumed at Home only; and for ascertaining the Customs and Excise payable for the Sugar-Houses in

Scotland; and for making an Allowance for Salt loft in any Harbour or River of this Realm; and for the better fecuring the Duties on Salt delivered in Scotland.

3. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion.

4. An Act to enable his Majefly effectually to prohibit Commerce (for the Space of one Year) with any Country, that is, or shall be, infected with the Plague; and for shortening the Continuance of an Act passed in the seventh Year of his Majesly. Reign, intituled, An Act for repealing an Act made in the ninet Year of her late Majesly Queen Anne, intituled, An Act to onlige Ships comeing from Pl ces infected more effectually to perform their Quarentine; and for the better preventing the Plague being brought from Foreign Parts into Great Britain or Ireland, or the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sarke, or Man; and to hinder the spreading of Intection.

5. An Act for repealing such Clausies in the Act passed in the seventh
Year of his Majesty's Reign (relating to Quarantine and the Plague),
as give Power to remove Persons from
their Habitations, or to make Lines
about Places infected.

 An Act for giving further Encouragement for the Importation of Naval Stores, and for other Purpoles

therein mentioned.

7. An Act for granting the People called Quakers such Form of Affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Difficulties, which many of them lie under.

8. An Act for more equal paying and better collecting certain small Sums therein mentioned, for Relief of shipwrecked Mariners, and distressed Persons (his Majesty's Subjects) in the Kingdom of Portugal, and for other pious and charitanle Purpose, usually contributed to by the Merchants trading to Portugal.

chants trading to Portugal.

9. An Act for restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers of Bridport, in the County of Dorfet; and
for making a Sluice there.

IO. An

10. An Act for amending the Highways leading from Brampton Bridge near Church Brampton, in the County of Northampton, through the Parish of Thornby, to a Bridge called Welford Bridge, in the Parish of Welford, in the faid County , and alio the great Post-Road from a Place called Mortar Pit-Hill, in the Parish of Pitford, in the faid County, thro' the Towns and Parishes of Brixworth, Lamport, Maidwell, Kel-marsh, and Oxendon Magna, to a Bridge called Chain Bridge, leading into Market - Harborough, in the County of Leicefter.

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11. An Act to explain and amend the Act passed in the third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, For repairing the Highway from several Places therein mentioned, leading towards Highgate Gate-house and Hamftead, in the County of Middle-

12. An Act for continuing an Act paffed in the tenth Year of her late Majesty, intituled, An Att for repairing the Highway between a cer-tain Place called Kilnburn-Bridge, in the County of Middlefex, and Spar-rows-Hern, in the County of Hert-ford; and for making the faid Act more effectual.

13 An Act for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots, or one-fixth Part of a Peny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer, that shall be brewed for Sale, vended or tapped within the Town of Elgin, and Privileges thereof, for paying the public Debts of the faid Town; and for other the Purposes therein mentioned.

14. An Act for making the River Eden navigable to Bank-End, in the County of Cumberland.

And to eleven private Bills. A Motion being made in the House of Commons, and the Question being put, That Sir John Cope, Baronet, and made good his Charge against Sir Francis Page, one of the Barons of the Barons. of the Exchequer, for endeavouring to corrupt the Borough of Banbury, in the County of Oxford; after a

long Debate, in which the Courtiers fluck close to the Baron, it was carried in the Negative; 128 to 124.

A Protest on refusing to commit the Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Elections.

Ordered, That the faid Protest be expunged.

In this Bill there was a Claufe, which forbid the Iffuing of public Money to influence Elections.

The expunging the Reasons in the above-faid Protest occasioned another Protest.

The adjourning the Debate on the further Confideration of the Causes of contracting to large a Navy-Debt, for three Weeks, occasioned another Proteft.

Earl Comper moved in the House of Peers, That it appeared, by the State of the public Debts before that House, that the same (exclusive of the Debt of the Navy) was increased, between the 31st of December 1717, and the 31st of December 1720, at least 2,300,000 l. notwithstanding that the Sinking Fund had produced within that time 1,910,385 l. but it was carried in the Negative, 50 to 23; which occasioned another Pro-

teff, with Reasons.

In these Debates, it appeared, that the national Debt had been increased fix Millions fince the Year 1717.

It was moved in the House of Peers, That fuch Lords as fhould enter their Protests, with Reasons, should do the same before two o'Clock the next Sitting-day, and fign them before the House rises. This was This was carried by 48 Voices against 18; and occasioned another Protest, with Rea-

The Royal Affent was given to, 1. An Act for paying off and ca celling one Million of Excheque Bills; and to give Ease to the South-Sea Company, in sespect of its pre-sent Obligation to circulate, or con-tribute towards circulating, Exchequer-Bills ; and to give further Time to that Company for Repayment of one Million, which was lent to them; and for iffuing a further Sum in new

Exchequer-

Feb.

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27

7 Mar.

Exchequer-Bills, towards his Majefty's Supply, to be discharged and cancelled, when the said Company shall repay the Million owing them ; and that the Exchequer-Bills, which are to continue, may be circulated at easy and moderate Rates; and for appropriating the Supplies granted to his Majefty in this Seffion of Parliament; and for Relief of the Sufferers at Nevis and St. Chriftopher's by an Invasion of the French in the late War; and for laying a further Duty on Apples imported; and for afcertaining the Duties on Pictures imported.

2. An Act for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom; and for taking off feveral Duties on Merchandizes exported; and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver-Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, imported; and for Importation of all Furrs of the Product of the British Plantations into this Kingdom only; and that the two-Corporations of Affurance, on any Suits brought on their Policies, shall be liable only to fingle Damages, and

Cofts of Suit.

3. An Act to enable the Soutb-Sea Company to dispose of the Effects in their Hands, by way of Lottery or Subscription, or to sell Part of their Fund or Annuity, payable at the Exchequer, in order to pay the Debts of the laid Company; and for Relief of fuch, who were intended to have the Benefit of a late Act, touching Payment of 10 per Gent, therein mentioned.

4. An Act to prevent the Mischiefs by forging Powers to transfer such Stocks, or to receive such Annuities or Dividends, as are therein mentioned, or by fraudulently personateing the true Owners thereof; and to rectify Mistakes of the late Managers for taking Subscriptions for increating the Capital Stock of the South-Sea Company, and in the In-thruments founded thereupon.

5. An Act for prolonging the

Times for hearing and determining Claims before the Trustees, in whom

the Effates of the South-Sea Directors, and of John Aislabie, Eligs and likewise of James Gragge, Eligs de-ceased, are vested; and for other Pur-poses therein mentioned.

6. An Act to prevent the clas-define Running of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby; and to prevent Ships breaking their Quarantine; and to subject Copper-use of the Production of the British Plane ations to fuch Regulations, as other enumerated Commodities of the like

Production are subject.

7. An Act for taking off the Duty upon all Salt used in the Curing and Making White-Herrings, and flead thereof, laying a proporti Duty upon all White-Herrings fumed at Home only; and for n orted from Scotland, in the Ti therein mentioned; and for givin further Relief to the Refiners of Rock-Salt.

8. An Act for the better Recovery of the Penalties inflicted upon Perfons

who destroy the Game.

9. An Act for supplying some Defects in the Statute of the and of King Henry VIII. (intituled; An All for Obligations to be taken by two Chief Justices, the Mayor of the Staple, and the Recorder of London); and for fetting down the Time figning Judgments in the Principality of Wales, and Counties Palatine.

to. An Act for supplying the Re-cords of the Commissary-Court of Aberdeen, burnt or lost in the late

Fire there.

11. An Act for the more effectual

fuppreffing of Piracy.

12. An Act for repairing the Whitechapel Church, in the Count of Middlefex, to Shenfield, and with farthermost Part of the Parish Woodford, leading to the Town of Epping, in the County of Effex.

13. An Act for better hipply

Ar, and Parts adjacent, with Water.

14. An Act for the better preventing Abuses committed in Weighin

15. An Act for preventing Delays in the Execution of the Trus reposed in the Governors of the Hospital of King James founded in the Charter-House, at the Charges of Thomas Sutton, Efg. for the Benefit of the fail of the Sutton, Efg. for the Benefit of the

And to eight private Bihs.

After which, his Majefty made a
Speech to both Houses: He said, He. Speech to both Houses: He laid, M. could not, in Juftice, part with this Parliament, without returning them bit fineerest Thanks for their fundy and refolute Adherence to his Person and Government, and to the Interest of the Protestent Cause, both at Home and Abroad,

and Abroad.

That they muß be sensible, that his Enemies were, at this Juncture, reviving, with the greatest Industry, the same wicked Arts of Calumny and Defamation, which had been the constant Presudes to public Troubles and Disorders: But he had so just a Considere in the Affections of his Subjects, and in their Repard for their own Wessam, that, he was parsuaded, they would not suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon, and betrayed into their own Destruction.

For his Part, as the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State bould always he his Care, he was simply determined to continue to counternance such as had manifested their

nance fuch as bad manifefed their Zeal for the prefent Effahliftment, and had the Religious and Civil Rights of all his Subjects truly at Hears.

Then the Parliament was pro-

rogued to the 15th Inftant.

A Lift was published, about this time, of fixty Peers, created, adthis Reign.

A Proclamation iffued, for diffoly-ing the Parliament, and declaring the

10

ing the Parliament, and declaring the feedy calling another.

Charles Seambops, Elq; made Treafurer of his Majesty's Chambers, in the room of Henry Pelbam, Es;

A Proclamation came out, for calling a new Parliament. The Writs

were to bear Teffe the 14th of this

and Packing of Butter in the City of inftant March; and to be returned on Thursday the 10th of May fol-

A Proclamation also issued, for the electing and summoning the fix-teen Peers of Scotland.

A Pamphlet was published also about this time, called The Freebolder, who declares, he will not give his Vote for any one, who will not promise to re-establish Triennial Parliaments, and make a first Inquiry into the Application of the public Money, particularly 250,000 /. given to end the War in the North; the Deficiency of 800,000 /. in the Civil Lift, fince supplied by Parliament; the Reasons why the Debe of the Army, first estimated at 400,000 /. had swelled to above two Millions, where 1,200,000 /. was certified to belong to Foreigners; and who shall not strictly inquire into the Advantages accruing to Great Britain by the tages accruing to Great Britain by the Baltic and Maditerranean Squadrons, whereby the Expences of the Fleet were increased more than three Millions Sterling above what was need-fore in Time of Part.

lions Sterling above what was necesfary in Time of Peace.

Spencer Compton, E.feq made Receiver and Paymafter-General of all
his Majeffy's Guarda and Forces; as
also Paymafter of the Royal Hospital
at Chelsea.

Walter Bacon, E.feq mode Commissary-General of his Majeffy's
Stores of Mar and Provisions in the
Island of Minorea.

N. R. There were Ronfires. Illin-

Island of Minorea.

N. B. There were Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of Joy, in the Cities of London and Westminsster, upon the Dissolution of the Septemnial Parliament.

Arandel Cote, Esq; and Jobe Woodburne, Labourer, were tried at the

burne, Labourer, were tried at the Affines at Bury in Suffeld, upon the Coventry Act, for flitting the Note of Edward Crifps, Efg; (whose Sifter Code had married) with an Intent to maim and disfigure the faid Grifps (the Code's Defence was, that they defigned to murder him). The Fact appeared fo very burbarous, that it raifed a general Detellation in the Nation Nation

March

Nation against the Criminals, and the King's Council were ordered to prosecute them. They were both convicted before Sir Peter King, and neas from his Majesty. profecute them. They were both convicted before Sir Peter King, and received Sentence of Death; and

were executed the 31st Instant. See before, the 6th of January. Dr. Willis, Bishop of Sarum, and Lord Almoner, on Behalf of his Majefty, laid the first Stone in the Foun- | folves the last Session.

1722

April

May

About the same time a Pamphlet appear'd, ftyl'd, The last Will and Testament of an old deceas'd Parliament, being a Recapitulation of most of their extraordinary Votes and Re-

1722.

5 Mar.

4 April

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19

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Congreis at Cambroy, made his public Entry into that City.

Hugh Campbel Earl of Louds appointed High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, in the room of John Leflie Earl of Rotbes.

The Government offered a Reward of 500 L for apprehending Mr. Weston, formerly Clerk of Grey's-Inn Chapel, for publishing a treasonable Libel, intituled, The second Part of the Advantages accruing by the Hanver Succession.

Charlotte Platen, Countels of Leinfter in Ireland, created Baroness of Brentford in the County of Middle-fex, and Countess of Darlington in the County of Durbam.

Melofina de Schulemburgh, Niece to the Duchess of Kendal, created Baroness of Aldborough in the County of York, and Countels of Walfingbam

in the County of Norfolk.

The Attainder of William Herbert, late Baron Powis, Viscount Mont-gomery, Earl and Marquis of Powis, who died in France in 1696, being this Day reversed for two remarkable Errors by the Court of King's-Bench; his only Son William Herbert, commonly called Duke of Powis, was restored to those Titles.

The Reverend Mr. Charles Leflie, a Nonjuring Divine, died at his own House in the North of Ireland, his native Country. He was second Son of John Leslie, Bishop of Chegber, in that Kingdom,: At the Revolution,

The Lord Poleworth, Embassador he was Chancellor of the Cathedral extraordinary and Pienipotentiary for of Connor, and left that, and his other Ecclesiastical Preferments, to follow King James's Fortunes, and after his Death his Son's; and made feveral Visits to the Court of Sr. Germains and Bar le Duc ; which, with his Writings, having rendered him obnoxious to the Government, in the Year 1713, he found himself under a Necessity of leaving the King dom, and retiring to the Chevalis Court, where he was allowed to officiate in a private Chapel, after the Rites of the Church of England. He went with the Chevalier into Italy, and about a Year before his Death returned into England, where he pre-pared a Collection of his Works for the Press, which were printed in two large Volumes in Folio, and must transmit him to Posterity, as a Man thoroughly learned, and truly pious. He went over to Ireland, and died foon after his Arrival.

A Roman Urn full of antient Roman Coins discover'd at Ewelme in Oxfordsbire.

The Small-pox was inoculated on the two young Princesses Amelia and Carolina, Daughters of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and both recover'd.

19

Charles Spencer Earl of Sunder-nd, &c. Privy - Counsellor, and land, &c. Groom of the Stole to his Maje died; and on the aift, William Spencer, his only Sen by his third Wife, being about two Years old, on whom the Small-pox had been inoculated; which a little deterred

the Quality from trying the Experi-1711

1724

Mary

April

May

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James Bret, Efq; late Secretary to the Duke of Kent, and who was going over to Jamaica Secretary to the Duke of Portland, having been attack'd and robb'd on Goodfriday at Night of a Bank Bill and Fifty Guiness, and flabb'd with his own Sword in feveral Places near the new Church in the Strand, died of his Wounds on the 20th of April.

Sir James Mountague, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, made Lord Chief Baron, in the room

of Sir Thomas Bury, deceased.

David Graham, Esq; commonly called Marquis Graham, eldest Son of the Duke of Montrose, created Baron Grabam, and Earl Grabam of Belford, in the County of Northum-berland.

Robert Ker, Efq; commonly called Marquis of Beaumone, only Son of the Duke of Roxborough, created Baron Ker and Earl Ker of Watefield, in the County of York.

The Lord Viscount Townsbend, one of his Majefty's principal Secre-taries of State, by his Majefty's Com-mand, fent a Letter to the Lord Mayor of London, to acquaint him, That his Majesty had received re-peated and unquestionable Advices, that several of his Subjects had enter'd into a wicked Conspiracy in Concert with Traitors abroad, for raifing a Rebellion in this Kingdom, in favour of a Popith Pretender; but at the fame time he was firmly affored, that the Authors of it neither were nor would be supported, nor even countenanced, by any Foreign Power; and that this Effort of the Malice of his Enemies would be turned to their own Confusion: And recommended the Preservation of the public Peace, and Security of the City, to his Lordinip and his Brethren.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen presented an Address to his Majesty, affuring him of their steady and unalterable Affection and Zeal for his Person and Government, and for the Continuance of the Protestant Succeffion in his Family.

They faid, When they reflected on the many Bleffings which Britons enjoyed under the Protection of a Prince, who made the Laws of the Land bis Rule for the Government of bis People; When they confidered Dis People; When they confidered, That neither the Civil or Religious Rights of his Majeffy's Subjects had met with the leaft inflance of Violation fince his Acception; When they recollected his Majeffy's Royal Clemency and Benevolence fince the laft Rebelion; they could not but express Rebelion; they could not but express the utmost Abhorrence of those vile and detestable Persons who should again conspire to bring a free and happy People under the Yoke and Tyranny of Superfition, and involve the Nation in a State of Blood and Mifery, and the utmost Confusion.

And they declare, that they will exert themselves with the utmost Care and Vigilance for the Prefervation of the public Peace, and the firm Support of his Majesty upon the

Throne, &c.

This Address of the City of London produced others of the like Nature from Everal Parts of the Kingdom.

A Proclamation iffued for putting the Laws in Execution against Papifts and Nonjurors; and for commanding all Papists and reputed Papifts to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten Miles of the same; and for confining Papifts and reputed Papifts to their Habitations; and for outting in Execution the Laws against Riots and Rioters.

A Petition from some eminent Merchants of the City of Landan, presented to one of the Secretaries of State, wherein they set forth, that, confiding in the Law of Nations, and in the Faith of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Great Britain and France, they remitted to Paris, and other Places in France, Merchandize and Specie to the Value of 1400,000/. Sterling: But that when they were disposed to call in

May

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May

their Effects, they were paid in State-Papers, which were funk to nothing? Therefore they humbly pray'd his Majefty's Royal Protection to procure them a Reimbursement

from the Crown of France.

A Warrant peffed the Seels this

Month for the Payment of 22,512 l. 2 & 8 d. to the Captors of the Spanish Prizes taken by Sir George Byng's Squadron in the Mediterranean, in

the Year 1718.

The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the 5th of June, pur-fuant to an Order of Council of the 5th Inftant.

Charles Douglass Duke of Queens-bury made Lord Admiral of Scot-land, in the room of John Lassie Earl of Rasbes, deceased.

The Convocation prorogued to the

agth of June.

Charles Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth appointed
General of all his Majefty's Marine

who advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advantageous Light, by those who advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advantageous Light, by those who advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advantageous Light, by those who advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advantageous Light, by those who advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him, will no doubt be transmitted to Posterity in the most advanced him advan

Sir James Montague made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Lord Chief Baron Bury, deceas'd.

Jeffery Gilbert, Eig; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, made one of the Barons of the Ex-

chequer in England.

Charles Lord Cornevallis of Eye appointed Warden, Chief Juffice, and Juffice in Eyre, of all his Majefty's Forests, Chaces, &c. South of Trent, in the room of Charles Bennet Earl of Tankerville, deceas'd.

The Parliament met, and

further prorogued to the 3d of July.

His Majesty, having reviewed the Foot-Guards encamp'd in Hyde-Park, was magnificently entertained by Earl Cadogan, General of the Foot, with the Prince, and great Numbers of the Nobility, in a Pavilion that Prince Expene formerly took from the Grand Vizier.

A Patent passed the Seals, for granting the Government and Property of the Island of St. Vincent and St. Lucia in America, to his Grace

John Duke of Montagu.

About four o'Clock this Morning, died at Windfor, John Churchill, Duke and Earl of Mariborough, of Sandridge in the County of Rest-ford, Baron of Aymouth in Scotland, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Captain - General of his Mair Forces, Mafter-General of the Ord-nance, Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, Privy-Counsellor, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c.

He was one of the most fued Generals that ever appeared in the World, and had amaffed the greatest Effate of any Subject of the three Kingdoms. What Advantages his Country reaped by all his mighty Victories, and what Returns of Gratitude he made to the feveral Pri

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He died in the 74th Year of his Age, and was the eldest Son of Sir Winston Churchill. of Wotton Basset, in the County of Wiles, Knt. Clerk of the Green Cloth, and Fellow of the Royal Society; by his Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir William Drake, of Ap, in the County of Devon, Bart. He was created Baron of Armouth by King Clark. of Aymouth by King Charlet II. in 1683; Baron of Sandridge, by King James II. in 1685; Earl of Mark-borough, by King William and Queen borough, by King William and Queen Mary, in 1689; Marquis of Blandford, and Duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, 1702; and Prince of Mindelbeim in the Holy Roman Empire, by the Emperor Gharles VI. Anno 1705. He married Sarah, Daughter of Richard Jennings of Sandridge, in the County of Heriford, Eig; by whom he had Issue only one Son, John, who died at Cambridge in the Year 1703; and four Daughters, wiz. the Lady Harriet, married to Francis Godolphia rist, married to Francis Godolphin Earl of Godolphin; the Lady Anne, married to Charles Spencer Earl of Sunderland; the Lady Elizabeth, married to Scroop Egarton Duke of

: July

Bridgwater; and the Lady Mary, married to John Montage Duke of Mintage: He was succeeded in all his Honours (except the Baronage of Aymouth, which became extinct by his dying without Iffue Male) by his eldeft Daughter Harrier, Countels of Godelphin, by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th Year of Queen Ann

Queen Anne.

The Duke of Marlboungh was feir'd with a dead Marley, or fome other Malady, in the Year 1717, which rendered him unfit for Bufiness or Conversation; and he might be look'd upon as dead to the World from that Time.

William Cadegan Earl Cadegan appointed Master - General of the Ordnance. Sic.

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Ordnance, &c.

Thomas Sharp, the Printer, tried and convicted at Guildball of printing A Supplement to the Freeholders Yournal, Numb. 10.

Robert Marshal, and eight other Watermen, tried and convicted of affaulting and wounding the Officers of the Customs upon the River Thames.

Sir John Blencoe, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, being old and infirm, refigured that Office.

Office.

The King of Spain, at the Infance of Colonel Stanbope, the British Embassiador, sent Directions to all the Ports in the Spanish Dominions to hinder the embarking of any Persons who were suspected to have Intercourse with the Portender; and not to suffer any Irish Officers to quit the Dominions of Spain, with-

out particular Licence.

Alexander Denton, of Hillersdau, in the County of Bucks, Esq. and Member of Parliament for Buckinghom, was fworn one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas.

Common-Pleas.
The Foundation Stone of the New Theatre at Cambridge laid by Doctor Croft, the Vicechancellor.
The Duke of Bridgewater married to the Lady Rachel Ruffel, Daughter to the Duchess of Redford.
The Marquis of Annasdale married to the Barl of Strafford a Sifter.

An Order of Council was made, that the Parlisment, which stood prorogued to the 3d of July, should be further prorogued to the 2d of Angul; and the Convocation, which stood prorogued to the 29th of this Instant June, should be further propaged to the 31st of Angul.

A Proclamation also issued, for the election a Pour of Scaland to fit in

electing a Peer of Scatlend to fit in

Parliament, in the room of Jake
Parliament, in the room of Jake
Earl of Rother, decess'd.

One hundred and feventeen Felons
convict put on Board a Ship so be
transported to the Plantations.

Thomas Crownford, Elg; formerly
Secretary of the Embassy at Paria,
appointed his Majesty's Resident at
the French Court.

Rosoland Lord St. John, Inson
St. John of Bletse, died; and was
succeeded in Honour and Estate by his
Brother.

Brother-

His Majefly fignified to the Juf-tices of Peace of Middlefer, his Ap-probation of their Endeavours to suppress Gaming-Houses.

dispercis Gaming-Houses.

His Majesty reviewed two Regiments of Horse, and one of Dragoous, that were encamped at Hounsess-Hostb.

Mr. Pennyman, Son of Sir Yames Pennyman, married to Mile Wale, a Daughter of Dr. Wale's, Archbishop of Canterbury. A Proclamation issued, regulring

A Proclamation ifficed, regulring that all Paffes formerly granted to Ships trading in the Way of the Algerine Cruifers be returned into the Admiralty and other Palles to be

the Administry and other resident of Dr. Bather choisen Profident of Magdalen-College in Oxford.

Captain Dennis Kelly committed to the Tower for High Treason, by a Committee of Council.

The Par import met. and was

The Par inment met, and sens further prorogued to the 4th of Sep-

Count Staremburgh arrived from the Imperial Court, with the Cha-racter of the Emperer's Embaffador Extraordinary and Plenipotantiary to his Majesty.

A Proclamation issued, offering a

Reward

Reward of 1000 l. for apprehending John Sample, alias Semple, who had escaped out of the Custody of a Mes Aug. fenger, to whom he was committed for High Treason.

The Funeral of his Grace John late Duke of Marlborough was performed with the greatest Solemnit

and Magnificence.

About half an Hour after Twelve at Noon the Procession began from his House at St. James's, and passed thro' the Park to the upper Park, and to to Hyde Park Corner, thence through Picadilly, down St. James's. Street, through the Pall-mall, and by Charing Crofs, through King's-Street to Westminster-Abby! During the Procession, and till the Body was deposited, the Guns of the Tower fired one every Minute. See the Account at large in the Gazette of the

11th of August, 1722.
The Queen of Prussia, Daughter to King George I. brought to Bed of

a Prince.

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The Regent of France fent an Order to Marshal Villeroy, Governor to the young King, to retire to his Seat at Villeroy.

A Proclamation iffued, offering a Reward of 1000 l. for apprehending Mr. Thomas Carte, a Nonjuring Clergyman, accused of High Trea-

The Lord Bishop of Recbesser, after having been examined by a Com-mittee of Lords of the Privy Council, was committed Prisoner to the Tower

for High Treason.

This Day Simon Lord Viscount Harcourt was fworn of the Privy-Council, and took his Place accord-

ingly.

The fame Day a Proclamation iffued, that the Parliament, which flood prorogued to the 4th of September, should be further prorogued to the 9th of October, when it was de-clared, they should fit for the Dispatch of Business.

Dr. Thomas Bowers, Archdencon of Canterbury, nominated Lord Bishop of Chichester, in the room of Dr. Thomas Manningbam, deceas'd.

His Majesty set out from his Palace of Kensington; and, being joined 18 A in his Way by the Prince of Wales, who accompanied him in his Progress, Hackwood, where he lay that Night; on the 29th he came to Salifare on the 29th he came to Salifory, and supped and lodged in the Bufnop's Palace; the 30th he reviewed the Forces encamped on the Plain, and returned to Salibury again in the Evening; on the 31st his Majerty went to Portimouth, and the lame Day to the Earl of Scarborough at Stamfead; where the King lay that Night; and the next Day, being the 1st of September. Night; and the next Day, being the 1st of September, he returned to Ken-

fington.
His Majesty, in this Progress, gave 15 Orders for the releafing of fuch Criminals as he thought proper Objects of his Clemency; and also for re-leasing, at his own Expence, all Pri-soners for Debt in the Gaols of those Towns through which he peffed; and at Salifbury only he gave between 2 and 3000 l. to release insolvent Debtors, and for other plous and cha-

ritable Ules.

The Emperor granted a Patent fe establishing an East-India Company in the Austrian Netberlands, usually call'd The Oftend East-India Com-

Christopher Layer, Efg; committee to the Tower for High Treason.

Charles Earl of Orrery, having been examined by a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council, was committed Prisoner to the Tower for

High Treason.
Mr. Philip Neynoe, a State-Prisoner, drown'd in making his Escape from a Meffenger's House.

William Lord North and Grey, having been taken on the 25th the Ijle of Wight, committed to the

Several Diffenting Preachers in New England declare, they are not fatisfied with the Validity of their Ordination; that they believe the Church of England to be the true Church, and would conform to it.

The North - west Provinces of

Perfid

Sir Gerard Conyers elected Lord

Mayor of London.

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The Parliament met; and, being order'd to choose a Speaker, elected

Spencer Compton, Efq; Charles Paulet Duke of Bolton, John Manners Duke of Rutland, John Ker Duke of Roxborough, elected Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter, in the room of Charles Paulet Duke of Bolton, John Churchill Duke of Marlborough, and Charles Spencer Earl of Sunderland, deceas'd.

The Commons presented their Speaker to the King, who, having approv'd their Choice, deliver'd a Speech to the Lord Chancellor to read, wherein he acquaints them, that a dangerous Confpiracy had been form'd against him in favour of the Pretender; that the Conspirators had iolicited the Affistance of Foreign Powers, in which being disappointed, hey resolved to attempt the Subverion of his Government by their own Strength; that they had provided Money, Officers, Arms, and Am-manition; and had before this inelv'd the Nation in Blood and Confine of the Confpirators had been ccur'd, and Endeavours us'd for apprehending others; and he left it to the Parliament to confider what was proper to be done for the Safety of the Kingdom: And, having fumm'd up the Benefits of the Nation reap'd by his Government, he concluded with the usual Request of a Supply, and that they would exert themselves with a more than ordinary Vigour against his Enemies.

As foon as the King was withdrawn, the Duke of Grafton pro-pos'd the fuspending the Habeas Corpus Act for a Year, which occafion'd warm Debates, but was how-

ever carried.

The Lords presented an Address to the King, expressing their Detesta-tion of the Conspiracy, and their Happiness under his Majesty's Admi-

Persia on the Caspian Ses revolt to affirmation; and promis'd to affift him the Czar of Moscovy. Abroad.

The fame Day the Convocation met, and choic Dr. George Stanbope, Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor of the Lower House,

The French King, Lewis XV.

crown'd at Rheims.

The Commons presented an Address to his Majesty, congratulating him on the Discovery of the Plot, and applauding the Wisdom of his Conduct in ordering an Encampment, fending for Forces from Ireland, and requiring the Affiftance of the Dutch : They promife to do every thing in their Power for his Majesty's Prefer-vation, who secur'd their Librales and Properties, and all that is valuable to them; and express their Abhorrence and Detestation of the

Conspiracy.

The same Day, the King passed the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act for a Year, which met with some Opposition also in the House of Commons.

As foon as the King was with-drawn, the Lord Carrerer acquainted the House of Peers, that the Bishop of Rochester, Lord North and Grey, and the Earl of Orrery, had been ap-prehended for High Treason; and desir'd the Consent of the House for detaining them, to which the House agreed.

Henry Lumley, Efg; Lieutenant-General, and General of the Horfe, Uncle of Richard Lumley, Earl of

A Special Commission of Over and Terminer for the County of Essawas open'd at Rumford, where the Grand Jury found an Indictment of High Treason against Christopher

Layer, Efq;
Sir Robert Raymond, the Attorney-General, mov'd the King'sBench for a Certificari, to remove the Indictment against Layer into that Court, which was granted. Ten thousand Men voted for the

Sea-Service.

The Duke of Norfolk apprehended

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and brought up from the Bath, on Suspicion of being in the Plot; and committed to the Tower. An Addition of 4000 Men voted for Guarda and Garilons, &c. which

made the standing Forces in Great-

Britain 18294 Men. George Kelly, alias Johnson, com-mitted to the Tower, on Suspicion of High Treason.

The same Day a Protest was en-ter'd in the House of Peers against the Commitment of the Duke of Norfolk; for that it was one of the undoubted Privileges of that House, that no Member be imprison'd fitting the Parliament, until the Cause of such Suspicion be communicated to An Address of the Convocation on

the Plot.

Christopher Layer, Esq; being arraign'd at the King's-Bench Bar, pleaded a Misnomer in Abatement, which he afterwards retracted.

Mr. Layer infifted to have his Irons taken off before he pleaded: He faid he was so loaded, that they were extremely painful to him, and had given him the Strangury: He hop'd they would order them to be taken off, that he might have the free Use of his Reason.

The Court answer'd, That as to his Chains, it must be left to those to whom the Custody of him had been committed; but when he came to his Trial, they should be taken off.

Mr. Hungerford, the Prisoner's Counsel, replied, That his Irons had been so grievous to him, that he could not sleep but in one Pasture; and that he could not fland at this time, if the Gentleman Gaoler did not help to hold up his Fetters; and he thought he might challenge the King's Counfel to give an Inftance where any Prisoner was ever shackled with Irons in the Tower before Mr. Layer: That his Irons ought to be taken off when he is brought before the Court to plead, as well as at his Trial, that his Mind might not be diffurb'd, by any Uneafiness his Limbs should be under: And as there was

no Reason a Prisoner should be in 17 Irons at all, but to secure him, that could be no Reason here; for it was impossible he should ascape out of Court: That what they had to say in relation to his Plea, might take up as much time as his Trial; and therefore, there are his Trial; therefore, there was as shuch R for taking off his Irons now as a and cited Lord Coke, That when and cited Lord Coke, That when fower come in Judyment, they for out of Irons: And The Mir which fays, It is an Abufe, that fowers be charg'd with Irons, it to any Pain, before they are attain And, at the Arraignment of the burse, the Lord Chief Juilice order'd his Irons thould be take before he pleaded that the Company of the Company before he pleaded: But the Co-fus'd to order the Priloner's In

fus'd to order the Prifoner's Irons to be taken off, notwithflanding the Arguments on his Plea of Missource lasted several Hours.

The Prifoner, in the Debate concerning taking off his Irons, obser'd, that they were not put on till a fourth or fifth Examination sinfinuating, that there was another Rasson for loading him with them, befides the keeping him in fase Custody,

The Commons vote two Shillings in the Pound.

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The Convocation proregued to the 23d of January. Thomas Lord Kerry, Ba

naw, created Viscount Clamawin and Earl of Kerry, in Ireland, Colonel Williamson made Deput Governor of the Yower, in the roo

of Robert Doyley, Esq; who ref

Peter Vandeput of Twickenbam the County of Middlefen, Efg; cres a Baronet

In the Debates on the Welmington Election, where Archibald Hutchin-fon, and John Cotton, Eigrs. had been chosen by a great Majority, it was resolved by the House, that there were outrageous Riots and Tumults at the Election of Citizens to serve in Parliament for the City of Websis-fler, in Defiance of the Laws of the Realm, and in Violation of the Freedom of Elections of the Realm, and Elections ; and that Archibeld

Archibald Hatchinson, Esq; and John Catton, Esq; were not duly elected; but the said Election was void, William Mantagn Duke of Man-chester appointed Lord Lieutenant of

the County of Huntingdon.

Dr. Andrew Snape, Provoft of King's-College in Cambridge, choien Vicechancellor of that University.

About this time came Advice, that three English, fix Duteb Ships, and one French Ship, perished in a Storm at the Cape of Good Hops, in their Return from India.

Intelligence was also brought, that the French in Canada had incited the Indians to fall on the English Plantations.

We received Advice also, that, on the 28th of August last, there hap-pened a terrible Hurricane at Ja-maica; whereby 28 Ships were cast away, one-third Part of Port Royal defroyed, and many Families loft by the Sea breaking into it; and the Damage done to the Plantations throughout the Country, in the Languige of the Governor, was inconceivable.

A terrible Storm happened the next Month in South Garolina.

The King fent a Melfage to the House of Peers by the Lord Viscount Townshend, importing, That many of the Pretender's Declarations had been dispersed in England; amongst which was an Original, which, his Majesty believed, was figned by the Pretender himself. This, with one of the printed Copies, was ordered to be laid before the House, for their Confideration.

The Lords hereupon resolved, That the Paper communicated to them, initialed, A Declaration of James III.

King of England, Se. to all bis

leving Subjects of the three Nations,
and to all Foreign Princes and States,
to ferve as a Foundation of a lafting Peace, and figned, James Rex, was a false, insolent and traiterous Libel, full of Arrogance and Presumption, in supposing the Pretender in a Con-

ned lits Subjects, to II .10V

Resolved also, That the Copy of the said Declaration be burnt by the Hangman: In which Resolutions the Commons agreed; and joined with the Lords in an Address on the Occa-

The Address of the Lords and Commons was presented to his Majetty, importing, That they were filled with Attonishment at the Presumption of the Pretender, in declaring himself in a Condition to capitulate with his Majetty for the Suprember of the business. Majefty for the Surrender of their Religion and Libertles; that nothing could have raifed his Hopes to so extravagant a Degree of Presumption, but repeated Encouragements and Affurances from the Confirmators, founded on the most injudicious and gross Mifrepresentations of the Inclinations and Affections of his Majerty's Subjects? And they begged Leave to affure his Majerty in the most folemn Manner, that neither the impotent Menace of Foreign Affistance, or the utmost Efforts of Domestic Traitors, should ever deter them from standing by his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes, in supporting his Title against the Prebut repeated Encouragements and supporting his Title against the Pre-

Christopher Layer tried at the King's-Bench Bar for High Treason,

and found guilty.

The principal Overt-Acts of the Tresion laid in the Indictment were, the Prifoner's publishing a Declara-tion, containing Incidements, and Promises of Rewards, to für up his Majesty's Subjects to take up Arms, and levy War against his Majeste; and his drawing up a Plan of the Insurrection, and communicating it to his Accomplices; whereby it sp-peared, they were to feize the King, the Prince, Lord Cadoran, and other great Men; to furprile the Towns and the Posts about Whirthall and St. Jamet's; and to plusider the Bank. This was to be done at the breaking up the Camp in Hyde-Park, when they expected to be joined by many of the Officers and Soldiers in the Army.

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ist p whatead red . Lynch,

17:2 Nov.

Lynch, the principal Evidence, and Accomplice of Layer, being produced as a Witnels, was alked, If he had not a Premise of Pardon for giving his Evidence against his Friend Layer? But the Court declared, this was no Objection to his Evidence. Lyncb gave an Account of his going to the Green-Man on Epping-Foral, with Layer the Prifoner, who there read the faid Declaration for inciting an Infurrection; and that, from thence, they went to the Lord North and Grey's at Epping, where the Prisoner introduced him to his Lordthip as his Friend; and here they drank the Pretender's Health. There was Evidence also of his lifting Men for the Pretender in London. The Clerks of the Council also testified, That Layer confessed he had been at Rome, and had feveral Conferences with the Pretender, who agreed to fland Godfather to his Child, and the Pretender's Wife Godmother; and that the Child being christened at Chelsea, Lord North and Grey stood for the Pretender, and the Duchess of Ormande for his Wife.

The Prisoner's Counsel objected, That there ought to be two Witnesses to every Overt-Act of Treason; and that there was but one Witness (Lynch) to the publishing the Declaration at the Green-Man in Effex: But was answered, One Witness to one Overt-Act in one County, and another Witness to another Overt-Act of the same Species of Treason

in another County, was sufficient.

Then the Prisoner objected to the Credit of the Witnesses; and produced some to prove, that Lynch had a vile Character; and that Mrs. Majon, at whose Lodgings his Papers were seized, was a lead Woman, a Thief, and a Cheat, and had been in Reidentall, and deserved no Credit.

Bridgwell, and deferved no Credit.
To which the King's Counfel anfwered, That the Prifoner had hardly produced any Evidence to contradict the Facts proved by the King's Witneffes, but only to the Character of the Witneffes; and it could not be expected, that Conspiracies of this

Nature should be proved by Persons of unblemished Characters; and that, where Facts were positively fwom improbabilities were of little Weight: And the Jury, being of the same Opinion, brought in the Prisoner Guilty, after a floor. Bessels of half on Levil a fhort Receis of half an Hour.

The Prisoner moved afterway Arrest of Judgment, That the fonable Words (in the Declaration fonable Words (in the transport to have been recited in the Indictment: But it was determined by the Court, That it was determined by the Source of Subface. sufficient to give the Sense or Subflant of the treasonable Words in the India ment, contrary to the Opinion of all the Judges at Dr. Sacheverel's Trial.

A Bill brought in for raifing 100,000 L on Papifts and Popift Recusants; which was opposed, as looking a little too like Perfecution; but

rarried by a great Majority.

The same Day died Elizabeti
Duchess of Someriet, sole Daughter
and Heir of Joceline Percy, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumber. land.

Charles Lord Cornwallis was p ried to the Honourable Miss Am Townsbend, eldest Daughter of the Lord Viscount Townsbend. Samuel Redmoyne tried for printing a feditious Libel, intituled, The Be-

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nefits and Advantages of the Hand

Succession; and convicted.

The Execution of Christopher Layer respited, and so, from time to time, till the May following, to see if the

could fift any thing out of him again the other State Prifoners.

The Earl of Burford, and his Bro ther the Lord William Beamshir both Sons of his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, were married to the to Daughters of Sir John Works Baronet.

Kang Hi, the Emperor of Ch died about this time; and was fuc-ceeded by Yong Tching, which figni-fies Lafting Peace, the Name is made choice of when he afcended the Throne.

He banished the Jesuits, and all other Popish Missionaries; and impofoned his Subjects, that refused to

renounce Christianity. Before this Reign, there were near two hundred Christian Churches in China; and several of the Jesuits were Ministers and Officers in the Chinese Court. Their quarrelling with the Miffion-aries of other Orders, and endeavour-ing to render one another edious to the Chinele, contributed very much to their Expulsion; but their infinuateing, that the Pope was superior to all earthly Powers, and ought to be obeyed rather than their temporal Sovereigns, has made all the Affaire Princes cautious how they admit the Latin Christians into their Domi-

The Earl of Effex took the Oaths, as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hertford.

The King gave the Royal Affent

to the Land-Tax.

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The Margrave of Anfpach, Brother

to the Princess of Wales, died.

Henry Clinton Earl of Lincoln
made Constable of the Tower, in the room of Charles Howard Earl of Carlifle.

Charles-Henry of Lorrain, Prince of Vaudemont, formerly General of Horie in Flanders, and Governor of the Duchy of Milan, died at Nancy in Lorrain

Sir Gilbert Heatbeste chofen Governor of the Bank of England.

The King elected Governor of the

Royal African Company.

The Convocation prorogued to the 29th of March; nor were they ever fuffer'd to fit, or transact any Business, unless the drawing up of the Address above-said, expressing their Abhortence of the Plot.

James Stuart Earl of Bute, one of the Lords of the Beachamber, and one of the fixteen Peers of Scotland, died.

About this time, there came Advice, that the Governors of New-York, Virginia, and Penfilvania, had held a Congress, at Albany, with the Sachims or Kings of the Indians, called the Five Nations, or River Indians; in which all former Leagues were confirmed between these Governments and the faid Indians.

Sir William Keith, Governor of Penfilopania, entered also into a Treaty with the Sasquebana Indian; wherein those Indians agreed to semove back into the Woods, and leave a Tract of an hundred thousand Acres of Land, for the Use of the English

The Emperor granted Letters Pa-tents for establishing an East India Company at Oftend, in the Austrian Netberlands: Whereupon the States General of the United Provinces issued a Placart, prohibiting their Subjects, under severe Penalties, to interest themselves in the Oftend East India Trade. But, notwithstanding all the Opposition they met with from the English and French, as well as the Dutch, they opened a Sobscription for their Capital Stock, which was filled in a few Days; and feveral English Merchants became Contributors.

A Fatent granted to William Wood, Efq; for coining Farthings and Half-pence for Ireland; also Half-pence and Two-pences for the Plantations in America.

The Malt-Act paffed.

Henry Roper Lord Teynbam made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

The Commons refolved, That the Harburgh Lottery, carried on in London, was an infamous and frau-dulent Undertaking.

That the Managers of the faid Lottery did frequently make use of his Majesty's Name to countenance the said infamous Project, and induce his Majefly's unwary Subjects to engage therein ; and a Bill was brought in to suppress the said Lottery, and to prevent any Foreign Lotteries being carried on in this Kingdom; and to oblige the Managers of the Harburgh Lottery to make Restitution for the Money they had received of the Con-

A Proclamation iffued, promiting Reward of 100 L for discovering Persons hunting in Disguise in the Counties of Berks and Southampton,

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Fib. and had obtained the Name of Blacks, and had occasioned the Act for makeing it Felony without Clergy to hunt in Disguise.

Charles Strickland, Esq; made Vice-Admiral of the White, in the room of James Littleton, Esq; deceased.

Sir James Walton, Knight, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in the room of James Migbells, Eiq, made Comptroller of the Navy.

The Commons resolved, Nemine contradicente, That John Lord Viscount Barrington, a Member of that House, had been notoriously guilty of promoting and carrying on that fraudulent Undertaking called the Harburgh Lottery: And

That the faid Lord Viscount Barrington be, for his faid Offence, expelled the House.

The Princess of Wales was delivered of a Princess at Leicester-House, baptized by the Name of Mary.

The same Day died Thomas Dur-

fey the Poet.

Sir Christopher Wren died in the 1st Year of his Age. After the Fire of London, he was constituted Surveyor-General for rebuilding the Cathedral of St. Paul's, the Parochial Churches, and other public Buildings of that City; all which he lived to finish. In 1669, he was constituted Surveyor-General of all the Royal Works; which Office he held till the 26th of April 1718, when he was ungratefuly displaced by a Party. In 1680, he was elected by a Party. In 1680, he was elected by the state of the Royal Society, of which he had been one of the first Promoters.

Mar. A Report of the Plot made by William Pulteney, Efq; Chairman of the fecret Committee.

The Bishop of Rochester having written a Letter to Mr. Marrice his Son-in-law, concerning his Desence, it was taken away by Force from him in the Tower; and the King ordered it to be laid before the Commons; who referred it to the Committee for examining Layer.

Then the Commons refolved, That

a deteftable and horrid Confpiracy had been formed and carried on by Perfons of Figure, and their Agents, in Conjunction with Traitors Atrusé, for invading these Kingdoms with Foreign Forces; for raising Insurrections and a Rebellion at Home; for seizing the Tower and City of London; for laying violent Hands on his Majesty, and the Prince of Wales, in order to subvert the Government, and place a Popish Pretender on the Throne.

Refolved also, That Christopher Layer, in his several Examinations before the Lords of the Council, and the Committee of the Common, had grossly prevaricated, suppressed the Truth, contradicted himself, and endeavoured to disguise and conceal the said detestable Conspiracy.

Refolved also, That Yobs Phain had been a principal Agent in the faid Conspiracy; and that a Bill be brought in to inflict Pains and Penalties on

the faid Plunket.

It being demanded of Mr. Layer at his Examination, If Plunket, one of the Conspirators, ever explained to him who were meant by the Burford Club, he answered, Plunket told him, it was an Appellation made use of by the Pretender, and his Agents, to denote a Club of Tory Lords, and others, of which the Lord Orrey was Chairman; and Lord Strafferd, Sir Henry Goring, Lord Couper, Mr. Hutcheson, the Bishop of Rechifer, Sir Constantine Phipps, General Nets. Lord Bingley, Mr. Dawkins, Lord Craven, Mr. Shippen, Lord Scarfdale, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Gourr, were Members, and several mose he could not recollect; but that this Club met monthly at one another's Houses.

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Whereupon Earl Comper, to clear himself of this Aspersion, published a Declaration in Print; wherein he

lays,

I do bereby declare, upon my Honour, that I do not know or believe,
and never heard, before the faid Examination was talked of, that there
was any fuch Club; nor have I ben
but

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but little in the Company of the faid Lords or Gentlemen for fome Years.

And whereas Layer, in his Examination of the 19th of September laft, faid, That Lord Orrery told bim, that Lord Cowper told bim bim, that Lord Cowper told him (Lord Otreiy), that two bundred Tries, and ninety Grumbletonians (or angry Whigs), would try their last Effort in the House of Commons; I do declare, I never faid so to Lord Otrery, nor to that Effect, or any thing like it; and I do verily believe Lord Orrery never faid it:

Mr. Hutchefor made the like Dechration as to himfelf.

The Earl of Strafford and the Lord Hay complained to the House, That, in the Deposition of one Pancier, in the printed Report, it is faid, One Skeene told bim, that the Lord Strafford and Lord Hay (Kinoule) were prive to the Defigns against the Go-vernment; and moved, That the said Pancier and Skeene might be required to attend immediately at the Bar, in order to their being examined: But the Question being put, it passed in the Negative, 64 against 29; which occasioned a Protest by 24 Peers, the ke Request for clearing the Reputation of any noble Lord having never been denied before.

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Earl Cowper also made a Speech in the House of Peers, on the 21st of March, complaining of the small Regard that had been shewn to the Members of that illustrious Assembly, whose Honour and Reputation had been attacked, by being mentioned in the said Report; and that he himself had just Reason to be offended, to see his Name banded about in a List of a chimerical Club of disaffected Persons, on the bare Hearsay of an infamous Person, which alone was fufficient to give an Air of Fiction to the whole Confpincy; and moved, That John Plunket, of whom Layer pretended he had the Lift of the Burford Glub, might be immediately feat for to the Bar, and examined; but it was carried in the Negative, 81 against 26.

The Earl of Strafford afterwards 1732 complaining, That his Name was March printed in a pretended Lift of the Conspirators in the Weekly Yournal, J. Read, in White Friers, the Printer thereof, was ordered to appear at the Bar; and, on his absconding, was ordered to be taken into the Cu-flody of the Black Rod.

George Kelly, and the Bishop of Recbester, voted guilty of the Con-

spiracy.
The Earl of Orrey admitted to

Dr. John Friend committed to the

The Lords appointed a Committee to inquire into the Plot.

About this time, the Revolution, one of the Pretender's Ships, having been feized at Genos by a Captain of a British Man of War, was brought to Portsmouth; and four Persons, taken on board her, were brought up to be examined concerning their Knowlege of the Plot.

A Proclamation iffued, for a Thankfgiving for our Preservation from the Plague.

Advice came about this time, that the English Colony, which landed in the Island of St. Lucia on the 15th of February last, intending to settle there, had been driven from thence by the French; which was an incre-dible Lois to the Undertakers, and especially to the Duke of Montagu, who had been encouraged in this En-terprize by the British Court; but the Ministry did not think fit to re-fent it at this Juneture, when France was so serviceable to them.

The Commons presented an Address to his Majesty, expressing again their Abhorrence of the Plot, and their Resolutions to maintain his Title; affuring him, that they would take care, that the wicked Authors of the Conspiracy should not escape Punishment.

An Act was passed, for redeeming certain Annuities of the Bank.

An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Poor, I 3 An

1722 March

An Act for adding two Millions to the Stock of the South-Sea Com-

An Act for improving the Harbour of Yarmouth.

An Act to prevent Mutiny and Defertion.

An Act for the Continuance of feveral Acts near expiring.

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1723.

25 Mar.

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Upon the Petition of the Bishop of Rochester, the Commons affign'd him Sir Constantine Phipps, and William Wynne, Esq; for his Counsel; and Mr. Joseph Taylor, and Mr. William

Morrice, for his Solicitors.

The Bill for inflicting Pains and Penaltics on John Plunker was read a second time in the House of Commons, to which Plunker did not think fit to make a Defence; and on

April

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the 29th it pass'd the House.

The Bill for inflicting Pains and Penalties on George Kelly was read a fecond time, and Council heard in his Defence.

Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Cornbury, and Baron Hyde of Hindon, died; whereupon, for want of Issue, the Earldom descended to his Consin-German Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

Sir Gilbert Heatbcote chosen Governor of the Bank.

The Convocation of the University of Oxford voted a Letter of Thanks to the Earl of Pembroke, for a Brass Statue of William Earl of Pembroke, his Ancestor, and heretofore Chancellor to that University, and a great Benefactor to their public Library.

About the same time Mr. Bevil Higgins was apprehended, as being the reputed Author of a Book, intituled, A View of the English History; and almost the whole Impression was feiz'd.

The Bishop of Rocbester fent to the Speaker of the Commons, intimating, he should make no Defence before that House; whereupon they exa-min'd the Witnesses, and pass'd the Bill against him.

The Royal Affent was given to

An Act for the more easy assigning and transferring certain redeem-

able Annuities payable at the Ex-

An Act for repairing the Road to Northampton. And,

An Act for continuing the Duty of two Penies Scots on every Pint of Ale fold in Edinburgh.

After which the two Houses ad journed for the Holidays.

John Plunket fent to the Town. Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of Landon, died. The Earl of Panmure, who had

been imprison'd in the Town after the Preson Insurrection, and made his Escape, died at Paris.

A Congé d'Elire pass'd the Seals,

for translating Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln, to London. Dr. Richard Reynolds, Bishop of

Bangor, translated to Lincoln.
Dr. William Baker, Rector of St.
Giles's, made Bishop of Bangor.
The Duke of Dorfet, Chairman of the Select Committee of Lords

for examining the Plot, deliver their Report of that Matter to the House.

The Lords refolv'd, that a detellable and wicked Confpiracy had be carried on, to destroy the King a the Prince, our Religion, and ha King and Constitution, and to place a Pop Pretender on the Throne.

John Plunket heard at the Bar of the House of Lords, having only A Solicitor.

The King's Counsel offering to read Neynoe's Confessions before a Committee of Council, Plunket oppos'd the reading of them, observing that the Examinations of a dead Man, neither fign'd or fworn to by him, ought not to be admitted in Evidence: But the Question being put, whether the Examinations of Philip Neynor, fince

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fince dead, flould be read in Proof of the Conspiracy in General; it was carried, after a long Debate, in the Affirmative: And 'tis remarkable, that the Lords who voted for the reading them, refus'd to infert the Words not taken upon Oath, or fign'd by bim, tho' this was admitted to be the Fact on all Hands.

The next Day the Bill of Pains and Penalties to be inflicted on Plunket, being read a third time, was pass'd; against which several Lords

protested.

His Majesty was pleas'd to grant to Henry St. Yahn, Lord Viscount Belingbroke, his Pardon about this Time.

George Kelly was heard at the Lords Bar, against the Bill for in-flicting Paine and Penalties on him; affirted by his Counsel Sir Confiamine

Phipps, and Mr. Prat.
Kelly made the fame Objections to
the reading the Confessions of Negues, which were neither fign'd nor fwe as Plunket had done, but was overrol'd in like Manner: Mr. Bingley, who was taken up with Neyner at Deal, also depos'd, that Neynerown'd to him, that; in order to humour the him that; in order to humour those in Power, and to get Money from them, he had told them several Stories of a pretended Conspiracy, Stories of a pretended Comparacy, and by this Means got three or four hundred Pounds of Mr. Walpole; and among other Drudgeries Mr. Walpole requir'd of him, he prevail'd on him to convey into one of Mr. Kelly's Drawers, a Lift of Names of Perfons concern'd in the Confpinent

26

of Persons concern'd in the Conspiracy, that the said List might be
seiz'd when Kelly was apprehended.
This being a heavy Charge upon
Mr. Walpole, it was thought proper
to adjourn the Hearing till next Day,
that Mr. Walpole might have an
Opportunity of clearing himself.
Whereupon Mr. Walpole attended
the House the next Day (2 May);
and gave the following Account of
the Matter upon Oath, viz. That
on the 28th of July last, he receiv'd
a Letter subscrib'd S. T. intimating,
that if the Writer receiv'd Encouthat if the Writer receiv'd Encou-

ragement, he would make confiderable Discoveries: That he (Walpole) thereupon put an Advertisement in the Gazette, that he would comply with the Writer's Proposals.

Whereupon News came to him. (Waipole) next Day; and that he, finding Newse at first very ready to tell all he knew of the Conspiracy, gave him, as an Encouragement two tell all he knew of the Company, gave him, as an Encouragement two hundred Pounds by the King's Order, and afterwards and hundred and fifty Pounds: That as he never faw Neyson till the last of July, or Be-Negroe till the last of Joly, or Beginning of August, it was impossible
he could tamper with Negrot to convey a List into Kelly's Drawer, who
was taken the preceding May.

The Bishop of Resigner heard at
the Lords Bar, against the Bill for
insticting Pains and Penalaies on
him, assisted by his Counsel.

These Proceedings occasion'd several Speeches and Protests.

Henry Reper Lord Tembers shot
himself through the Head.

Christopher Layer was executed at
Tyburn.

Charles Townshend. eldest Son of

Charles Townsbend, eldeft Son of the Lord Viscount Townsbend, call'd by Writ to the House of Peers, and made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

James Sanderson Earl and Viscount Castleton died.
Francis Godolphin Earl of Godolphin appointed Groom of the Stole.
Charlet Howard Earl of Carlisse
appointed Contable of Windsor-Castle,
Robert Herbert, Son of Thomas
Earl of Pembroke, appointed Groom

of the Bed-Chamber.

Philip Lord Stanbope, Son of Philip Stanbope Earl of Chefterfield, appointed Captain of the Younca of the Guard.

Richard Temple Lord Viscount
Cobbem appointed Governor of the
Ifie of Yerfey.

Jahn Weff Lord de la War died.

Francis Godelphin Earl of Godelphin sworn of the Privy-Council.

Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London, sworn of the Privy-Council.

14

Lords

May

27

Lords Juffices appointed during his Majefly's Absence. Order of Council, for admitting to

Bail Thomas Howard Duke of Nor-folk, William North Lord North and Grey, Dennis Kelly, and Thomas Cockran, Esque. and David du Royce.

Charles Lenos Duke of Richmond and Lennox, one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, and Knight of the Garter, died.

The King gave the Royal Affent

to the following Acts, viz.

An Act for laying a Tax on Papifts and Nonjurors.

An Act for continuing the Duties for the Encouragement of Coinage.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to put the Customs of Great Britain under the Management of one or more Commissions; and for afcer-taining the Duties on Tobacco; and to prevent Frauds in exporting Tobacco, and other Goods.

An Acl to prevent his Majesty's Subjects being concerned in any Subfcription for an East-India Company in the Austrian Netberlands; and for the better securing the East-

India Trade,

An Act for inlarging the Times for determining Claims on the Estates vested in the Trustees of the South. Sea Company, &c.

An Act to oblige Papifts and Nonjurors in Scotland, to register their

Estates.

An Act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil Persons going arm'd in Disguise, and doing Injuries and Violence to the Persons and Properties of the Subject; and for the more speedy bringing the Offenders to Juffice

An Act to enable Lords of Manors the more eafily to recover their Fines, and to exempt Infants and Femme-Coverts from Forfeitures of their

Copyhold Estates.

An Act for more effectual Execution of Justice in a pretended privi-leged Place, call'd the Mint, in the Parish of St. George in the County of Surry; and for giving Relief to such Persons as are proper Objects of Charity there.

An Act to prevent Journ Shoemakers pawning Boots, Shoes, Leather, or other Materials, and for better regulating the faid Jon neymen.

An Act for making more effect an Act for supplying the Records of the Commissary Court of Aberder burnt in a late Fire there.

An Act to inflict Pains and Penalties on John Plunket.

An Act to inflict Pains and Pe nalties on George Kelly, alias John-

An Act to inflict Pains and Penalties on Francis Lord Bifhop of

The Preamble of these three Ach recited, that in the Years 1721 and 1722 there had been a horrid Conspiracy to invade this Kingdom, raife a Rebellion, seize his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, surprise the Tower and City of London, &c. and Subvert the Constitution, and p Popish Pretender on the Thro which Christopher Layer had I attainted; and in earrying on of which deteftable Conspiracy, the Bishop of Rochester, &c. had bee principal Actors, traiteroufly con-fulting and corresponding with divers Persons to raise a Rebellion, and procure a Foreign Force to invade this Kingdom, and depose his Majestya Therefore to manifest their Abhorrence of so abominable a Conspiracy, and their Regard for the Preservati of his Majesty and the Government they Enact, That the faid Francis Lord Bishop of Rockester, from the 1st of June 1723, shall be deprived of all his Offices, Dignities, Promotions, and Benefices Ecclefiaftical, and be for ever render'd incapable of any fuch ; and fhall be for ever banish'd this Realm, and all other his Majefty's Dominions, from the 25th of June 1723; and if he return into the fame, shall be adjudg'd Guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and be incapable of a Pardon; And. all Persons who shall aid or assist is his Return, or harbour him, also be adjudg'd Guilty of Felony without

without Benefit of Clergy! And all Persons who shall hold any Correfoodence with him, fall in like Manner be adjudg'd Guilty of Fe-lony, unless licens'd by the Sign Ma-nual.

Plunket and Kelly were adjudg'd to be imprison'd during his Majesty's Pleasure, and were imprison'd in the Tower accordingly; but Kelly made his Escape from thence to France.

An Act for repairing the Roads to Glocefter.

An Act for completing the Harbours of Dover and Rye.

An Act for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots, or the fixth Part of a Peny Sterling, on every Scotch Pint of Ale fold in Linlithgow, for paying the Debts of that Town.

Then his Majesty acquainted both Houses, that he had order'd the Lord Chancellor to declare to them, in his Name and Words, the Reason of his coming that Day to Parliament? Whereupon the Lord Chancellor read a Paper, call'd The King's Speech, wherein he applauds the predent Measures they had taken for the Defence of the Kingdom; and affures them, the Confidence they had rethem, the Confidence they had re-pord in him, should never be made use of, but for their Safety and De-fence: That the Conspirators had brought their wicked Arts to such Perfection, that they confidently car-ried on their traiterous Projects in Defiance of Law, from an Affurance of their being able to clude it; which made it necessary for the Legislature by exert itself to manifolion the Offto exert itself in punishing the Of-fenders; and yet the Justice of Par-liament had been so tempered with Mercy, that the most diffacisfied must acknowlege the Leasty of their Proceedings.

That their Firmnels must convince all the World, how much they were miffaken, whose chief Hopes were founded on the Disaffection of his People; and their Enemies would now cease to flatter themselves with the vain Imagination of being able to subvert the Establishment.

He acknowleges their Readiness in

raifing the Supplies, and commends them for doing it without laying any Bardens on his People; he them for doing it without laying any new Burdens on his People; he congratulates them, that, notwith-fanding the late Alarms and Diffurbances, Credit should so far revive and sourish, that the Supplies were rais'd at a lower Interest than formerly, and Part of the National Debt reduc'd from an Interest of 5 to 3 per Cent. and put in a Course of being foon discharg'd.

He acquaints them with his Defian to so abroad, and confider in

He acquaints them with his Defign to go abroad, and cotifides in their Wildom, to prevent the Enemy taking any Advantage of his Absence; and says, that it should always be his first Design to gain the Affections of his People, and they might depend on his Protection in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberty, and Property.

As this Session of Parliament was chiefly taken up with examining into the Conspiracy, and inflicting Pains and Penalties on the suppos'd Offenders, which occasion'd Abandance of sine Speeches and Protests; I shall here mention some of the Objections made to these Proceedings, by those who oppos'd the Court.

who oppos'd the Court.

They objected to the fulpending the Habeas Corpus Act, that it being the strongest Bulwark of the English with the Liberty, it did not confift with the Wisdom of Parliament, to suspend it without an absolute Necessity, as in Cases of actual Rebellion or Invafion: That it had never yet been fulpended for a Year; and this might be as good a Precedent for suspending it on another Occasion for two Years, as any former Precedent was for the prefent Suspension: That, in his Majesty's Absence, this great Power of suspension and imprisoning the Subject at Will, would be lodg'd in the Hands of their Fellow-Subjects, who could be supported by who could not be suppor'd to be above all Prejudice and Partiality, and might have private Piques and Resentments to gratify; and they could not be of Opinion, to traft the Liberties of the People in the Hands of any Ministry, for fo long a time as a Kelly, Year.

May

Kelly, at his Trial before the House of Peers, defiring, that he might examine Witnesses, to prove the Letters he was charg'd with writing were not dictated by the Billoop of Rochefter; the House re-faced him that Liberty: Whereupon sufed him that Liberty: Whereupon 41 Lords protested, because such Evi-dence tended directly to prove the Guilt or Innocence of the Prisoner; and it might be thought a Denial of Justice, which was highly disho-nonrable to the House; especially, considering the Latitude which had been allow'd in examining Witnesses against him. against him.

A Protest was also enter'd by eight Lords, on passing the Bill for inflict-ing Pains and Pepalties on the faid

Kelly:

1. Because he was in Custody, and might be brought to a legal Trial in

the ordinary Courts,

2. Because every Subject is intitled to the Benefit of the Laws in being, which were made for the Protection of innocent Persons from suffering by fulle, uncertain, and doubtful Evidence.

3. Because the punishing by a Law after the Offence committed, is not agreeable to Reason or Justice; unless to prevent the immediate Ruin of a Government, which they did not think to be the present Case.

4. That the making Laws, to inflict Pains and Penalties on particular Persons, tended to expose the Liberties and Properties of the Subject to an arbitrary Decision, and consequently render'd them preca-

rious.

5. Because, it was of dangerous Confequence to innocent Persons, to allow Copies of Letters taken by the Clerks of the Post-Office to be given in Evidence, when such Copies were not compar'd with the Originals, nor the Originals produc'd; whereby the Prisoner was deprived of an Opportunity of falfifying fuch Copies.

6. Becapie the Proof of Letters by

Similitude of Hands, was very flight and weak Evidence, and had very juftly been discourag'd, when the Administration of Justice had been most importial; and Conviction of High Treason, grounded on such Esience, had been revers'd by Aft of Parliament.

The Lord Bishop of Rockester de-firing the Direction of the House of Peers, as to his appearing before the Commons, and making his Defence against the Bill, for insticting Pains and Penaltics on him; 24 Lords

enter'd their Protests:

1. Because, by a standing Order, dated the 20th of January, 1673, Every Lord was probibled to po down to the House of Commons, or fend his Answer in Writing, or appear by Coupsel to answer any Accu-lation there.

2. That a Proceeding of this Nature, the in the Legislative Capacity of that House, carries in it all the effential Parts of a judicial Trial; and the House of Peers ought to be more jealous of their Members answering in the House of Commons an Acculation in this Form than any ture, the' in the Legislative Ca other; fince thereby they falmit themselves to try the Point of their being guilty, or not guilty, in the House of Commons: And this more deeply intreaches on the Privile this House, than a Lord'agoing down to the House, of Commons during a Debate there, to prevent as Imposchment doth; the latter being only to prevent as According prevent an Acculation, while the

mer is to answer an Acculation to 3. That, the the Lords hould, in very extraordinary Cases, think fit to concur in such a Method of Panishing; vet it was a Method of Panishing; vet it was a Method of Panishing; nishing; yet it was going very much too far, for the Lords to permit any of their Body to make a Defence in the House of Commons: It was giving an unneceffary Encouragement to that Manner of Proceeding; and there would be little Reason afterwards to expect the Commons should ever appear at the Lords Bar as Accufers, when they could, by this Way, make themfolves as much Judges even over the Lords, as, in this Proceeding by Bill, even the Lords themselves are.

A Petition being presented to the A Petition being presented to the House of Peers by the Bishop of Receipser, complaining, that Colonel Williamson, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, did, by Violence, search the Petitioner, and carry away two Seals, and a Paper, being a Letter to his Solicitor, and praying Relief therein; it was mov'd, that Colonel Williamson, and the Persons who Williamson, and the Persons who assisted them in this Act of Violence, do attend the Bar of this House; but it pass'd in the Negative: Where feveral Lords enter'd their Protells; for that the Petitioner, as a Lord of Parliament, and Member of that House, had an unquestionable Right to the Protection of the House: That the Facts in the Petition, if true, were an unwarrantable Attempt noon a Member of that House, and therefore ought to have had an imm diate and impartial Examination:
That the feizing the Petitioner's
Letter to his Solicitor, or any thing
that might concern his Defence, ought to be examin'd into, being against the Rules of natural Justice, and the Laws of the Realm.

That the refufing to enter into the Examination of the Matters complain'd of, might be confirmed a fufti-fication of those Proceedings: And it being suggested in the Petition, that the Deputy- Lieutenant of the Tower did affirm upon his Salvation, that he had a verbal Order from the Miniftry, tho' he refus'd to fay from whom, and not pretending that what he did was by his own Authority; it was of the greatest Consequence to the Honour of his Majesty's Government, that the House should have examin'd into that Proceeding : That they ought on all Occasions to discountenance all Appearance of Force, especially on a Lord of Parliament, imprison'd, and accused of High Treason; or it might prove an Encouragement to commit the like, if not farther Abuses, on any other Member of that House.

At the Bishop of Rochester's Trial, he infifted, that the Clerks of the Post - Office should be examin'd,

whether they had fufficient Autho- | 1723 whether they had jumcient Authority to stop and open the Letters produc'd in Evidence against him, and from whom they had such Anthority: Whether the Clerks of the Post-Office, who copied the Letters whose Originals had been forwarded, had intercepted the Letters, or received them from somebody else: But was carried, that he sould not it was carried, that he should not examine them; whereupon feveral

Because that, in all criminal Pro-fecutions, the Cross-examining of Witnesses was necessary for the De-fence of the Prisoner, and the Satis-faction of those who were to judge of

the Facts.

The Bill for inflicting Pains and Penalties on the Bishop of Rechester bring carried by a Majority of 83 Voices against 43; several Lords entered their Protests, which, besides the Reasons contained in the Protests at the Trial of Kelly, comprehended these that follow: That this Rill against a Lord of Parliments Bill, against a Lord of Parliament, taking its Rise in the House of Comtaking its Rife in the save receiv'd any mons, ought not to have receiv'd any hocause it appear'd Countenance here, because it appear'd by the printed Votes of the House of Commons, That the House had voted the Bishop guilty of all the Matters alleg'd against him in the Bill, before the Bill was brought into that House: And the there be nothing absurd in such a Vote, in order to their accuse-

fuch a Vote, in order to their accuseing by an Impeachment; yet it was contrary to Justice, to vote one guilty against whom they design to proceed in their Legislative Capacity, or in the Nature of Judges, before the Party has an Opportunity to be heard.

That the known Rules of Evidence laid down, and established by the Laws of the Land, were the Birthright of every Subject, and cught to be constantly observed, not only in the Inserior Courts of Judicature, but also in both Houses of Parliament, till altered by the Legislature: And, the Power of Parliaments was very great, their absolute Power very great, their absolute Power consisted only in making and repeal-ing Laws; and, till such time as a

1713 May

Low was repeal'd, every Subject bad

a Right to it.
That the Evidence produced against the Bishop of Rocbester was greatly desective and infussicient, both in Law and Reason, to prove the Charge; the Evidence confisting altogether in Conjectures, arising from Circumin a Comparison of Hand-writing refling in Memory only; and there being no Evidence of the Bishop's being privy to any of the Correspondence, or the dictating the Letters, which 'tis supposed Kelly wrote, which is the principal Part of the Charge; they were of Opinion, that the B shop had very clearly and fully proved, that he did not, nor posibly could, dictate those Letters, or the Subflance of any Part thereof, to Kelly; nor was in a Capacity to write them hamfelf, either on the Days of the Date, or at any time during feveral Days before or after, tho' the Letters must have been wrote within that Compass of Time. They were therefore of Opinion, upon the Whole, that the Proof and Probability of the Lord Bishop of Rochester's Innocence in the Matters he flood charged with, were much stronger than those of his Gailt.

The good Bishop of St. Afopb was under so much Concern lest his Brother of Roebester should escape, that when his Counsel had endeavoured to prove, that he did not dictate the treasonable Letters in Question, because at the Time they were suppos'd to be written, he was not in a Condition to write or dictate them, he (the Bishop of St. Asaph) rose up, and said, He thought it his Duty to acquaint the House, that at that very Juncture be received a Letter from the Biftop of Rochefter, of bis Lordfbip's own Hand-toriting: This vogreat Effect upon the House: But the Bishop of Rocbester challenging his Brother of St. Afapb to prove it, and offering to put the Whole of his Cause upon that fingle Point, the Bishop of St. Asapb, in great Confu-

fron, was obliged to acknowlege he was not certain of the Time: And the Prifoner's Servant, who was at the Bar, and charged with carrying the Letter, denying he carried any such, and the Bishop of St. Afapt not being able to produce the Letter; he was oblig'd to take Shame to him felf; and his impotent Attempt to convict the Bishop of Rochester was looked upon as an Argument of his Innocence.

The deprived Bishop of Rockester, with Mr. Morrice, his Son in-Law, and his Daughter, embark'd on board the Aldborough Man of Way on the 18th of June at Calais, where he met the Lord Belimbert. Lord Bolingbrote returning to Eng-land: Whereupon he observed they WERE EXCHANGED.

There is a Paffage or two in Mr. Weary the Solicitor-General's Speech in his Observations on the Punish-ment designed to be inflicted on the Bishop of Reebester, that deserves our

Consideration.

The Solicitor says, he will venture to affirm, That this is the mildest Punishment that ever was infield for such an Offence (win. High Treason): His Life was not touche his Liberty or Property affected; he was only expell'd that Government he disapprov'd; which was absolutely necessary for its Security.

But was it from any Tendesness for the Bishop, or some Doubts of his Guilt, that this Lenity proceeded? Was there not fomething of Pique that made fome Men of Figure his Enemies, who could not be easy while he fat in the Senate, and therefore

promoted his Exile?

A Parent paffed the Seals for pardoning Henry St. John, late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

James Ogilvy Earl of Finlater cil.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Sun of Robert Walpole, Eig; Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron

Yune

July

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June

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July

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of Norfolk.
Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Carlifle, translated to the See of Rochester, and appointed Dean of Westminster; both which belong'd to Dr. Francis Atterbury.

Dr. John Wangb, Dean of Glou-cefter, made Bishop of Carlifle. John Frederick, of Westminster, Eigi created a Baronet.

The King imbark'd for Holland. James Waldgrave Lord Walde grave of Cheeston appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber.

Richard Newport Earl of Brad-ford, Viscount Newport of Brad-ford, and Baron Newport of High-Ercal, died; being succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son,

Henry Lord Viscount Newport.
Dr. Asterbury, Bishop of Rochester,
was put on Board the Aldborough Man of War, and landed at Calais

the 21ft Inftant.

Dr. Middleton fined 50 %. by the Court of King's Bench, for reflecting on that Court, in a Book he wrote in Defence of the Privileges

of the University of Cambridge, Dr. John Friend admitted to

Bail,

Admiral Delawal thrown from 22 bis Horse, and kill'd.
Samuel Redmayne, Printer,

300 I and condemned to fuffer one Year's Imprisonment, for printing a Libel, intitled, The Advantages of the Hanover Succession, Richard Philips Sen. Printer, fined

and imprisoned in like manner, for

printing the fecond Part of it.
Sir Richard Hopkins, and Felir Feaft, Efg; declared Sheriffs of Lon-

don, after a long Contest.

James Edmondson, late one of the South-Sea Directors, indicted for Felony, in concealing Part of his Estate from the Trustees: But the Grand Jury refused to find the

Antony de Grey Lord Lucas of Crudwell (Earl of Harold), only Son and Heir of Henry Duke of Ken, and one of the Lords of the a who were the second

Walpole of Walpole in the County Bed-chamber, died: He was kill'd with one of the Beards of as Ear of Barley, which fluck in his Threat, and inflamed it to that degree, that it proved mortal.

Robert Bertie Duke of Ancaster Robert Bertie Duke of Amedier and Keftevon, Marquis and Earl of of Lindfey, Baron Willoughby of Erefby, Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and one of the Privy-Council, died, being succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son Peregrine Lord Willoughby of Erefly, Marquis of Lindfer

William Dubois, Cardinal Prieft, rehbishop and Duke of Cambray, Prince of the Empire, and Prime Minister of France, died.

About this time came Advice of Defections of the Protestants,

a new Perfecution of the Protestants, or New Converts, in France, and particularly of several of their Preachers, who were condemned to perform the Amende bewerable; that is, to be stripped to their Shirts, and with a Rope about their Necks, and a burning Wax Taper in their Hands, to declare in some public Place, that they have wickedly discheyed the Orders of his Majesty concerning Religion, in performing their Fun-Religion, in performing their Fun-tions; and, having begg'd Pardon of God, and the King, to be hang'd till they were dead: Those who entertained them, or heard them, were condemned to the Galleys, or perpetual Imprisonment; and the Houses where their Assemblies were held, were ordered to be razed to the Ground

Charles Bodwille Roberts Earl of Radner, Viscount Budmys, Buron Roberts of Trure, and Baronet, died without Iffue, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Nephew, Jobn Roberts, Efq;

This Year came Advice from Jamaica, that Capt. Taylor, Com-mander of a Pirate-flaip, called the Caffandra, formerly belonging to the East-India Company, made an Offer to the Duke of Partland, Covernor of Janaica, to furrender himself and his Crew, with most of

Aug.

their Riches, upon Condition of a Pardon; but that the Duke refused his Offer, and iffeed his Orders for destroying, or apprehending, the said Pirates: Whereupon the Captain of the Coffandra made the like Offer to the Governor of Porto-Bello, who accepted of the Terms; and there the Captain and his Crew went ashore to enjoy their Plunder among the Spanis Indians. It is said the Value of the Goods in this Ship amounted to a Million Sterling; one fourth Part whereof the Pirates agreed to give the Spanifo Governor, and the rest they divided among

English.
About the fame time came Ad-

that Month.

Dr. William Fleetwood, Bishop of

Winchester died.

Attorney General, died.
Dr. Richard Willis, Bishop of Salisbury, translated to the See of Winchester.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Hereford, translated to the See of

Salisbury. Dr. Thomas Green, Bishop of

Dr. John Leng made Bishop of Norwich.

The Hon. Dr. Henry Egerton made Bishop of Hereford.

Mr. Richard Cromwell, an Attorney of Clements-Inn, and Grand-fon to Oliver Cromwell the Pro-

Mr. Seabright, Mr. Mompesson, Mr. Dawis, Mr. Locke, and a Frenchman, robbed and murdered

upon the Road, about feven Miles themselves, being one hundred and forty-four Men, most of them

vice from Rhode-Island, that at a Court of Admiralty held there in July last, twenty-five Pirates, ta-ken by Capt. Peter Solgard, Com-mander of the Greybound Man of War, were found guilty, and or-dered to be executed on the 19th of

Ely, died. Dr. Charles Trimnel, Bishop of 15

Sir Edward Northey, Knt. late 16 2 Sept.

> Norwich, translated to the See of Ely.

> tector, was married to a Daughter of Sir Robert Thornbill's.

beyond Calais: Of which tragical Event we received the following Ac-count: Mr. Seabright, and Mr. Mompesson, defigning to travel thro France, artived at Calais with one Mr. Davis, a Musician; and on Thursday, the 12th of Septembe, set out in two Post-Chailes for Paris, having first exchanged some Guineas for French Gold a little too publickly. Mr. Seabright and Mr. Davis were in one Chaise, and Mr. Mompesson, and a Servant, in the other; and they had another Servant on Horseback. About four in the Afternoon, being about seven Mile Distance from Paris, they were met by seven Men, well mounted and armed, who demanded their Money; which the Gentlemen delivered having no Arms to defend themselves Then they were bid to come out of the Chaifes, and lie down on their Faces; and, after a short Conful-tation, the Villains resolved to murder them; and first shot Mr. Sea-bright, then Mr. Davis: Mr. Mon-pesson also received a Shot, and lay as if he was dead; the two Servants were shot, and one of them died upon the Spot. In the mean time, Mr. Locks coming down a Hill in fight of the Robbers, in his way from Paris, two of them role up to him, and killed him before he underflood what they were, and then made two Shot at his Swifs Servant, but miffed him; and, he begging hard for his Life, they spared him, and went back to the other Affiliance. fines; when a Countryman coming by, who was going to Calais for a Licence to be married, they murdered him, left he should raise the Country upon them. In the mean time, Mr. Mompesson lying still, having fome Hopes of elcaping, the Affairnes being gone a little Diffance from him ; but, lifting up his Hese too foon, to fee if they were gone off, one of them perceived there was Life in him, and coming back,

cut his Throat almost from Ear to Ear: However, being brought be

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Wounds dreffed, he lived thirty-fix Hours, and then died. This Account was given by Mr. Scabright's Servant, who furwived the Maffacre, the' very much wounded. The Boties of the four Gentlemen were afterwards brought to Rayland; and the Affaffins, being discovered at Paris fome Years after, by one of the Gentlemens Servants that furvived, were broke alive upon the Wheel. Mr. Carville, happening to pass by while the murdered Gentlemen lay firipped, set up a Pillar at the Place they loft their Lives, with an Inscription, giving an Account of the Barbarity of the Fact; but the Reach King, thinking it a Restection on the Country, ordered at to be removed. it to be removed.

Robert Satton Lord Lexington lied, leaving Issue only one Daughter married to John Manners Duke of

Rutland.

The Commons of Ireland ad-treffed his Majesty against the Half-pence imported by Mr. Wood into that Kingdom; wherein they repre-sent, that it will occasion a Dimiaution of the King's Revenue, the Ruin of their Trade, and Impo-verishment of the People; and that the faid Wood would gain 150 per

Cent. by that Patent.

The House of Lords also pre-

Mr. Wood, in a printed Paper, Mr. Food, in a printed Paper, lenied the Charge; he acknowleged, indeed; that of every Pound
of Copper, valued at one Shilling,
he made two Shillings and Six-pence
when coined; but faid, that the
Waffe, the Charge of Coinage, and Duties, amounted to fo much, that he iid not make more than three Halfsence clear of a Pound of Cop That this Coin was fo far from being prejudicial to them, that it was ex-tremely wanted; the whole Cash of the Kingdom did not amount to nore than four hundred thousand Pounds; and that this would add one hundred thousand Pounds to it; and

that still there was scarce Money enough in the Kingdom to pay their Faxes, which amounted to upwards of five hundred thouland Pounds per Am. Still the Commons proceeded to vote, that the importing their Halfpence was extremely prejudical to the Kingdom. That by prejudicial to the Kingdom: That it was and his Accomplices had notoriously mifrepresented the State of the Nation to his Majesty, to obtain this Patent: That he had coined Halspence of less Weight than the Patent required, and of different Impressions; and that the Loss to the Nation was 150 per Gent. if he contiplied with the Terms of the Patent; and that it had always been prejudicated. and that it had always been prejudicial to the Kingdom to grant the Coinage to private Person.

To this Wood replies, That the Kingdom wanted Copper Coin for their Manufactures: That it was

better Copper than the Kingdom ever had: That the Kingdom would lose nothing by the Coin; and that his Gains were no more than three Halfpence a Poucid, as he observed be-

Upon the Address of the House of Commons to his Majesty against Wood's Halfpenee, the King anfwered, He was concerned his grant-ing that Parent had given them for much Uneafines; and if there had been any Abuser committed by the Patentee, he would give Order for the inquiring into them, and punishing them; and do every thing that was in his Power for the Satisfaction of his People: Whereupon they addreffed the King again, and fald, They relied on his Majefty's Goodness to prevent the Currency of those Halfard and Address and Address his description of the State of Halfpence; and befeech him he would give Directions to the Officers of the Revenue, that they do not receive or otter them in Payments, on any

Pretence whatfoever.

Sir Peter Delme, Knt. declared
Lord Mayor of London.

The Camp, which had been
formed in Hyde-Park this Summer, broke up.

28

9 Octob. IO

Sir Conftantine Phipps, late Lord | was succeeded in Honour and Ettet |

Chancellor of Ireland, died.
William Cowper Easl Cowper, William Cowper Earl Cowper, Viscount Fordwich, Baron Cowper of Wingham, and Baronet, died at his Seat in Colne-Green near Hereford. It is observed of him, that the first Day he sat in the House of Commons, he had Occasion to speak three times, and met with univerfal Applause: He was constituted Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal in 1705, and created Baron Wingbam in 1706. The Year following he was conftituted Lord-Chancellor; but refigned the Seals on a Change of the Miniftry in 1710; upon the Accession of King George, he was reftored to the Dignity of Lord Chancellor, and was created an Earl in March 1717; he refigned the Seals again about this time, and led a retired Life: He was remarkable afterwards for his early Opposition to the South-Sea Scheme, which, in one of his Speeches in the House of Lords, he compared to the Trojan Horse, contrived for Treachery, ushered in by Fraud, re-ceived with Pomp, but big with Ruin and Destruction; adding, that this Scheme was indeed vernished over with a Pretence of publick Good; but that nothing could be fo which was founded on Injutice, as he took this Project to be; for, in his Opinion, none would be Gainers by it in the End, but a few Persons that were in the Secret, and had early bought Stocks at a low Rate.

Upon the general Ruin that en-fued, he was for fearching the Matter to the Bottom, and for punishing those at the Helm who had countenanced this dettructive Project; which created him a Multitude of Enemies, and was the Occasion of his Name being inserted in a List of a chimerical Club of disaffected Persons, when the above-mentioned Plot was examined: Or, perhaps, he was blackened to render the excellent Speckes he made in the House of Lords upon that Occasion of less Weight; in one of which he treats the Plot as a Fiction. He

by his eldest Son William Lord Viscount Fordwich.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, the Kin Painter, died. He was succeeded

Thomas Jerwis, Efq;
Cofmo de Medicis, Great Duke o
Florence, died; and was fucceeded by
his Son John Gafton de Medicis.
Christopher Vane Lord Barnere
of Barnard-Caftle died; and wa

fincceeded in Honour and Effate be his eldeft Son Gilbert Vane.

Dr. Riebard Willis, Bishop of Winchofter, appointed Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty. Dr. Riebard Smalbrook made Bi-

thop of St. Davids.
Dr. Lancelot Blackburne, Bithop of Eneter, made Lord High Al-

Joseph Clement of Bavaria, Elector of Cologn, died.

Dr. Snape continued Vicechan-cellor of Cambridge.

Dr. Mather chofen Vicechan-cellor of Oxon, in the room of Dr.

Shippen. Peter Vandeput, Merchant of

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London, created a Baronet.

Peregrine Osberne Duke of Lorde
committed to the Custody of a Meslenger, by the Privy Council.

George Nevil Lord Abergavenny, first Baron of England, died of the Small-pox; and was fucceeded Honour and Effate by his only Be

ther Edward Nevil, Esq;
Sir Robert Eyre, Knt. one of the
Justices of the King's-Beach, appointed Lord Chief Baron of the

Exchequer, in the room of Sir James Montague, Kat. deceased. Thomas Reeve, Eig; appointed one of the Justices of the King's-Bench.

Philip Duke of Orleans, Valuis, Ghartres, Nemours, and Montpenfer, Regent of France during the Minority of Lewis XV. died at Verfailles, in the 50th Year of his Age. Mils Rolt, Daughter of Roward

Rolt, of Jacomo in the County of Hereford, Eig; died: She had been inoculated of the Small-pox nine Weeks

Weeks before, but was in great

Weeks before, but was in great Misery and Torture ever after to the Day of her Death, a Humour breaking out in several Paus of her Body. Thomas Howard Duke of Norfile, Charles Boyle Earl of Orrey, William North Lord North and Grey, Dennis Kelly, Esq. John Freind, Esq. M. D. and Thomas Cockran, Esq. who had been Prinners in the Tower, and admitted to Bail, appeared on their Recognizances, and were discharged.

Seven Persons executed on the Black Ast, for hunting armed, and in Disguise.

in Difguise. Dr. Godolphin gave Four thouland Pounds towards the Augmentation of poor Benefices about this time.

Thomas Manfel Lord Manfel of Margan died, and was succeeded

by his Grandson.
Died at Merioneth in Wales, Mrs. Jane Tudor, Daughter of Owen Ta-dor, Elq; a Lady lineally descended from the antient Princes of Wales. She had just changed her Name, be-ing married but an Hour before the died, and then in the 19th Year of her Age.

her Age.

Edward Finch, Elq; fifth Son to
Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham,
appointed his Majefty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Ratisham.

The University of Oxford, in full
Convocation, voted, that a Statue
should be creeked to the Memory of
Dr. John Rateliff, their Benefactor.

The King arrived at Margate
from Hammer.

from Hanow

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Mr. Serjeant Darnel appointed

Mr. Serjeant Darnel appointed Judge of the Marshalfed Court.
Philip V. King of Spain, refigned the Crown of Spain to his eldeft Son Don Lewis, Prince of Affinerias, and retired to his Palace of St. Ildefins to attend his Devotions.

The Bishop of London preached a Sermon against Masquerades; which with the Representations of some other Bishops, had such an Effect, that Orders were issued there should be no more Masquerades than were be no more Masquerades than were fubscribed for the Beginning of this Month; viz. Six.

Heratio Walpele, Efq; appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of

The Parliament of Great Britain met, and the Lord Chancellor by the King's Command read a Paper, called his Majesty's most Gracious Spacch to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he congratulates them on the Rife of the public Credit, and the flourishing Condition of their Trade and Manufactures; and tells them, that the Augmentation they had made of the National Forces had not only fecured the Qu'et of the Kingdom, but given him such Weight and Credit in all Foreign Negotiations, as greatly contributed to the Peace of Europe.

Let defined the pracefier Specific Peace of Europe.

tributed to the Peace of Europe.

He defired the necessary Supplies of the Commons, and recommended to them the public Debts; and said, It must be a great Satisfaction to his Subjects to see the Sinking

to his Subjects to fee the Sinking Fund improved and augmented, and the Debt of the Nation thereby put in a Method of being paid off.

He was fully perfuaded, he told them, that all who wifned well to their Country must agree with him, that it was the valuest of all Delusions to imagine, that the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom, could ever be secured; but by supporting the present Establishment, and maintaining the Succession in the Protestant Line; and therefore exhorts them to be unanimous in maintaining them, and to endeavour to extinguish the Hopes of those who would subject the Nation to that Train of Miseries which were inseparable from Popery and Arbitrary Power.

Ten changed Men ward for Service.

Ten thousand Men voted for Sea-Service, for the Year 1724, and 18264 for Guards and Garisons in Great Britain.

The Congress at Cambray opened the a6th, N.S.

The Duke of Leeds discharged

out of Cuftody. The King is re-chosen Governor of the Royal African Company.

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Mar

Hugo Hamilton, Elq; of Scotland, 1723 19 Fan. General of the Artillery to the King of Sweden, died at Stockbolm.
William Lowndes, Secretary to 20

the Treasury, died.

Philip Lord Stanbope, eldest Son to the Earl of Chesterfield, appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Percgrine Bertie, Duke of An taffer and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, fworn of the Privy-Council.

The Land-Tax voted to be two

Shillings in the Pound. I Feb.

Sir Robert Raymond, Attorney-General, appointed one of the Judges of the King's-Bench. Sir Philip Yorke, Solicitor General,

made Attorney-General.

The Duke of Ancaster made Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Retulorum of the County and City of Lincoln.

The Impression of a Book ready to be published, intituled, A Review of the History of England, containing the Transactions and Occurrences of the translations and Octubres. of the translation of the three last Reigns, wiz. of King James II. King William III. and Queen Anne, by Mr. Salmon, was seized; but, upon Perusal by the Solicitor for the Crown, was found to have nothing exceptionable in it; and thereupon the whole Impreffion was returned to Charles Ri-

The King elected Governor, Sir John Eyles, Bart. Sub-Governor, and John Rudge, Efq; Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Company.

Climet Wearg, Efq; made Solicity Company.

citor - Genera'.

The Court of King'se Bench ordered a Mandamus to the University of Cambridge, to rettore Mr. Bentley, Matter of Trinity College, to all his Degrees, and whatever he had been deprived of, See

The Land-Tax received the Royal Affent.

Pope Innocent XIII. died.
Cok-nel Charles Dubourgay apointed Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Pruffia.

A very warm Debate in the House of Peers concerning the continuing the 4000 additional Men raised has Year; and it being carried for continuing them, 77 against 22, 17 Lords entered their Protests against

1. Because the keeping on Foet a greater Army than necessary in time of Peace, was very dangerou

Conftitution.

2. Because the Conspiracy, which was the Occasion of raising them, was now at an End.

3. Because the continuing too great a Number of Men this Year, will be a Precedent of too great Weight for continuing the ame Number of Troops in Perpetuty; for they could not foresee, that in my future time there would be left Resfon than at present for keeping up

fo great an Army.

4. Because it may create Jealouses in the Minds of his Majesty's Sab-jects, that their Liberties are in Danger: And if so numerous as Army be agreed to in Parliament for fome time longer, no Argument car hereafter be urged in any future. Reign, for reducing the Number, but what will feem to carry with it too great a Diffruit of the Prince too great a Diffruit or the Throne then in Polletion of the Throne and will be thought to imply. That the fame Truft is not to be repoind in him, as in his Predeceffors.

The King gave the Royal Affen

An Act for continuing the Duties

on Malt, Sc.
An Act for redeeming certain As nuities, &c.

An Act for panishing Motiny and Defertion.

An Act to amend an Act f obliging Papilts in Scotland to register their Eftates

An Act for completing the Har bours of Rye and Dover.

An Act for amending the Road near Harlow Bufb.

An Act for amending the Ros from Kenfington.

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ay near Great Yarmouth.
An Act for completing St. Martin's Church.

An Act for rebuilding St. Botolph's Bifbopfgate.

An Act for inclosing the Common Fields in Suming well cam Bayworth,

in Com. Effex.

An Act for draining and improving Oxburgh Common, in Com. Norf.

An Act for naturalizing Henry Voght, and Sebafianus Van Weenigen de Vyer? And to four other private Acts.

Lewis Watfon, Earl of Rocking-bam, Viscount Sonder, died; and was succeeded by his Grandson, Lewis

Watfon, Efg;
The King ordered, that the Duty of preaching at the Chapel at White-

An Act for amending the Cause-by near Great Yarmouth. | ball should be performed by 24 Per-fons, Fellows of Colleges in the two Universities, eix. twelve out of each University, two of them for every Month, to be recommended by the Dean of his Majesty's Chapel; and that a Salary of thirty Pounds per Ann. be paid to each Person to the presence on Sunday the 5th of April next, being Easter.

Sermons have accordingly been preached at the Chapel in Whitehalf ever fince, by the Fellows of the said Colleges; but the Fees demanded of them amounting to about 5th, and their Charges of going up and down, and attending at Landing being about five more, they do not re-Univerfities, viz. twelve out of each

ing about five more, they do not re-

ceive clear above 20 %.

## 1724.

The Lord Walpole, Son of Ro-bert Walpole, Elg; Chancellor of the Exchequer, married to Miss Rolle, Daughter and Heiress to John Rolle of Stevenson, in Com. Devon,

Edward Bellamy, Efg; elected Sheriff of London for the remaining Part of the Year, in the room of Sir Felix Feef, deceased.

George Deddington, Efg; made one of the Commissioners of the

one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the room of Henry Pelbam, Esq; have Secretary of War of all the Forces in Great Britain, in the room of George Treby, Esq; who was made a Teller of the Exchequer the 21st Instant.

Charles Harrison, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident at the Court of Vienna.

Francis Coleman, Efq; appointed his Majefty's Refident at the Cour. of Florence

Sir Gilbert Heatbeste, Knt. continued Governor, and William Thompson, Esq. Deputy-Governor, of the Bank of England.

John Lord Carteret appointed

11

Lord Liedtenant of Ireland, in the

room of the Dake of Grafies.

Thomas Holles-Pelham Dake of Netrospile appointed Secretary of State, in the room of the Lord

Carrier Fitzing Duke of Graften appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majetty's Houshold, in the room of the Duke of Neurafile.

Hugh Bostoren Viscount Pal-month, and Richard Edgennile, Elq; appointed to execute the Office of Vice-Treasurer, and Receiver-Goneral, and Paymafter-General of his Majetty's Revenues in Irdand; and also Treasurer of War in that Ring-

Robert Walpole, Efq; George Baillie, Efq; Sie Charles Turnor, Knt. William Yonge, Efq; and George Doddington, Elq; appointed Commissioners for executing the Of-fice of Treasurer of his Majety's

Alas Broderick Lord Viscount Middleton Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Richard Boyle Lord Viscount Shannon, and William Comolly, Esq; confituted Lords Justices of that

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April

Charles de lay Faye, Esq; appointed Secretary under the Duke of Newcastle.

William Townsbend, Esq; appointed Secretary under his Father the Lord Viscount Townsbend.

James Ogilvy Earl of Finlater and Seafield appointed High Com-missioner to the General Assembly in Scotland.

The Honourable Patter Byng appointed Treasurer of the Navy, on the Refignation of his Father the Lord Viscount Torrington.

The Royal Affent was given to An Act for repealing certain Du-ties payable on Coffee, Tea, Choco-late, &c. and for granting certain Inland Duties in lieu thereof.

An Act to prevent Multiplicity of Profecutions, on the 12 W. IIIh intituled, An Att for the more offectual Employment of the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom.

An Act for continuing the Acts for preventing Theft and Rapine on the Northern Borders of England; and for better regulating of Pilots; and for regulating the Price and Affize of Bread; and for the better Encouragement of making Sail-cloth in Great Britain.

An Act for explaining the Laws concerning the Trial and Admission of the Ordinary Lords of Seffion.

An Act for the better viewing and examining all Drugs, Medicines, and Compositions used in Physick, within the City of London, and seven Miles round it.

An Act for inlarging the Times for determining Claims by the Truftees, for raising Money on the Estates of the late South-Sea Directors, and continuing the Provision formerly made against requiring special Bail in Actions on South-Sea Contracts.

An Act for encouraging the Greenland Fishery.

An Act to amend an Act of the 6th Geor. for ofcertaining the Breadth, and preventing Frauds in manufac-

Kingdom till the Arrival of the turing Serges; and for regulating the Manufactures of Stockens in Scot-

An Act for repairing the Roads near Duncburch in the County of Warwick.

An Act for repairing the Road from Chefterford in Com. Effer, to Newmarket-Heath and Cambridge.

An Act for amending the Road

from the Stones-end in Southwark to Afadown-Forefi in Suffex; an from King from to Buton Common

Then the King delivered a Speech to the Lord Chancellor to read to both Houses; in which his Majesty thanks them for continuing the same Forces that were raised the last Year, which he apprehended would support the public Credit; and for aug-menting the Sinking Fund, and improving the public Revenues, by putting them under a stricter Ma-

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 4th of June.

An Order of Council was made

for printing Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books on good Paper 4 that the Correctors of the Press should be approved by the Archbishop of Casterbury, and Bishop of London; a

be printed on the Title-page. The following Gentlemen called to the Degree of Sergeants, viz. Laurence Carter, Thomas Mor-ley, Fettiplace Nott, Joseph Gird-ler. William Chappel, John Raby, John Baynes, James Sheppard, Ri-chard Comyns, Giles Ryre, William Hawkins, and Matthew Skinner, Efgrs.

Sir William Dawer, Bart. Arch bishop of York, died, in the 530 Year of his Age, being the 76th Archbishop of York.

Dr. Lancelot Blackburne, Bishop of Exeter, translated to the See of York.

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Henry Newport Earl of Bradford appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop, and Cuffes Ratulorum of the Counties of Salop and Montgomery, John Montgomery.

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John Sidney Earl of Leicester ap- | winted Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of Canterbury. Lionel-Cranfield Sackville Duke of

Dorfet appointed Cuftos Rotulorum of

Kent and Canterbury.

Horatio Walpole, Efq; appointed Embaffador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France.

A severe Edict published in France, 14 May, against the Protestants or

new Converts there.

The King fends a Letter to each of the Universities, declaring his In-tention of establishing Professors of Modern History; and that he will allow each of them 400 l. per Ann. Addresses of Thanks on this Oc-

casion from both Universities.

The Profesiors of Modern History in each University have received 300 l. per Ann. ever fince, but read no Lectures.

Cardinal Vincent Maria Ucfini elected Pope, who took upon him the Name of Bennet XIII,

Mr. Francis Caswood, convicted of projecting a Bubble in the Year 1720, called The North Seas, fined and imprisoned during the King's Pleafure.

Nathanael Mift convicted of libelling the Government in his Weekly Journal of June 8. 1723, fined 100 %. imprisoned for a Year, and to give Security for his good Behaviour during Life.

Thomas Payne convicted of four feveral Libels against the Government, in a Paper called The True Briton, fined 100 /, for each, imprisoned for a Year, and, to give Security for his good Behaviour during Life.

Robert Harley Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, Baron Harley of Wigmere, Knight of the Garter, died, in the 64th Year of his Age: He was Speaker in the House of Commons in the two last Parliaments of King William, and in the first of Queen Anne: In 1710 he was made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchange; and in May 1711 was created Earl of Ox-

ford, &c. and Lord High Treasurer : At the Accession of King George he was impeached of High Treason, and, after three Years Imprisonment in the Tower, brought to his Trial, and acquitted. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son the Right Honourable Edward Lord Harley.

Dr. Henry Sacheverel died, whose Impeachment in the Reign of Que Anne occasioned a Change in the

Ministry.

John Mitchell of Weffbore in Zetland, Eig; created a Baronet. The Honourable Edward Finch,

Riq; youngest Son of the Earl of Nottingbam, sent Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Ratisban.

Robert Baylis, Esq; and Joseph Eyles, Esq; elected Sherists of London and Middlesex.

Elizabeth Duchess Dowager of Radford died of the Small-row.

Bedford died of the Small-pox, on the 29th of June, being a few Days after her Son and Daughter, the Duke and his Sifter, were successfully inoculated: She was the only Daughter and Heiress of John Howland, of Streatham, Eig; by Elina-beth his Wife, Daughter of Sir Jo-fiab Child. The Fortune of the Duchess was upwards of one hundred thousand Pounds. The Duke her Husband died of the Small-pox fome Years before her, having had liftue by her Wrist hely the last Duke, and his Grace Yobs the present Duke of Bedford, the Lady Rachel (married to his Grace the Duke of Bridg-

water), and the Lady Blingbeth,

A Chapter of the Garter was held 9 July at Kenfington, in which the Right Honourable Richard Lumley Earl of Scarborough, and the Right Honourable Charles Townshend Lord Viscount Townshend, were elected Knights of that Order.

Mrs. Manley, Author of the Ata-

laptis, &cc. died.

Sentence passed at the Chatelet in Paris upon Jeseph Bisseau, alias Gratian Dawanelle, Merchant-Jeweller of Liege, and Peter Le Feure, Merchant-Jeweller, dealing in C, un: terbands,

5 Jun

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1724 Fuly

terbands, convicted of robbing and murdering Locke, Seabright, Mom-peffon, Davies, and Richard Spinder-low, Englishmen, also of Allet and Louis Puillet, on the Highway of Bologne, between Bringen and St. Ingle-verd on the 11st of September last; and of robbing the Stage-coach of Lifle, two Leagues from Peronne; and of affaffinating John Nouillard, and Laurence Hennelet, who follow'd the faid Coach on the 19th of Novem ber laft-Condemned to have their Arms, Legs and Thighe broken upon a Scaffold; then to be put upon a Wheel, their Faces towards Heaven, to remain there till they/are dead .-That, before the Execution, they shall fuffer the ordinary and extraordinary Torture, to learn the Truth of the Facts, and the Names of their Accomplices.- Their dead Bodies afterwards to be exposed on a Wheel; the one on the Highway near Calais, and the other on the Highway near Peronne. - Their Goods to be confiicated, taking, in the first place, out of each of their Estates one thousand Livres, that Prayers may be made to God for the Repose of the Souls of the Persons murdered.

It has fince appeared, that thefe were not the Murderers of the Englifb Gentlemen, tho' they were of the other Travellers near Lifle.

The Honourable Mr. Finch, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Seweden, appointed to go in the same Character to the States General of the United Provinces.

Stephen Poyntz, Esq; appointed to succeed Mr. Finch as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Mr. Wood's Patent for coining Irifb Halfpence, &c. and his Con-duct therein, justified by the Privy-Council of England; and the Complaints of the Irifo Parliament on that Subject proved to be groundless.

It was ordered by his Majesty in Council, on the 6th of August 1724, The William Wood should not be allowed to import more Halfpence into Ireland than the Value of 40,000 !. including the Value of 17,00 he had already imported; but that the Officers of the Revenue there should fuffer fo much to be received, and puls as current Money.

It feems the Parliament of Ireland did not depute any Persons to make good their Allegations against Wood before the Privy-Council, but left Wood to make the best of his Cafe without Opposition.

The Council of the City of Edinburgh prohibit the walking in the Streets with Piftols or Durks; and also forbid all Servants wearing broad Swords there.

A violent Persecution in France against the Protestants, or new Converts, in pursuance of an Edict of the prefent King's above-mentioned.

The South-Sea Company fit-out twelve Ships of 310 Tuns each, in order to revive the English Whate-Fishery in Greenland.

Dr. Hugh Boulter, Bishop of Brishol, translated to the Archbishop-rick of Armagh in Ireland, vacant by the Death of Dr. Thomas Lindfay.

Dr. Mead, the celebrated Phy fician, married to Mr. Alfton, Sifter of Sir Rowland Alfton, Knight of the Shire for the County of Bed

Mr. Samuel Harris appointed Profeffor of Modern History and Languages by his Majesty, in the Uni

verity of Cambridge; and Mr. David Gregory, in the University of Onford. Lewis I. King of Spain died of the Small-pox in the eighth Month of his Re gn; whereupon King Pbilip his Father, at the Instance of the Grandees, refumed the Government of that Kingdom.

The Dutch presented a Memorial to the French Court, in Behalf of the Merchants of Holland residing there, or trading thither, for an Explanation of the Edict concerning Religion, in relation to Foreigners.

The Court of France declares, that the Edict against Protestants shall not affect the Inhabitants of Alfatis,

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their religious Rights being founded on Treaties of Peace; but it is prefumed, if they were not afraid of the Alfa tians putting themselves under the Protection of Germany, in case of Persecution there, they would not be more complaifant to them than to the other Protestants, whose Rights were secured by the Edict of Nantz, and feveral Treaties of Peace.

Dr. William Bradfrago made Bi-fhop of Briftol, and Dean of Chrift-Church in Oxford.

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Dr. Edward Waddington made Bishop of Chichester, in the room of Dr. Bowers deceased.

Dr. Robert Clavering made Bishop of Landaff, and Dean of Hereford, in the room of Dr. John Tyler, deceased.

Lieutenant-General John-Richmond Webb died: He was famous for the Victory he obtained at Wynnendale over the French, who were three times his Number; whereby he fecured a great Convoy of Provisions going to the Siege of Life, which was upon the point of being railed.

Sir George Mertins, Knt. elected

Lord Mayor of London.

Brigadier Mackintofb was taken with his Brother (by a Mellenger) in the Highlands; but the Brigadier made his Escape again, tho' a Pro-clamation, offering a Reward of 1 00 l. was iffued for the taking him.

The Right Honourable Edward Nevil Lord Abergavenny died ; and, having no liffue, was fucceeded in Nevil, of that Honour by

Suffex, Efq; The Swedes invite the French Refugees, and other Mechanics, to fet up Manufactures in their Country.

Dr. Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, Author of The Connexion of the Old and New Testament, and other valuable Pieces, died.

Mr. Trever, fecond Son of the Lord Trever, appointed one of the Judges of Wales, in the room of

Richard Vaughan, Efq; deceafed. Dr. Savage, Mafter of Emanuel College, elected Vicechancellor of Cambridge.

A Tumult having been raifed at Thorn in Poland, in July last, occasioned by a Popish Procession; the Protestants, whom the Government charged to be the Authors of it, had the following Sentence passed on them by the Chancellor of Poland; wis. The President and Vicepesis. dent of the Town, for neglecting their Duty, and thereby countenan-cing the Tumult, were adjudged to be beheaded, and their Estates con-

Fifteen more, for affaulting the fefuits College there, condemned to be

beheaded.

Several others, for having pro-faned the Image of the Bleffed Virgin, to have their Right Hands cut off, and afterwards to be quartered and burnt.

A Multitude of other Protestants were fined and imprisoned, for being accessary to the Tumuit.

The Protestant Magistrates were displaced, and their Church taken from them.

All the Protestant Powers in Evrope interposed to get that Sentence reversed, and threatened Poland with a War in case of Refusal; but to

very little Purpose.
The Parliament of Great Britain met, when the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, He is per-fuaded they shared with him in the Satisfaction he felt in the prosperous Situation of Affairs ; Peace with all Powers Abroad, at Home perfect Tranquillity and Plenty, and an un-interrupted Enjoyment of all Civil-and Religious Rights.

That the fame Provision by Sea and Land as they made last Year, would render them respected abroad, and secure at home; the same Attention to the Improvement of the public Revenues, and Encouragement of Trade and Navigation, would establish Credit on the strongest Bafis, enable them to discharge the National Debt, and increase the Wealth of the Kingdom.

He recommends the making Pro-K 4 vision

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Nov.

vision for disabled Seamen, and Unanimity and Dispatch in their Deliberations

The Peers presented an Address to his Majesty; wherein they acknow-lege the prosperous Situation of their Affairs to be owing to the wife Meafures his Majesty has taken; and affure him, that they were ready to concur in whatever he had proposed.

TheCommons presented an Address; wherein they congratulate his Majesty on the prosperous Situation of Affairs : They tell him, that Peace, Plenty, and Tranquillity, with a full Enjoyment of all that was valuable to them, were peculiar Marks of his Majesty's Government; and that they will use their utmost Endeavours the same may be transmitted to Potherity, by chearfully raifing the ne-ceffary Supplies, by improving the public Revenues, discharging the National Debt, and encouraging Trade and Navigation; and affifting his Majesty in every thing that might tend to the Security and Grandeur of the Kingdom.

Jobn Murray Duke of Atbol died, being succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his second Son the Lord James Murray: The eldest stiled Marquis of Tullibardine being attainted of High Treason for the Prefton Infurrection.

John Shepherd, a notorious Fe-lon, executed at Tyburn: He had, to the Amazement of his Keepers, broke out of the strongest Parts of Newgate several times, and was become the Talk of the Town.

Ten thousand Men voted for the

Sen-Service, for the Year 1725.

Mr. Pelbam, Secretary of War, moved, That the same Number of Land-Forces should be maintained in Great Britain, as in the preceding Year, viz. 18,264 Men.

The Gentlemen on the other Side shewed the Danger of a standing Army in a free Country : That the neighbouring Nations, who had loft their Liberties, were all enflaved by regular Troops: That there could be no Occasion for a standing Army at

thistime, when his Majesty had affured them from the Throne, That they were at Peace with all Powers Abroad, and in perfect Tranquillity at Home: That no Circumstance of Time could possibly be expected or imagined more proper than the pre-fent to diffund Part of the Army; and therefore, inflead of leaving to Posterity a dangerous Precedent, by keeping up fo great a Number of Troops, which, in the Hands of a Prince and Ministers, less wife, and more ambitious, than the prefent, might be fatal to our extellent Constiution, they ought rather in Prudence to imitate the Conduct of former Parliaments, who, after the Conclusion of the Treaties of Peace at Ryfwick and Utrecht, reduced the Army to feven or eight thousand Men.

To which the Courtiers gave fuch Answers as might be expected from Men who had particular Views to their own Interest : And, it being put to the Vote, it was carried for the Motion by 206 Voices against 69; and that the Sum of 654,488.1. 17: 8 d. be granted for the Charge of the faid 18,264 effective Men; and 152,637 & 16 s. 5 d. more, for maintaining the Forces and Garifons in the Plantations of Minorca and Gibraltar.

Refolved, That two Shillings in the Pound be raifed on Lands for the Year 1725.

The Reverend Mr. Hilkiab Bedford, a Nonjurgr, died at Westminfer. He had been three Years con fined in the King's Bench, for publishing a Folio, intituled, The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England Afferted.

Robert Marsham Baron of Romney, in Com. Kent, died; and was fue-ceeded in his Title and Estate by his Son Robert.

Great Disorders having been com-mitted in Wapping, by Persons shel-tering themselves for Debt there, a Bill was brought in for Suppressing the fame.

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of a Princels, afterwards named Louisa.

Dr. Stepben Wefton made Bishop of Exeter, in the room of Dr. Blackburne.

Dr. Blackburne, Archbishop of York, called to the Privy-Council.
His Majesty gave the Royal As-

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax, for the Service of the Year 1725: And to An Act to dissolve the Marriage

of William Yonge, Efg; with Mary Heatbcote; and to enable him to

marry again.

Thomas Guy, Efq; formerly a
Bookfeller of London, and afterwards Member of Parliament for Tamworth, died in the Soth Year of his Age: He left a Benefaction of about 200,000 l. to an Hospital for Incurables, erected by himself, and near finished in his Life-time; befides other Charities, and 1000 l. apiece to fifty of his Relations. He raised his great Estate chiefly by Stock-jobbing, and buying up De-bentures, Tallies, and other Government Securities, at a very low Price, a little after the Revolution, and

living exceeding close.

—Johnston Marquis of Annandale died, being succeeded in Honour and Estate by the Lord George Johnston

his eldeft Son.

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Thomas Parker Earl of Maccleffield, Lord Chancellor of England, being charged with felling the Places of the Masters in Chancery for extravagant Sums, and permitting the Masters to imbezzle the Suitors Money, was obliged to refign the Seals.

Sir Joseph Jekyll Master of the Rolls, Jeffrey Gilbert, Eig; one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Sir Robert Raymond one of the Ju-flices of the King's Bench, appointed Commissioners of the Great Seal.

The Marquis de Lede, the celebrated Spanish General, who main-tained the War in Sicily against the Imperialiffs in 1717 and 1718, died.

Sir Peter King, Lord Chief Ju-

The Princess of Wales delivered fice of the Common Pleas, chosen a Princess, afterwards named Speaker of the House of Lords.

Hugh Cholmondeley Earl of Cholmondeley, Viscount Malpas, and Treasurer of his Majesty's Houfhold, died; and was fucceeded in Honour and Eftate by his Brother

George Lord Newburgh.

Edward Howard Earl of Suffolk committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for granting written Protections, contrary to the standing Or-

ders of that House.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons, That the proper Of-ficer lay before the House Copies of the Accounts and Effects of the Suitors in the Hands of the Mafters in Chancery: Whereupon a Debate arose, and severe Resections were made on the late Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Macclesfield.

A Bill was brought into the House of Commons for supplying the Cities of London and Westminster, and Places adjacent, with Water; to be taken from the Cowley Stream below Uxbridge, and brought into the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bonne; but it was afterwards thrown out.

His Majesty appointed the Pupils for Modern Hiftory.
William Capel Earl of Effex,

Francis Scot Earl of Dalleith, and Alexander Hume Earl of Marchmont, admitted into the Order of the Thiftle.

Matthias Cater, Gentleman to the Earl of Suffolk, was committed to Newgate, by an Order of the House of Lords, for procuring and selling written Protections in the Name of his Lord to divers Persons, to the great Oppression of their lawful Creditors, and in Breach of the standing Order of the House of Peers: He was also found guilty of an unlawful Combination, with others, to charge falfly on their Oath certain Perfons with fpeaking scandalous and infolent Words, reslecting on the Honour of that House; and was adjudged to pay a Fine of twenty Nobles, to suffer three Months Imprigment, and stand in the Dillem has foment, and fland in the Pillory be-fore Westminster-Hall Gate, and the

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2 Feb

Royal Exchange: Which Sentence 1724 Feb. was executed upon him accordingly. Peter the firft, Emperor of Great Ruffia, died; and was fucceeded by his Empress Catharine Alexewina. A Meffage from his Majesty to 9 the Commons, acquainting them, That he had Realon to apprehend the Suitors in the Court of Chancery were in Danger of loting confiderable Sums by the Insufficiency of the Masters in Chancery; and that he had ordered the Reports laid before him of that Matter to be communicated to the Honfe. A Meffage from his Majesty, That 10 the Commons would provide a fuitable Maintenance for the Ministers of the eleven new Churches, part of the fifty defigned to be built.
Thomas Earl of Macclesfield im-13 peached of High Crimes and Mildemeanors. About this time was published a Lift of the Numbers that had been profecuted by the Societies for Reformation of Manners, from the first

of December 1723, to the first of December 1724, in the Cities of London and Westminster, and Places adjacent, viz. For lewd and disorderly Prac- } 1951 t:C:5 For keeping of Bawdy-houses For exercifing Trades on the 600 Lord's Day Profane Swearers 108 Drunkards 12 Common Gamesters 21 For keeping Gaming-houses 2723

The Number of Persons' profecuted by the Societies in and near London, 89393 for thirty-three Years paft, amounted to
The Number of Books 400000

fent to An Act for preventing the In conveniencies arising for want of Elections of Mayors, or other Chief

H.s Majesty gave the Royal As-

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Magistrates of Corporations, being made upon the Days appointed by Charter, &c.

An Act for indemnifying the Mafters in Chancery, upon their dif-covering what Confideration they paid for the Purchase of, or Admission to, their respective Offices,

An Act for inlarging the Term for amending the Road between Northfleet, Gravefend, and Rochefler, in Kent.

An Act to enable the Pier-wardens of Margate to recover their ancient Dioits for Support of the faid Pier.

An Act to inclose the Common and Tract of Land, called Crofton

Finney, in Com. Lancaffer. Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Juflice of the Court of King's Bench, died; and, being opened, three Stones were found in his Bladder, the largest of which weighed seven Ounces and an half.

Sir Robert Raymond appointed Lord Chief Instice of the Court of King's Bench.

Henry Boyle Lord Carlton, Prefident of the Council, died unmar-

ried, whereby that Honour was extinel.

William Chamberlaine, Efq; ap-pointed Confui at Sicily and Malia.

James Reynolds, Efq; appointed one of the Justices of the Court of

King's Bench.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons by Arthur Onflow, Elqi for inferting a Clause in the Bill for better effecting the pieus Intention of building 50 new Churches, &c. to disable Bodies Corporate to purchase Advowsons, or other Ecclesiafical Preferments; intended chiefly to re-firain the Universities from purchasing Advowfons, &c. But it was rejected.

The Earl of Cholmondeley

Governor of Kin fron upon Hull. Major-General Tatton made Governor of Gravefend and Tilbury Fort.

His Majesty gave the Royal Affent to

Mar.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c. for the Year 1725; and for explaining the late Act in re-

An Act for rating unrated Goods and Merchandizes, and that they pay a Duty ad Valorem, Sc. and for continuing a Duty upon Apples.

An Act for continuing feveral Annuities to the Bank of England until Midfummer 1727, and then reducing them; and for preventing the uttering of forged, counterfeited, or erased Bank Bills or Notes.

An Act for preventing Mutiny

and Defertion.

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An Act for repairing the Roads from Enfield to Hertford.

An Act for repairing the Road to Tunbridge, &c.

An Act to repair the Road from London to Cambridge, beginning at Foul-Mire.

An Act for repairing the Road to Manchester .

An Act for rebuilding Stanford Bridge in the County of York.

An Act for incorporating the Executors of the laft Will and Tefta ment of Thomas Guy, late of the City of London, Eig; deceased, and others, in order to the better Management and Disposition of the Charities given by the faid last Will.

An Act to rebuild the Pier and

Harbour of Parton in Cumberland. And to 14 private Acts.

1725.

William Cavendift Duke of Devonshire declared Lord President of the Privy Council, in the room of Henry Boyle Lord Carlton deceased.

The French King having determined to feparate himself from the Infanta of Spain, whom he had epoused very young, in order to take a Wife that was marriageable, the was fent back to Spain.

His Majesty sent a Message to the Commons, to defire them to enable him to pay his Debts due to the Civil Lift, &c. which amounted to 508367 l. 19 s. 4 d. and had been contracted the last three Years: This Request was complled with after some warm Debates.

Thomas Earl of Macclesfield haveing been impeached of High Crimes and Mildemeanors, wherein the principal Charge against him was, his felling the Offices of Masters in Chancery at extravagant Rates, and fuffering them to imbezzle the Suitors Money, he put in his Answer about this time; wherein he attempts to justify himself by the Example of his Predeceffors.

William Thomfon, Efq; chofen Governor, and Humpbrey Morrice,

Eiq; Sab-Governor of the Bank of

England.
Hugh Campbel Earl of Loudon ap-pointed his Majesty's High Commisfioner to the Kirk of Scotland,

Sir Robert Raymond, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench,

fworn of the Privy-Council.

George Earl of Cholmondeley appointed Lord Lieutenant of the pointed Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Chiefer, Denbigh, Mont-gomery, Flint, Merioneth, Carnarwon, and Anglefey. Washington Shirley Earl Ferrers appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos

Rotulorum of the County of Staffer

A Bill for regulating Elections within the City of London, and for preferring the Peace, good Order and Government of the faid City, was read in the House of Peers. And it being proposed to ask the Opinion of the Judges, whether this Bill does receal and of the Prescriptions. repeal any of the Prescriptions, Pri-vileges, Customs and Liberties of the faid City of London, reftored to them, or preferved by the Act possed in the second Year of King William and Queen Mary, for reverting the Judge-ment in a 200 Warranto against the City of London, and for restoring the

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faid City to its antient Rights and | must have tended greatly to the me-Privileges; after a Debate there-upon, the Question was put, Whe-ther the Judges shall deliver their Opinions upon the faid proposed Quefion: It was resolved in the Negative.

Diffentient' (16 Lords);
1. Because it being enacted and declared, by the Act mentioned in the Question, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of Lon-don, shall for ever hereafter remain, continue and be prescribed to be a Body-Corporate in Re, Fallo, & Nomine, by the Name of Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London; and shall (as by Law they ought) peaceably enjoy all and every their Rights, Gifts, Charters, Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Customs, Usages, Constitutions, Prescriptions, Immunities, Mar-kets, Duties, Tolls, Lands, Tenements, Estates, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which they had, or had a Right or Interest in or to, at the time of giving the ' faid Judgment;' and we being apprehensive, that the Alterations made in this Bill, in the Constitution of the Common-Council, and other antient Rights, Franchises, and Prescriptions of the City, may utterly abolish the antient legal Title of the City to their Rights, Franchifes, Prescriptions, and Constitutions, in the Particulars contained in the faid Bill; and may, in confequence thereof, work a whole Change of the antient Constitution of the Corporation of the said City, or greatly confound or prejudice the same, which has flood for so many Ages upon the Foundation of its antient Titles, Rights, and Prescriptions, confirmed by many Grants made by his Majesty's Royal Progenitors, and by many Acts of Par-liament; all which were restored foon after the happy and glorious Revolution, and which have been peaceably enjoyed to the present time; we are of Opinion, that the Solution of the faid Question by the Judges

ceffary Information of the House, and to their better Judgment, upon a Bill of so great Importance, as well as to the Satisfaction and Quiet of the Citizens of London, who, far as we can collect from the Petitioners against the Bill, are greatly alarmed at the Consequence thereof: And we are of Opinion, that it was the more necessary, and more con-fiftent with the Wildom of this House, to be informed of the Law by the Judges, upon the Queftion pro-pofed; because we don't find in this Bill any Saving or Confirmation of any of the antient Titles, Rights, Prescriptions, Privileges, or Franchises, of the said City, restored to

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them by the former Law.
2. We think the Question ought to have been proposed to the Judges, the rather, because the Opinions of feveral Counsel were admitted to be read at the Bar of the Committee of the whole House in Favour of the

Bill

Then after a long Bebate, The Question being put, whether this Bill, with the Amendments,

shall pass ;

It was resolved in the Affirmative. Diffentient' Lord Lechmere, and

Earl of Warrington,

 Because we apprehend, that the Penalty of two hundred Pounds upon the Officers presiding at Wardmote Elections, as well as at Elec-tions for even Members of Parliament, is fo small, that it may be construed into an Indemnistication, and be looked upon rather as an Escouragement than a Restraint, by a wealthy, partial, and arbitrary Of-ficer: At least we are of Opinion, that fuch an one will not fufficiently be deterred by it from returning fuch Candidates as he likes, rather than fuch as the City chuses; and, if ever that melancholy Case should happen, we fear, neither the Candidates nor Voters will be able to find an effectual Method of doing Justice for so flagrant an Injury, either to themselves, or to the Nation. 2. Because

2. Because we cannot but think, from the Evidence given at the Bar, that this Bill will take away from many Citizens their Right of Voting in Wardmote Elections, by giving an Exclusion to all those who inhabit Houses under ten Pounds a Year; though they pay Parish Duties, or thirty Shillings in lieu of them: Which we conceive an unjustifiable Hardship upon those who may long have enjoyed that Right, and have had no Crime objected to them, much less proved, as we think it ought to be, before they can justly be deprived

3. Because, by this Bill, no Act is to pass in Common-council for the future (except what relates to the Nomination of fome few Officers), without the Affent of the major Part of the Mayor and Aldermen pre-fent in such Common-council; which we conceive will give too great an Addition of Power to the Mayor and Addermen, who have already many and large Prerogatives, incontestably allowed them by the Commonalty of the City: And though the Counfel for the Bill infisted, That the Mayor and Aldermen had antiently that Right, which this Bill establishes; yet the Proof of that Right. blishes; yet the Proof of that Right appeared to us so remote and obscure, that we ourselves were too short-fighted to discern it: And on the other fide it appeared plain to us, that even from the time of Incorporating the City, to this prefent Time, such a Claim has very seldom been made; and that it never has been acknowleged: And therefore we conceive, if there be any Foundation for such Right (which we are far from thinking there is), the Dispute should be decided first in the inferior Courts of Justice, and rather determined in the House of Lords upon an Appeal, than ended by an Act of Parliament; which seems to us such a Method of determining Controverfies of this Nature, 45 may prove of the most dangerous Consequence to the Rights and Proverties of all the Subjects of Great

4. Because the Bill abolishes the Custom relating to the Distribution of the personal Estates of Free Citisens, which is a Cuftom not only of great Antiquity, but feems to us to be wifely calculated for the Benefit of a Trading City, and has been acqui-efced under fo many Years, without the leaft Complaint of any one Free Citizen that we ever heard of; that the taking it away in this manner cannot but appear to us too rash and precipitate; and may too probably, in our Opinion, be very detrimental to the true Interest of this antient, populous, loyal, and hitherto flourishing City; the Preservation of whose good Order and Government the Bill it'elf very juftly and judiciously allows to be of the greatest Consequence to the whole Kingdom.

A Bill was read in the House of

Peers, intituled, An Att for redeeming the Annuities of 25000 l. per Annum, and charged on the Civil Lift Revenues, by an Act of the 7th Year of his Majesty's Reign, and for discharging the Debes and Arrears due from his Majefly to his Servants, Tradesmen, and others: And being passed, occasioned the following Proteft :

Dissentient'; Because this Bill is to raise a great Sum of Money, which will, as we apprehend, become a Burden to the Public, and increase that immense Load of a Debt, which is already above fifty Millions, and therefore, i our Opinion, requires the utmost Application to diminish it; and cannot but give us the most melancholy Prospect, whenever, especially in a time of Peace and Tranquillity, we find any Addition is made to it; and fince his Majesty's Revenue, first fettled, was thought fufficient by the Parliament, to answer all the necessary Expences of his Civil Government; and is larger, as we con-ceive, than that of his Predeceffors; and fince that Revenue has once already, and not long ago, received an Aid of the like Sum; we think we were fully justified, in expecting an

1725

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Account of the Reasons of contracting so great a Debt: And, because that was refused to be laid before us, we are of Opinlon, we cannot discharge our Duty to our Country, if we should thus uninformed, and in the dark, give our Consent to this Bill, which, being the second of this kind, within a short Compass of Time, we apprehend may prove of more pernicious Example.

Sopbia-Charlotta Platen Baroness of Rilmansey, and Countess of Platen in Germany, and Countess of Darlington in the Bishoprick of Durbam, a great Favourite of K. George

. died.

His Majesty gave the Royal Assent

An Act for redeeming the Annuities of twenty thousand Pounds per Ann. charged on the Civil Lift Revenues by 7 Geo. I. and for discharging the Debts and Arrears due from his Majesty to his Servants, Tradefmen, and others.

An Act for regulating Elections within the City of London, and for referving the Peace, good Order, and Government of the faid City.

An Act for making the River Nen, between Northampton and Peterborough, navigable.

An Act for repairing the Road from Bigglefewade, in Com. Bedf. to Bugden, ecc. and to eleven Private

Bugden, &c. and to eleven Private Acts, &c.

An Act for settling the Estates of the most Noble Wriothesly Duke of Bedford, on his Marriage with the

andy Anne Egerton, Daughter of the most Noble Scroop Duke of Bridg-

A Petition of the late Lord Viscount Bollingbroke was the same Day mesented to the House of Commons, waying, That the Family Estate night go according to his Marriage bettlement, notwithstanding his Atmoder: Which occasioned some Deale; but however, was carried by a steat Majority in his Favour, 231 against 113.

A Report of the Truftees appointd for raising Money on the Estates of the late South Sea Directors was presented to the House of Commons, shewing, That the Estate fold amount to 1780112 L. and upwards.

to 1789112 L. and upwards.

The Commons sent up their Replication to the Earl of Macclesseld's Answer to the House of Peers: And it being moved, that a Day be appointed for the Trial of the faid Earl at the Bar of the House, the same occasioned a Debate, and afterwards a Protest; many of the Lords being of Opinion, he ought to be tried in Wessmisser-Hall, in the most public Manner; but it was carried for a Trial at the Bar of the House.

A Treaty of Peace figned between the Emperor and Spain, called, The Vienna Treaty, whereby they confirm to each other fuch Part of the Spanifb Dominions as they are respectively possessed of, and form a Defensive Alliance: They also fign a Treaty of Commerce, which gives Umbrage to the English and Duck, and occasions another Treaty in Opposition to it.

A Bill being brought up to the 3 House of Peers, for disarming the Highlands, occasioned a Protest them; For that the Discretes mensioned in the Preamble were not proved: Too great, a Power was given to the Lord Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace: And because the Behaviour of the Highlanders had of late been inostensive.

The Earl of Marclesfield's Trial began, and lasted to the 26th. The Charge was fully proved against him, and he was sentenced to pay a Fine of 30000 l.

of 30000 l.

The King allows 1000 l. per denum, to encourage the Ptelbyterian
Itinerant Preachers in Scotland.

A Protest in the House of Peers, against the Bill for enabling the late Lord Viscount Bolingbrois, and his listue, to inherit the Family Estate. After the Trial of the Earl of Machaella in the Trial of the Earl of the Trial of the Earl of the Trial of the Earl

Afcet the Trial of the Earl of Marclesfield, it was moved. That he be for ever rendered incapable of any Office, Place, or Employment in the State: But it passed in the Negative.

It was also moved, That the faid Earl shall never fit in Parliament, or come within the Verge of the Court; but it passed in the Negative; whereupon several Peers entered their Protetts:

Diffentient' ;

1. This House having resolved, That the House of Commons have made good their Charge of High Crimes and Missemanors against the Earl impeached; and, by a subsequent Resolution, having unanimously declared him Guilty; we are of Opinion, that it is a necessary Consequence, in Law, Justice, Honour, and Conscience, that the Disabilities contained in the Question proposed, should be a Part of his Punishment, they being such as we think the wholsome Laws and Statutes, against which the Earl has offended, do express or the Punishment of his Crimes; and such as the Nature, Circumstances, and Consequences of his Guilt, do, in our Opinions, most justly deserve.

2. The Articles of the House of Commons, whereof the Earl is, in or Opinions, declared guilty, are an Acculation of him for many repeated Acts of Bribery, Extortion, Perjury, and Oppression, committed by Colour of his Office of, Lord High Chancelkr, and of many Endeavours to have concealed and suppressed the Discovery of them, even from the Knowtherefore, being by the Law of this Land, and, as we believe, by the Laws of all civilized Nations in the World, adjudged to be Crimes of an infamous Nature; we think the Into be one natural and unavoidable Step to have been made by this House in the Judgment on those Crimes,

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The Royal Affent was given to an Act for preventing Fraud; in the public Revenues in the Salt-Duties; and for fecuring the Stamp-Duties on Policies of Infurance, &c.

An Act for the more effectual difarming the Highlands, and securing the Peace of Scotland. An Act to continue the Acts for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts: For encouraging the Silk Manufactures: For preventing the Running of Goods: And for explaning an Act for the Punishment of those who wilfully destroy Ships, Sc.

An Act for the Relief of Infolvent Debtors.

An Act for the better regulating of Buildings, and preventing Mifchiefs that may happen by Fire. An Act for preventing Mifchiefs

An Act for preventing Mischiefs by keeping too great Quantities of Gunpowder in London.

An Act for regulating the Manufacture of Cloth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

An Act for repairing the Roads near the Devizes in Wilts.

An Act for repairing the Roads from Stratford to Duncburch, in the Counties of Northampton and Wari

An Act for enabling Henry St. John, late Viscount Balingbroke, and the Heirs Males of his Body, notwithstanding his Attainder, to take and enjoy several Manors, Lands, &c. according to such Estates and Interest as are limited by certain Indentures Quinquepartite executed on his Marriage.

An Act to diffolve the Marriage of Francis Annesty the younger, Esq; with Elizabeth Sutton; and to enable

him to marry again.

After the paffing these Acts, his Majesty gave the Speaker a Speech to read, wherein he thanks the Commons for raising the Supplies, and paying his Debts: He expresses his Satisfaction in their difarming the Highlands; and the other Instances of their Affection.

And then the House was prorogued to the 1st of July.

Henry Formor, of Welches in the County of Suffex, Efq; created a

The General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland met at Edinburgh.

Talbot Yelverton Earl of Sussex ap-

Talbot Televerton Earl of Suffex appointed Deputy to Thomas Howard Duke

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1725 May May

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Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England.

Paul Methuen, Esquire, appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Houshold, in the room of Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley, deceased.

Daniel Lord Finch, eldeft Son of the Earl of Nottingbam, made Com-ptroller of his Majesty's Houshold, in the room of Paul Methuen, Esq;

Jonathan Wild, the infamous Thief-carcher, who had for many Years screened from Justice such Criminals as obeyed his Orders, and hanged Multitudes of others, received Sentence of Death at the Old Baily, having been convicted of receiving stolen Goods, and taking a Reward of the Owners for returning them, without discovering the Robbers. And the 24th of May being appointed for his Execution, he took a large Quantity of Liquid Laudanum the Night before; but brought it up again, and lived to be hanged at Tyburn the next Day, though he was pelted with Stones, and almost knocked on the Head, before he got Were the same exemplary there. Justice done upon Criminals of Figure, the Nation would probably have faved Millions of Treasure: But these seldom want a Screen:

Sir Peter King, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Style of Lord King, Baron of Ockbam, in the County of Surrey.

The same Day his Majesty revived

the Order of the Bath, of whom Prince William was the first Knight, and the Duke of Montagu was con-fituted Grand Master: Their Number being thirty-eight, including the Sovereign.

The fame Day Thomas Parker Earl of Macclesfield was carried to

the Tower.

The fame Day Sir Robert Eyre, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, in the room of

Peter Lord King.
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville Duke of Dorfet made Lord Steward of his Majefty's Houshold, in the room of

the Duke of Argyll.

John Compbel Dake of Argyll and Greenwich made Matter-general of the Ordnance, in the room of the Earl Cadogan

Charles Paulet Duke of Bohm appointed Conflable of the Town of London, and Lieutenant of the Towner-Hamlets, in the room of Henry Clinton Earl of Lincoln.

Henry Clinton Earl of Lincoln made Cofferer of his Majesty's Houshold, in the room of William Palency,

Eiq;

The Commons having prefented an ddreis to his Majesty, That the Address to his Majesty, That the Fine of 30000 l. imposed on the Earl of Macclesfield by the House of Lords, might be paid in to the Court of Chancery, and applied towards making good the Losses of the Suitors, occasioned by the Desiciencies of the Masters in Chancery. His

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Majefty answered, he would give the necessary Orders for it.

Richard West, Esq; appointed Lord Chancellot of Ireland, in the room of Alan Broderick Viscount Middle.

John West Lord de la War made one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber.

John Viscount Darnly, of April in the County of Meath in Ireland, created an Earl of that Kingdom, by the Style of Earl of Darnly, in the faid County.

William Bateman, Esq; created Baron of Culmore in Ireland, and

Viscount Bateman.

His Majefly was pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Yohn Sidney Earl of Leicester, to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, in the

room of Philip Lord Stanbope. Sir Robert Walpole, Knt. of the Bath, Sir Charles Turnor, Sir William Yonge, Kt. of the Bath; George Doddington, Esq; and Sir William Strickland, to be Commissioners of the Treasury.

James Earl of Berkley, Sir John Jennings, Knt. John Cocthurn, William Chetwynd, Eigrs; Sir John North,

-	A Commence of the Commence of		
5	Norris, Sir Charles Wager, Knts. and Sir George Oxendon, Bart. to be	and Jeremiab Murden, Esq; elected	71725 June
	Commissioners of the Admiralty.  Peter Lord King sworn Lord High	Sheriffs of London and Middlefen.  Edward Allen, Efg; appointed	1 July
	Chancellor of Great Britain.  The King, having declared his In-	Conful at Naples, in the room of John Fleetwood, Efg;	
	tention of going Abroad this Sum- mer, appointed to be Lords Justices	Dr. Peters, and Dr. Stepbens,	5
	during his Absence, the Archbishop	Dr. Radeliff's Foundation, being to	
	of Canterbury, the Lord Chancelior, and fourteen other great Officers of	and five Abroad, and to have a Salary	
	A Patent paffed the Seals about	of 300 l. per Annum each. Thomas Howard Baron of Effing.	10
	this time; for erecting a College in the Island of Bermudas, for the Pro-	bam died at the Sparo in Germany. General Wade, and the Lord Ad-	16
	pagation of the Gospel among the Indians in America.	vocate, having imprisoned seventeen Men and Boys, and four Women, on	
	Sir Jeffery Gilbert, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, made		1
	Lord Chief Baron.	voft, Bailies, Dean of Guild, and	
	Bernard Hale, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland,	faid City, and fent them the next	
	made one of the Barons of the Ex-	Day under a strong Guard of Dra- goons to Edinburgb.	. 1
	The King embarked at Greenwich for Hanover.	At their Arrival near that City, they were met by a vaft Concourse of	19
	Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Rochester, appointed Dean of the Or-	People of all Degrees, who attended them to the Prison door (the Magi-	
	der of the Bath.  Grey Longueville, Efq; appointed	thrates being in their Coaches). After a fhort Confinement, the Govern-	1
	King of Arms by the Title of Bath;	ment thought fit to release the Ma-	
	Edward Montagu, Eiq; appointed Secretary; Edward Yonge, Eiq; Re-	giffrates, without bringing them to a Prial.	
	gifter; John Anstis, Eig; Genealogift; and Edmund Sawyer, Eig;	Thomas Parker Earl of Maeclef- field, having paid his Fine of 30000 l.	22
	Gentleman Usher of the Order of Knighthood of the Bath.	discharged from his Imprisonment in	1
	Brigadier-general James Dormer, Efg; appointed Envoy Extraordinary	the Togver of London. Victor-Amadeus-Theodore Duke of	31
	to Portugal, in the room of Sir Thomas Lamley Sander fon, Knight	Asse, only Son of the Prince of Piedment, and Grandson of the King	,
	of the Bath.  The Lords Juftices opened their	of Sardinia, died. The Duke of Orleans, in the Name	Aug.
	Commission, and appointed Charles de la Faye, Esq; their Secretary.	of the French King Lewis XV. and as his Proxy, married the Princes	
	The Knights of the Bath installed in Henry VII's Chapel.	Mary Leczinski, Daughter of Stani-	1
	Arthur Hill, Eig; elder Son of Trevor Hill Lord Viftount Hillho-	thedral of Strafburg.  Cid Mahammed Ben Ali Abgali,	12
-	rough, died of the Small-pox, con-	Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco to the Court of England,	-
	A Tumult happened at Glasgow	arrived here.	
	in Scotland, on account of the Malt-	of the Small pox, contracted by Ino-	1
	Vol. IL.	culation. L The	
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The French King married at Fon-1725 25 Aug. tainebleau to the Princels Mary Leczinski. John Ker Duke of Roxborough religned his Office of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. Reynold Campbel, Eig; appointed 39 Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, under the Duke of Newcastle, and the Lord Viscount Townsbend, Secretaries of State for England. 1 Sept. James Lord Waldegrave, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, fent to the Court of France, to compliment the French King on his Marriage. A Treaty of Alliance concluded at 3 Hanover between the Kings of Eng-Jand and France, and the King of Pruffia, called The HANOVER. TREATY. The Parliament of Ireland return 21 Thanks to his Majesty, for vacating Mr. Wood's Patent for coining Halfpence and Farthings. The French Crown appeared to be 24 near two hundred millions Sterling in Debt about this time; to discharge which they impose heavy Taxes for twelve Years, and oppress the Subject intolerably, Sir Francis Forbes, Knt. and Al-derman, elected Lord Mayor of Lon-29 don for the Year enfuing. Eleven of the Glasgow Rioters were tried at Edinburgh about this time, for Treason and Rebellion; and four Men being convicted, the Government were so favourable to them on account of the Zeal they had shewn for King George, at the time of Lord Mar's Rebellion, that they were fentenced only to be transported, after they had been whipped at Glasgow; and a Woman was or-dered to stand in the Pillory there. 1508. The Highlands difarmed by General Wade. Dr. Davis, Mafter of Queen's-Col-lege, elected Vice-chancellor of Cam-3 Nov. bridge.

A young Savage, bred in the Woods of Hanover, who used to walk on his Hands and Feet like a Brute,

was presented to King George.

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Dr. Francis Gaftrell Lord Billop of 177

Chefter died.
The Princess Sobiefti, Wife to the Chevalier, retires into a Me

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Curll the Bookfeller was tried at the King's-Bench Bar, and convided of publishing several observe Becks, tending to the Corruption and Deprevation of Manners, viz. The New

in her Smock, &cc.

The French King, by raising and reducing the Coin at Pleasure, brings his Subjects under great Difficulties.

An Order of the Court of Chanto lodge the Money and Effects of the Suitors in their Hands, in the Bank of England.

The King landed at Rye in Suffer, 33 after a temperatuous Parliage.

Mr. Samuel Peploe, Vicar of Perf-

ton, made Bishop of Chefter.
The Parliament of Great Britain meets, and the King delivers a S to them, wherein he acquaints the with the Hanover Treaty, which he had entered into, to defend them against the Effects of the Viens Treaty; and defires the fame Num-ber of Forces and Supplies they gave the preceding Year.

The Lords presented an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, and the Commons another the next Day

After a long Debate in the House of Commons, it was refolved to raise the fame Number of Forces for Guards and Garisons as the preceding Year.

Resolved to raise two Shillings in I

the Pound for the ensuing Year Maximilian: Mary-Romanuel Elec-tor of Bavaria died at Munich.

The Commons presented another Address to his Majetty, the principal Drift whereof was to affure him, that they would fland by and affifth his Majetty in Defence of his German Dominions, if they were at-

The House of Peers also presented an Address to his Majesty, to affore him, they would exert themselves to the utmost, in Defence of his For Dominions, if they were attacked: But these Addresses met with great Opposition

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they were resolved on.

John Hedges, Esq; appointed his
Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to

the King of Sardinia.

The Royal Affent was given to An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-tax, for the Year 1756.

An Act for granting to his Ma-jefty the Sum of one Million, to be

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to

raifed by way of Lottery.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion; and for the better Payment of the Army, and their Quar-

William Caley, Efq; appointed Conful at Cadiz, and Port St. Mary's.

An Address from the Royal Boroughs in Scotland was about this time presented to his Majesty, where-is they declare, that the Malt-tax is a Burden too heavy for their Country to bear; that their Poverty, and want of Coin, and great Decay of their Trade, and the Meannels of their Grain, were melancholy Truths too certain, and univerfally known; and were so many Proofs of their Inability to Support the Weight of this new Tax.

That this Burden rendered them incapable of carrying on the Fishing-trade, and such other Branches of Commerce and Manufacture ar Scotland was proper for, and whereby they had hoped to improve that Part of his Majesty's Dominions, and render themselves more able to ferve his Majefty: And therefore defire his Majesty will grant them some Relief in this Particular.

Several Petitions were also prelented to the House of Commons on

the fame Subject.

On the other hand, a Petition of Daniel Campbel, Eig; was prefented to the House, shewing that great Tumults had been raised in Scotland, in order to prevent the levying of the Mait-tax in that Kingdom, and those People infulted and abused, that were Supposed to have had any hand in it: That, on the 24th of June last, the

Opposition in both Houses, before | Rioters broke into the Petitioner's House, and carried off and deftroyed House, and carried our and cerroyeu all the ready Money, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, and Moveables of all Kinds, and demolished part of the House and Gardens; and, as this Damage had happened to the Petitioner, on account of his Adherence to the Laws, and of his acting as a Member of the Commons, he hoped he should meet with Relief too.

Evelyn Pierpoint Duke of Kings fon, Lord Privy-Seal, died; and was fucceeded in Honour and Effate by Evelyn Pierpoint his Grandson.

Thomas Lord Trevor appointed

Lord Privy-Seal.

Richard Hampden, Eig; late Treafurer of the Navy, having trafficked
with the public Money in the Year
1720, and loft near 100,000 l. of it,
had the Affurance to petition the Commons, that his Estate might not be applied to make good the Defici-ency; and did in some measure suc-ceed, by the Affistance of his Friends of the Court Party.

One half was ordered to be fold, towards paying what he had defrauded the Public of; and the rest settled upon his Wife and Family.

Colonel Gordon appointed Governor of Penfilwania, in the room of Sir William Keith, Bart.

The Commons refolved, That Satisfaction be made to Daniel Campbel, Eig; for the Damages he fuftained by the Rioters at Glasgow, amount-

ing to 4000 /. and upwards.

It was ordered also, That several Clauses be inserted in the Mak-tax Bill, for the Satisfaction of the Scots; viz. That the Produce of it in Scotland, after 20,000 l. should be paid into the Enchequer, should be applied towards the Encouragement of the Trade and Manufactures in that Kingdom: That the Deficiency of the last Year should be made good out of the Produce of the next.

His Majesty fent a Message to the Commons, to defire he might be enabled to increase the Number of Seamen already voted for this Year ;

L 2

March

and to enter into and make good fuch Engagements as the Circumstances and Exigency of Affairs may require.

This occasioned a Debate; and was compared to another Message sent the House in 1717, to enable his Ma-jesty to defend himself against Sweden, when the Parliament granted him 250,000 /. but could never get any Account of it.

However, an Address was agreed on, to affure his Majeffy, they would effectually provide for, and make good, all his Majeffy's Expenses and Engagements for the Defence of the Kingdom, &c. Carried by 270 Voices against 89.

Colonel Dunbar appointed his Majesty's Conful at Sr. Sebofiian, in

1726.

29 Mar

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Lord Viscount Townshend, and Sister of Sir Robert Walpole, died.

William Thompson, Esq; elected Governor, and Humpbrey Morrice, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.

I Apr.

Brigadier-General Sutton, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Pruffia, in the room of Colonel Du. bourgay, who was recalled.

The Amount of the Sale of the

late Soutb-Sea Directors Effates was

Disbursements and Allowances to them, amounted to 845,376 1. and there remained then unfold 809,000 1.

The South-Sea Company fent 24 Ships to fish for Whales in Green-

land.

A Squadron of feven Men of War, commanded by Admiral Hofier, failed to Porto-Bello about the Beginning of

April.

John Thompson, Esq; Alderman, elected Sheriff of London, in the room of Sir Jeremiab Murden, de-

ceased.

His Majesty having sent a Message to the Commons, defiring they would enable him to increase the Number of Seamen already voted, &c. this occasioned a Debate in the House of Peers; and afterwards a Protest; for that this House was not consulted, which had an equal Right to advise his Majesty; and because the Appel-lation of Parliament was given to the

House of Commons separately.

Catherine Hays, Widow of John
Hays, convicted of petty Treason, in

The Lady Townsbend, Wife of the ! affifting in murdering her Hulband, and cutting him in Pieces, for which the received Sentence to be burnt, a was accordingly burnt alive at Ty-burn. And Thomas Billings, and Thomas Wood, her Accomplices, were also condemned for the said Murder, and hanged at the same Place.

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It appeared that Billings was the on of John and Gutharine Hays, orn before Marriage; and, when Son of Son of John and Latharine May, born before Marriage; and, when Billings committed the Murder, he was ignorant that John Hays was his Father; though his Mother let him know it after they came to New-

The fame Seffions Gabriel Lowrence, and three more, were con-demned for Sodomy. On which Trial it appeared, that forty or fifty of these Offenders used to meet almost every Night, at the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Field-Lone, Hoborn; the House being kept by one

Margaret Clap.
Captain John Jeans also received
Sentence of Death, for Whipping, Beating, and other Cruelties exer cifed on his Cabin-boy, till he died: And the Prisoner was executed ac-

cordingly.

Riobard Arundel, Efg., made Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, in the room of Sir Thomas Henvit, Knt. deceased.

Charles Talbot, Efq; eldeft Son of the Bishop of Durbam, appointed his Majefty's Solicitor-General, in the room of Sir Clement Wearg, Kat deceased.

24

An Act for fettling the Duty up on Snuff; and for encouraging the Greenland Fishery.

Sir Charles Wager having been fent Isaac le Heup, Esq; appointed his 1726 Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Diet 28 April into the Baltic, to affift the Danes and Sevedes against the Ruffians, &c. of Ratifbon Thomas Pitt, Member of Parliament for Old Sarum in the County of Wilts, died, at his Seat at Savalloupield, near Reading in Berkhire: arrived at Copenbagen.

The Royal Affent was given to
An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c. in England; and for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Fec. in Scotland; He had been ten Years Governor of Fort St. George in the East-Indies. Thomas Ripley, Esq; appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Works, and for ascertaining the Price of Ale 30 to be fold in Scotland, &c. An Act for laying a Duty upon in the room of Sir John Vanbrugh, Victuallers, and Retalers of Beer and Ale, within the Bills of Mortadeceased. The General Affembly of the 5 May Kirk of Scotland met. lity; and prohibiting their fending it out of their Houses in Vessels con-Charles Beauclair Duke of St. taining less than a Gallon; and fer adding an hundred additional Hack-Albans, Captain of the Band of Penfioners, and Knight of the Garter, ney Chairs. the only surviving Son of King Charles II. by Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, An Act for repairing the Roads from Gloucester to Hereford.

An Act for repairing the Roads died; being succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son Charles Earl of Burford.

Philip Gibbon, Efq; made Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Cafleading to Worcefter. An Act for repairing the Walls, and other public Works, in Norwich, with the Bridges and Roads. 13 tles, Manors, Lands, &c. in Eng. land and Wales, in the room of John An Act for repairing the Roads Pulteney, Esq; deceased. The Duke de Riperda, Prime Mibetween Lincoln and Nottingbam. An Act for repairing the Road from Tyburn to Uxbridge. 14 nister of Spain, who had negotiated the Vienna Treaty, fell under the Displeasure of King Philip; and took Refuge in the House of Mr. Stan-An Act for repairing the Roads to Tero bury An Act for repairing the Road bope, the English Embassador at Madrid. from Petersfield to Portfmoutb. An Act for repairing the Road from Worcester to Droitwich. John Ward, of Hackney, Eig; having been convicted of forging a 16 An Act for repairing the Road from Liverpool to Prefeat. Deed, was expelled the House of An Act for repairing the Road near Wymondbam in Norfolk. Commons. The Duke de Riperda being taken out of the English Embassador's 17 An Act for repairing the Road from Shenfield to Harwich in Effex. House by Force, occasions a Misunderstanding between the Courts of Spain and England. An Act for repairing the Road from Gloucefter to Stow. William Cavendift, Esq; usually stilled Marquis of Hartingson, made Captain of the Band of Pensioners.

Sir William Temple, Recorder of London, made Curstor-Baron of the An Act for beautifying St. James's Square. The Rev. Mr. Jeremy Collier, the Author of feveral Volumes of Ef-13 sys, of the Historical and Geogra Exchequer, upon the Refignation of Sir John Sympson.

The Royal Affent was given to phical Dictionary, and of many other valuable Pieces, died.

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Sir

Colonel William Wyndbam made Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Ho-

spital, in the room of Colonel Chud-

kigb, deceased.

1726 May

An Act for vefting in his Majefty an Imposition of two Penies Scots, upon Ale and Beer brewed and sold in Glafgow, for fatisfying the Da-mages which Daniel Campbel, Efq; lately suffered in a Riot there.

An Act for the Improvement of his Majesty's Revenues of Cuttoms,

Excise, and Inland Duties.

An Act for the better fecuring of the Moneys and Effects of the Suit-ors of the Court of Chancery; and for preventing the counterfeiting of Eaft-India Bonds, and Indorfements thereon, as likewise Indersements on South-Sea Bonds.

An Act for Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery.

An Act to prevent unlawful Com-binations of Workmen employed in the Woolen Manufactures, and for the better Payment of their Wages.

An Act to prevent frivolous and

vexatious Arreits.

An Act for the better regulating Trials by Nifi Prius in the County of Middlesex.

An Act for continuing the Act of 9 Geor. for the more effectual punishing Persons going armed in Disguise, and doing Injuries to the Persons and Properties of his Majetty's Subjects, &c. commonly called, The Black AET.

An Act to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles within

fifteen Miles of London.

An Act for building a Bridge cross the Thomes from Fulbam to Putney. An Act for making the River

Dun, in the West-riding of York, navigable.

An Act for making Provision for the Rector of St. Mary le Strand, in Middlefex.

And to thirteen private Acts.

After which the Lord Chancellor read the King's Speech, wherein he thanks the Parliament for the many Inflances they had given of their Affection to him, and particularly for the discretionary Power of applying the public Money as he saw fit; asfuring them, that the Confidence they had reposed in him, should not

be abused. Then the Parliam was prorogued to the 21st of July

Charles Lenos Duke of Richn and Sir Robert Walpole, elected Knights of the Garter, installed 16

Charles Douglass Duke of Qu bury and Dover, and Alexander Hume Earl of Marchmont, sworn of the

Privy-Council.

Major-General WilliamStuart died 37 in a very advanced Age.

Admiral Hofier having been fent to America, with a Squadron of Men of War, to prevent the Spanish Galleons coming to Europe, arrived at Porto-Bello; whereupon the Galleons unloaded their Treasure again.

King George fends a Letter to the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, to put them in mind of improving their Fisheries and Manufactures, with the Money granted them, for that Pur-

pose, at the Union.

A Mcssenger having been sent to Madrid with a Letter, under the Privy-Seal, from his Majeffy to the Duke of Wharton, commanding the Duke to return to England; Grace, being in a Coach when it was delivered to him, contemptuously threw it into the Street without ope ing it : And soon after, it is said, de-clared himself a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Stanbope, the English Em-baffador at Madrid, delivers a Memorial to that Court, complaining of their taking the Duke of Riperda out of his House by Violence.

King George having fent a Letter to the Czarina, by Sir Charles Wa-gor, Admiral of the Baltic Squadron, to demand the Reason of her Sea-armament; and suggesting, that she was in a Confederacy with the Pretender; that Empress, in her Answer, laughs at these Infinuations, and tells him, he fent his Fleet into the Baltic, rather to diffurb the Peace of the North, than to preferve

The Imperialifts prohibit the Importation of the English Wooles Manufactures into Sicily.

The French King discharges the Juce Duke of Bourson from his Post of Prime Minister, and takes the Reins of Government into his own Hands; but declares that he would be affifted by the Bishop of Freque (afterwards Cardinal Fleury) in the Administra-tion. The King also declared, as to the Favours he had to grant, he would be applied to in his own Perion: And, in a word, he would in every thing follow the Example of the late King his Great Grandfather Lewis XIV.

The Duke of Boardon, it was faid, was facrificed to the Referencent of the Court of Spain, who would ne ver forgive him lending back the In-fanta. Upon the Difference of this Minister the Courts of France and Spain appear to have been reconciled; of which Great Britain has fince felt the Effects. And it is observable, that the British Court fell out with Spain just at the time the French were reconciled to them ; for at this time it was that Mr. Stanbope, the British Minister at Madrid, demanded Satisfaction of the King of Spain, for taking the Duke de Riperda out

of his House. Sir John Locks, Knt. and William Ogborn, Eigs elected Sheriffs of London and Middlefex.

The Earl of Portland died in Jamaica, being fucceeded in Ho and Estate by his Son William Mar-quis of Ticbfield.

Mr. Wanley, Librarian to the Earl of Oxford, a Gentlemen well fkilled in Antiquities, and antient Manu-

scripts, died. Prince Frederic created Duke of

July

Edinburgh.
John Henley, M. A. by virtue of Licence from the Quarter-Seffions, he calls it, in Newport-Marker; where on Sundays he treats on facred Subjects, and on some other Days of the Week, on human Learning; at least, this seems to have been his original Defign : How far he has deviated from it, his own daily Advertilements in the Papers have thewn.

The Town were fo well pleafed with his Performances at first, that they crouded after him; and, as a Shilling, or Six-pence at leaft, was demanded of every one who came to hear him, he found his Account in it. He has still a tolerable Audience : If any one inquires, what Persuafion he adheres to, in point of Church Government? It is (in his own Words) that of those who judge them-selves not to depend on other Congregutions. Adding, That there is nothing in his Scheme which rends to Heterodoxy, or Corruption: That no Man can be an Enemy to his Institution, wbo is either a Christian, a Friend to Religion: That it is de-figned to give Offence to none; but to be a common Benefit to the World: If be a common Benefit to the World: If Science and Literature; if Love of Truth; if Candour, Impartial Think-ing, Conscience, Peace, and Liberty, are valuable Things; They are pro-moted to the last Degree in the Plan of the Oratory. These are glorious Affertions: How he has made them ood, his conftant Auditors can best inform us.

Prince William created Duke of

Cumberland.
Duke Maximilian-William of Brunfwick-Hanever, Colonel of a Regiment in the Emperor's Service, and Brother of King George, died a Roman Catholic at Vienna, in the 60th Year of his Age.

William Cadogon Earl Cadogon, General of the Infantry in England, Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, Governor of the Ille of Wight, and Knight of the Thirtle, died without Iffue, whereby the Earldom is extinct; but he was fucceeded as Baron of Reading and Oak-

George Cholmondeley, eldett Son of Earl Cholmondeley, made Mafter of the Robes to his Majesty, in the room of Earl Cadaran room of Earl Cadogan, decenfed.

Sir Charles Farnaby of Great Kip. bington in the County of Kent, Knt. created a Bironet.

The Spaniards deliver a Memorial to the English Minister at Madrid,

1726 July

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1725 Aug. drid, wherein they defire to know his Britannic Majesty's Intentions, in sending Sir John Jennings with a Squadron of Men of War upon their Coaft. 20

The East-India Company obtain Charter for incorporating their Towns of Madrassapatan, Bombay, and Fort William, to be governed each of them by a Mayor and Aldermen, who are impowered to make By-laws, and exercise Criminal as well as Civil Jurisdiction, except in Cases of High Treaton.

A dreadful Earthquake happened at Palermo in Sicily, whereby Part of that City was destroyed, and great Numbers of People buried in the Ruins.

Sir Samuel Ongley, of Old Warden in the County of Bedford, Knt. died. He had gained an immense Estate by Merchandize, which he left to his Great Nephew Samuel Ongley, Esq; Member of Parliament for Shoreham in Suffex.

Charles Pawlet Duke of Bolton appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight, in the room of Earl Cado. gan, deceased.

The Duke of Argyll appointed Colonel of the Prince of Wales's Regiment of Horse, in the room of

the Lord Londonderry.

Licutenant-General Willes made
Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the room of Earl Cadogan, deceased.

Henry Lowther Viscount Lonfdale appointed Governor of the Tower of London.

Count Maurice of Saxony, natural Son of Augustus King of Poland, procured himfelf to be elected Succeffor to Ferdinand the present Duke of Courland; against which Duke Ferninand protested, the States of that Duchy having been fummoned in his Name without his Knowlege; the Ruffians also protested against it; The Diet of Poland banished Prince Maurice for refusing to appear before them, and decreed that the Duchy of Courland should be divided into Palatinates after the present Duke's

Death ; against which Decree Duke Ferdinand also protested, infisting that this Duchy had no Dependence on the Republic of Poland, and was fupported and encouraged by the Raf-fians to oppose the Usurpation of the Poles.

William Mackenzie Earl of Seafortb pardoned, having been attained of High Treason for the Preston Infurrection.

James Hamilton Duke of Hamilton pointed one of the Knights of the Order of the Thiftle.

Robert Dormer, of Lee in the County of Bucks, Esq; one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, died.

Samuel Ongley of Old Warden in the County of Bedford, Elq; married to Mils Anne Harwy, eldent Daughter of John Harwy of Ich-wel-Bury in the same County, Esq;

Charles Lenos Duke of Richn appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber-

Sir John Eyles, Bart. elected Lord Mayor of London.

Hencage Finch Earl of Winchelfea died without Iffue,

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Sir Gilbert Jefferey, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, died. Sir Thomas Pengelly, Knt. appoint-ed Lord Chief Baron of the Ex-

Mr. Baron Price made one of the Juftices of the Common Pleas. Mark Pringle, Efq; appointed

Conful at Seville.

A terrible Hurricane happened at amaica, which destroyed several Plantations, and a great Fleet of Ships.

Mahomet, of Turkift Extraction, great Favourite of his Majefty,

Sopbia Dorothy Queen of Great Britain, died at the Castle of Ables in the Electorate of Hanover, where the had been confined for many Years. She was the only Daughter and Heirels of George-William Duke of Brunfwick-Zell; born Anno 1666, and married to George-Lewis Elector of Hanover, fince King of Great Britain, Anno 1682 ; by whom the

had Issue George Augustus King of Great Britain, born the 30th of October 1683; and Sopbia-Dorothy, born the 16th of March 1687, and married to Frederick-William, the late King of Prussia, Anno 1706.

Mr. Baron Page made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in the room of Robert Tracey, Efg; who

refigned.

John Comyns, Esq; Serjeant at Law, made one of the Barons of the

Exchequer.

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Edmund Probyn, Elq; Serjeant at Law, made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir Littleton Powis, who refigned.

The Lord Viscount Lonfdale sworn

of the Privy-Council.

Exton Sayer, LL. D. appointed his Majefty's Advocate in the Court of Admiralty.

of Admiralty.

Robert Hardy, Eig; appointed Surveyor of his Majefty's Works.

Thomas Wyndbam, Eig; Lord Chief Juffice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, appointed Lord Chancellor, and one of the Lords Juftices of

that Kingdom, in the room of Ri-

chard West, Esq; deceased.

Major Goocks constituted Governor of Virginia, under the Earl of Orto-

of Virginia, under the Earl of Orkney, in the room of Major Drysdale,

deceased.

Thomas Madox, Efq; his Majesty's Historiographer, and Author of the Formulare Anglicanum, the History of the Exchequer, and Firma Burgi, died.

The Parliament of Great Britain met, and the King gave the Lord Chancellor his Speech to read to both Houses; in which he acquaints them, that a secret and offensive Alliance had been concluded between the Emperor and Spain; and that the placing the Pretender on the British Throne was one of the secret Articles of that Treaty; that Ressia had been concerned in the Invasion, if they had not been prevented by the British Fleet sent to the Baltic: Whereupon his Allies of France and Holland had augmented their Forces, and Sweden and Denmark were about to accede to the Hanower Alliance: And

he did not doubt but his Parliament would affift him to perform his Part: That the Spanish Minister was re-called abruptly, and had left a Memorial behind him, little foort of a Declaration of War; wherein he demanded the Restitution of Gibraltar and made the recalling the Squadrons his Majesty had sent to the Mediterranean, and the West-Indies, the Condition of any further Correspondence between the two Crowns, looking upon the Continuance of those Fleets abroad, as actual Hoftilities, and threatening to repel them with Force: That the King of Spain was actually affembling an Army in the Neighbourhood of Gibraltar but he had undoubted Intelligence, their first and principal Design was to invade these Kingdoms: He demands therefore of the Commons the Supplies necessary for the Defence of their Country; and, as they had the last Year enabled him to lay out what Money be thought necessary, he hoped they would repose the same Trust and Confidence in him again: That his Necessities should never make him to touch the Sinking Fund, but defires they would apply it to the Use it was defigned,

The Lords presented an Address to his Majesty, thanking him for communicating the Situation of Affairs to them, and for the wise Measures he had taken for their Security; promising to maintain his Majesty's Right and Title to the Crown, and

the present happy Establishment.

The same Day a Motion was made in the House of Commons for an Address to his Majesty; in which it was proposed to thank him for acquainting them with the State of Affairs; to declare their Resentment at the unjust Demand of Gibraliar, and the Emperor's Usurpations on our Trade; but, above all, at the Engagements to set the Presender on the Throne; to thank the King for employing his Fleets for their Security, and to desire his Majesty to give Orders for putting the Kingdom in a Posture of Desence; and that the

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they will stand by and support him in such Measures as he shall take for the Security of his People, and the common Interest of Europe.

To which it was answered, that Things of this Importance required more Deliberation; that the Motion implied an Approbation of Measures to prevent Dangers, before they knew either what those Measures were, or whether those Dangers were real; that our Measures, of late Years, had been in a perpetual Fluctuation, fometimes depressing France, and fometimes the Emperor; and, under Pretence of holding the Balance of Europe, we should be engaged in perpetual Wars: Another faid, that a Defign of invading us with five or fix Men of Wars was altogether romantic; and, confequently, the Fears of the Pretender groundless, and chimerical. A third was of Opinion, that the Acquisition of some Dominions abroad were the true Causes of the Divisions and Distractions which now threatened Europe.

However, the Question being put, it was carried for the Address by a Majority of 251 Voices against 81; and the Address was presented to his

Majesty the next Day

Rowland Hill, of Hawke-Stone in Com. Salop. Eig; created a Bart. Twenty thousand Men voted for

the Sea-Service, and four Pounds a Man per Month, for maintaining them for the Year enfuing.

An Augmentation of 8000 Men for the Land Service moved for in the House of Commons; which occasion'd a Debate, but carried for the Motion by a great Majority

Twenty-fix thousand three hundred and eighty-three Men voted for the Land-Service for the Year enfuing, and eight hundred eighty-five thousand four hundred ninety-four Pounds for maintaining them, befides one hundred and fifty-feven thousand fix hundred and thirtyfeven Pounds for the Garisons in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar; and, if we reckon ten thousand Land-Forces in Ireland, the British

Land-Forces confifted of about for thousand Men this Year, be Thirty thousand seven hun fifty Pounds also was voted, for de fraying several extraordinary Ex pences and Services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.

The Lord de la War repor House, appointed to take his Majesty's most gracious Speech into Consideration, that the faid Con tee had accordingly taken the i into Confideration, together the Memorials, and other Papers, re ferred to their Lordships; and v viz. That it fully appears to this Committee, upon Confideration of his Majesty's Speech, and the Let ters and Memorials laid before the House by his Majefty's Order, that the Measures his Majesty has though fit to take were honourable, jost, an necessary, for preventing the Ex-cution of the dangerous Engagement entered into in Favour of the tender, for preserving the Dominion belonging to the Crown of Gree Britain, by solemn Treaties, an particularly those of Gibraltar, a the Island of Minorca, and for mai training to his People their most va-luable Rights, Privileges of Com-merce, and the Peace and Tranquil-lity of Europe.

Which Resolution being agreed to

by the House, occasion'd a Protest: Diffentient'; 1. Because they could not concur in approving Meas and Counfels not yet examined, the be precluded by this Resolution. 2. Because the Papers relating to the Negotiations between the Courts of Great Britain and Vienna, and the Northern Powers, were not yet co municated to the House. 3. Altho the Throne, concerning a ferret a dangerous Engagement for placing ! Pretender on the Throne; yet, fin ing by the Papers before the Hon that the King of Spain deny'd an

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fuch Engagement, they could not agree to this Resolution; because Time might evince, that the Informations his Majesty had received concerning that Engagement were not justly grounded; and consequently they could not declare the Meanure taken to present it such as fures taken to prevent it (what-ever they were) bonourable, just, and necessary. 4. Because they find, in one of the Papers laid-before the House, That very considerable Sums of Money had been sent to France, Holland, Prussia, Sweden, and other Places, to promote the Defigns of the British Court. Which the Committee not having inquir'd into, they could not agree to a Resolution that might be conftrued to stop all fu-ture Inquiries into this Matter. 5. They could not declare, that the Measures taken to preserve Gibraltar were honourable, just, and necessary, before they had been fully considered; especially, because they find the King of Spain infifting on a Promise on the Behalf of Great Britain for the Restitution of it. 6. The Measures taken for maintaining the British Commerce, and the Tranquillity of Europe, had not been under the di-tinct Confideration of the Committee, but were unknown to them, as well as the Circumstances relating to the Baltic Expedition; and there-fore the Resolution proposed could give no Satisfaction to the People of Great Britain, or any foreign Power in Alliance with her ; or conduce to the Honour of the Government, or the Support of the Dignity of that House.

After which a Motion was made for an Address to his Majesty, representing the deep Concern of the House on the Prospect of the imminent Dangers which threaten'd these Kingdoms, and all Europe; and that it appear'd to the House from the Act of Accession of the States-General, that their Accession is made upon several Conditions and Reserves; particularly, that the Allies should warrant the Payment of their Subtidies for the Maintenance of their

Troops in the Barrier Towns by the Emperor; that they should maintain the States in their Rights of Com-merce to the *Indies*; and that they should not be bound by their Accelfion to take part in the Meafures they should not consent to; that it appeared his Profian Majefty did not concur in the faid Accession of the States-General, whereby the Secu-rity propos'd by the Treaty of Ha-nover was much weaken'd; and, in case of a Rupture, the Danger and Burden of the War must fall upon Great Britain; and that the Pre-servation of the Balance of Power in Europe depends on the Continuance of the Friendship and Affistance of France alone, unleis more effech Measures are taken; and therefore this House did humbly beseech his Majetty to make new and preffing Inflances with his Pruffian Majesty, and the States-General, to concur with his Majesty and his Allies, in fuch a manner, as the present critical and dangerous Juncture requir'd, Ø c.

The Question being put, whether such an Address should be made; it pass'd in the Negative.

Then it was mov'd, That this House will on this Day Se'nnight take his Majesty's Speech into further Confideration; but, after De-bote, it was refolv'd in the Negative, which occasion'd a Protest; I. Because the Committee, having sat but one Day, could deliberate but on few of the weighty Points in his Majefty's Speech; and the Facts re-lating to many of them not having been yet laid before the House, they conceived the further Consideration of the Speech ought not to have been refus'd, there being no Precedent for fuch a Refusal in the like Circumstances. 2. That the Advice of this House having been required of the Crown, the Refusal of the Day feem'd to tend to difable the House to perform their Duty, and laid a Foundation for depriving that House in future Times of an Opportunity of taking fuch Matters into their Confideration ;

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Jan. fideration; by which they would be render'd useless in those great Affairs, whereon the Safety of the Kingdom may depend.

Four Shillings in the Pound Land-

Four Shillings in the Pound Land-Tax voted by the Commons, for the Service of the Year 1727. Thomas Pitt Earl of Londonderry

Thomas Pitt Earl of Londonderry appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, in the room of John Hart, Efq;

Brigadier-General Hunter appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the room of the Earl of Portland, deceas'd.

31 James Vernon, Esq; died in the 83d Year of his Age: He was Secretary of State during the last five Years of King William's Reign. The King elected Governor, Sir

The King elected Governor, Sir Join Eyles, Lord Mayor, Sub-Governor, and John Rudge, Efg; Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Company.

Company.

Lionel Tulmarsh Earl of Dysart died, being succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Grandson Lionel Talmarsh.

Richard Satton, Esq; Brigadier-General, appointed Envoy to the Court of Prussia.

Advice from Constantinople of the Defeat of the Turkish Army in Per-

It was mov'd in the House of Commons to address his Majesty, to communicate to them Copies of the Declaration, Letter, or Engagement, which in the Marquis de Pozobueno's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle is inserted, to be a positive Promise for the Restitution of Gibraltar: Which occasion'd a Debate; and Mr. Pulteney, among other Particulars, took Notice of another Letter, written Anno 1721, to one of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries at Cambray, wherein a Promise for the Restitution of Gibraltar is expressly mentioned. But the Question on this Motion be now put; it pass'd in the Negative, 204 against 97.

A Motion was made to address his Majesty, that C pies might be

laid before the House of such Memorials, or Representations, from Denmark or Sweden, as did induce his Majesty to send a Squadron of Ships last Year to the Bahir, at so great an Expence to this Kingdom; but it pass d in the Negative, 196 against 79.

against 79.
Dr. William Nicolson, Bishop of Londonderry, made Archbishop of Cassil, and Primate of Munster in Ireland.

Mr. Pelbam Secretary of War, presented to the House an Estimate of the Charge of 4000 Horse, and 8000 Foot of the Landgrave of Hest-Casses's Forces, from the 1st of April to the 24th of December 1727, stipulated for by a Convention between his Majesty and the said Landgrave.

Resolv'd, that the Sum of 50,000s.

Refolv'd, that the Sum of 50,000.l. to complete the Sum of 125,000.l. payable to the Landgrave of Hofficaffel, for maintaining a Body of 12,000 Men, pursuant to a Treaty dated the 12th of March 1725, be granted to his Majesty; and that the Sum of 170,000 l. be granted to his Majesty for a Subsidy to the said Landgrave, and to pay off 12,000 Men, &c.

That the Sum of 160,306 l. 17 s. and 5 d. be granted, to make good the Deficiencies of the Year 1726.

the Deficiencies of the Year 1726.

Resolv'd to address his Majety for a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of the Sum of 125,0001. whitch is charg'd to have been issued for other Engagements and Expences (over and above such as were specified in the Accounts laid bifore the House) for securing the Trade of the Kingdom, and preserving the Peace of Europe, Esc. Mr. Trassurer reported to the House on the 21st of February, that their Address had been presented, and his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, that the Sum of Money mention'd in this Address had been issued in the House of the House of the House of the House of the House and Commanded him to acquaint to the House, that the Sum of Money mention'd in this Address had been issued in the House of the Utmost Importance to the Trade and Navigation of this this state.

this Kingdom, and the Tranquillity of Europe, which require the greatest Secrecy; and therefore a particular and diffined Account of the Difficultion of it cannot possibly be given without a manifest Prejudice to the Public.

Ferdinand Farnese Duke of Parma died, and was incceeded by his Brother Don Antonio Farnese.

The Royal Affent was given to an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax for the Year

Upon reporting his Majesty's An-iwer to the Address, for an Account of the 125,000 h above-mention'd, Mr. William Pulteney endeavoured to hew the Insufficiency of that An-iver. He said, that when the Commons came to a Resolution the last Seffions, Effectually to provide for, and make good, all such Expences and Engagements as should be made for the Security of the Trade and Navigation of the Kingdom, and for the Proferwation of this Peace of Eu-rope, they did not thereby divest themselves of their undoubted Right of being acquainted with the Dispofition of public Money: That, if they gave up so effential a Right, that House would become altogether useles; or serve only blindly to approve of, and register the Acts of the Ministers : That, if they were fatisfied with fo general an Account, the same might, in future Reigns, prove a very dangerous Precedent, and ferve to cover Imbezzlements of the public Treasure; and therefore moved for a further Address, for an Account of the 125,0001.

Other Gentlemen infifted on a Promife made to the House the last Scsion by a great Man in the Ministry, That they should have a particular Account of all the Money that should be expended on that Vote of Gredit; which Promise induced the House to come so readily into it: But the Question being put; it was carried against addressing, 235 against 110.

The Spaniards, having invested

Gibraltar, open'd the Trenches before it this Day.

Advice came to England, that Admiral Hofier had been obliged to retire from Porto-Bello to Jamaica with his Squadron, on account of the great Mortality among the Seamen; but intended to put to Sea again, when he had remann'd his

The Office of Register of the Court of Chancery, granted to Charles Duke of St. Albans, for three Lives.

The Swedes accede to the Treaty of Hanover, and have a Pension granted them of 50,000 l. per Ann.
Part of the Flotilla arriv'd at Ca-

Part of the Flotilla arriv'd at Cadiz with eight Millions of Pieces of Eight on Board; and, a few Daya after, the reft of the Flotilla arriv'd in the Ports of Spain with ten Millions more.

Mr. de Palm, the Emperor's Refident, order'd to depart the Kingdom, having two Days before prefented in Latin-a very infolent Memorial to his Majetty; wherein he tells him, that in his Speech at the Opening of the Parliament, he had declared several Things as undoubted Truths, some of which were strain'd to a wrong Sense, some very distant from the Emperor's Intentions, and others absolutely woid of all Foundation; principally, that imaginary Alliance which in the Speech is call'd offensive. And as to the secret Articles, said to be made in Pawour of the Pretender, his Imperial Majesty affirms, that there exists no sectet Article or Convention whatever, which contains, or can tend to prove, the least Tittle of that Assertion.

Mr. Farrer reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Petition of George Town-frend, Esq. Sec. late Committioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlers had been referr'd, the following Resolutions; viz.

1. That no Money had been paid into the Exchequer on Account of the Duties on Hawkers and Pedlers, during four Years, wix. from 1719 to 1723, except 1500 l. although the Com-

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1726 March Commissioners of the said Revenue are required to pay it into the Exchequer once a Week.

2. That by reason of the negliMajesty, to shew their Resembles.

gent Management of the faid Commissioners, who were the Accountants for the faid Revenue, there is a Deficiency of 36,693 /. over and above 6000 % which has been paid by the Securities of Thomas Tomkins, late Cashier to the said Commissioners: Which Resolutions being agreed to by the House, there arose a long Debate, in which Sir William Wynd. bam reflected on the Commissioners of the Treasury, not only for con-niving at the Imbezzlement of the public Money for four Years, but neglecting to recover it three Years after, and then encouraging a Petition to the House to have it remitted: And faid, that the granting fuch a Petition would be giving a Parliamentary Sanction to fuch vile Practices, and opens a wide Door for the like Mismanagements of the public Treasure.

The other Side, to prevent canthe Matter any further, vafing mov'd themselves, that the Petition might be rejected; which was unani-

moufly agreed to.

Expresses were sent from the Cours of Spain to all the Sea ports of that Kingdom, to seize all the Effects of the British Subjects residing in Spain.
The equestrian Statue of King

George in Grofvenor-Square was very much defaced, the Left Leg being torn off, the Sword and Truncheon broke off, and carried away, the Neck hack'd as if they defign'd to cut off

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An Address of both Houses to his Majesty, to shew their Resentment of Mr. Palm's Memorial.

The Money granted this Seffice of Parliament, for the Service of the

Year 1727, amounted to 2,998, sot 1.
Sir Isaac Newton, Knc. Maher of his Majesty's Mint, President of the Royal Society, and one of the most celebrated Philosophers and Manufic Celebrated Philosophers and Celebrated Philosophers and Celebrated Ph thematicians in Europe, died, being eighty-five Years of Age.

John Conduit, Eig; Member of Parliament for Whitehurch, ap-Parliament for Whitchurth, ap-

Mint.

The Royal Affent was given to An Act for redeeming fundry As-England, and the Annuities payable on standing Orders for Army De-bentures by the Produce of the Sinking Fund, for applying to the fam Fund the Money remaining in the Exchequer, on the Head of the Bankers Debt, and making Provi-fion for future Claims on the fame Debt, &c. An Act for punishing Mutiny and

Defertion, &c. An Act for transporting Salt from Europe to Pensilvania.

An Act for widening Becurley Creek, and for amending the Roa from thence to Beverley, &c.

An Act for improving the River Wear, and the Port of Sunderland in the County of Durbam,

And to fix private Acts.

1727.

8 Mar.

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A Complaint was made, that feveral Post Letters, directed to Members of Parliament, had been intercepted, and taken out of the Boxes appointed for the same at the Door of the House.

James Ogilvy Earl of Finlater and Seafield appointed High Com-missioner to the Kirk of Scotland.

General Letters of Reprifats grant- Ma ed against the Spaniards.

The Corps of Sir Ifane New lay in State in the Jerusalem Cham-ber, and was buried from thence in Westminster- Abbey.

Robert Jenkins, D. D. Master of St. John's College in Cambridge, and Margaret Professor, died s He

was effeem'd one of the greatest Men | given in a free Government but upon

of the Age.

Upon reading the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to confider of the Malt-Bill, Mr. Scrope mov'd, that it be an Instruction to the faid Committee, that they receive a Clause of Appropriation, with a Power to bis Majesty to apply such Sums as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such Engagements as base been, or shall be, made by his Majesty, conducing to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the preserving and restoring the Peace of Europe: Upon which there was the longest and warmest Debate that had happen'd this Session.

Those who were for the Motion said, that his Majesty had demanded mittee, that they receive a Clause

faid, that his Majesty had demanded no greater Supplies this Session than what he thought absolutely necessary. for the Service of the Year; but that, in the present Posture of Af-hirs, some unforeseen Accidents might require a further Expence, and therefore they ought to enable his Majesty to answer such Contingencies : That the House had several times reposed the same Confidence in his Majesty, which had never been abus'd, &c.

The Gentlemen on the other fide urg'd, that the granting Supplies without an Estimate of the Expence was unparliamentary: That the Clause mov'd for was inconsistent with that Part of the Bill, which forbids the iffuing of the Supplies thereby granted to any other Pur poles than those specified; and ren-der'd ineffectual that Appropriation of public Money, which the Wisdom of all Parliaments had thought a necessary Security against the Misapplication of it; that vast Sume had already been granted; and, if any unexpected Emergency should demand a further Supply, that might be provided for in the usual manner, and with less Inconvenience, than by fuch a Delegation of almost a distatorial Authority to the Minifters ; that fuch an unlimited and absolute Power ought never to be

evident Necessity, when the very Being of the Government is in imminent Danger: That the Precedents urg'd to justify this Clause were far from being full to the Point; and, if they were, ought not to be fol-low'd, left Claufes of the same Nature might become so frequent, as in time to lodge in the Crown, and the Ministers, an absolute and uncon-troulable Power of raising Money upon the People, which by our wife Conffitution is, and with Safety can only be, lodg'd in the whole Legislature-

Another faid, they had already given four Shillings in the Pound upon Land, which was a very heavy and extraordinary Tax; especially confidering they were more than once told by a great Man, that we should have no War: But, if now they pass'd this Clause, it would be tacking a Tail to a Whale, which might sweep away the other fixteen.

Abundance of other unanswerable

Arguments were urg'd against the Clause; but it was carried in the Affirmative however by a Majority of 225 against 109.

George Compton Earl of Northamp-ton died; and was succeeded in Ho-nour and Estate by his eldest Son James Lord Compton. His Majesty, made the following

Promotion of General Officers. Earl of Cholmondeley General of

the Horfe.

## Lieutenant-Generals.

Owen Wynn, Esq; Thomas Whetham, Esq; William Tatton, Efq; Joseph Sabine, Esq. Edward P. ward Pearce, Eig; William Evans, Efg; George Wade, Efq;

## Major-Generals.

Earl of Deloraine. Richard Ruffel, Efq; Andrew Biffet, Elq; Nicolas Price, Eqf;

172

15

Lord

April

Lord John Ker. Humpbry Gore, Esq; Philip Honeywood. Esq; Henry Grove, Efq; Andrew Wheeler, Efq; Lord Mark Ker. Robert Hunter, Efq; James Crofts, Efq; Robert Napier, Efq; Robert Dalzell, Efq; James Dormer, Esq; David Creighton, Esq;

## Brigadiers.

Sir James Wood, Knt. Albert Borgard, Esq; Francis Columbine, Esq; Richard Franks, Elg William Newton, Efg; John Pocock, Esq. Charles Churchill, Esq. William Barrell, Esq. Jasper Clayton, Esq; Edward Jones, Elq; Percy Kirke, Esq; Charles Dubourgay, E Paul de Gually, Esq; John Moyle, Efq; John Nasyie, Eng;
Gerwase Parker, Esq;
James Tyrrel, Esq;
Edmund Fielding, Esq;
John-Peter Desbordez, Esq;
William Kerr, Esq;
Marquis of Hertford. Sir Robert Rich, Bart. David Montolieu, Efq;

Debates in the House of Peers on the Clause of Credit in the Malt. Bill, but carried in the Affirmative; which occasion'd a Protest for much the fame Reasonsas were urg'd against it in the House of Commons

Sir Charles Turnor of Warbam, in Com. Norfolk, Knt. created a Ba-

Levis Armand de Bourbon Prince 23 of Conti died at Paris, and was fucceeded by his eldeft Son Lewis de Bourbon. 24

The Royal Affent was given to An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry in England; and for granting cer-tain Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry in Scotland for the Years 1727; and for appropriating the Supplies granded this Seffion of Paris. ment, &c.

An Act for enabling the Sa Sea Company, with the Confent of the East-India Company, to take in Negroes within their Limits of Trade;

and to deliver them at Buenos Ayres.

An Act for repairing the Roads from Wigan to Prefion, in Com. Lancaster.

An Act for repairing the Road from Warrington to Wigan, in Com. Lancaster.

An Act for repairing the Road from Cirencefter to St. John's Bridge, in Com. Gloucefter.

An Act for repairing several Roads leading from Briftel.

An Act for repairing the Road from Studley Bridge, in Com. Wilts, to Togbill, in Com. Glouesttr.

An Act for repairing the feveral

Roads leading from Birmingbam to the Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcefter.

An Act for repairing the Road from Bromfgrove to Dudley, in Com. Worcest. and from Bromfgrove to Birmingbam, in Com. Warn.

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An Act for repairing several Roads leading from Warminster, in Com.

An Act for repairing the Road from Luton, in Com. Bedf. to Wefwoodgate.

An Act for draining Haddenbam Level in the Itle of Ely.

An Act for making more effectual an Act for the incorporating certain Persons for the better providing for and setting at Work the Poor of Gloucester.

An Act for improving the Navi gation of the River Dun, in the County of York.

And to seventeen private Acts. A Motion was made in the House of Commons by Sir William Youre, one of the Lords of the Treasury, that, towards raising the Supply granted to his Majeffy, the Sum of 370,000 l. be rain'd by Loans, or by Exchaquer Bills, to be charg'd on

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the Surpluses of the Duties on Coals and Culm, granted by 5 and 6 Geo. Geo. which occasion'd a Debate; wherein it was urg'd by the Gentlemen who oppos'd it, That by several Votes, and Acts of Parliament, all the Exceedings or Surpluses of public Funds were appropriated to the lessening of the public Debts, and increasing the Sinking Fund: That it was strange such a Motion should be made by the Ministers, who could not have forgot what his Majesty so strongly recommended from the Throne at the Opening of this Sessions, namely; That the Sinking Fund might be immediately apply'd to the Uses for which it was so wisely contrive'd, and to which it was so wisely contrive'd, and to which it new stands appropriated: And that this Motion was still more surprising, after the large Vote of Credit the House had so lately corne into: To which nothing material was answer'd; but, being put to the Vote, it was carried for the Motion 209 against 82.

Sir John Norris fail'd with a Squadron of Men of War for the Baltic.

Thomas Ratcliffe, Esq; appointed one of the Clerks of the Privy-Seal, and Clerk of the Requests.

and Clerk of the Requests.

George Cholmondeley, Esq. (fill'd Viscount Malpas) appointed Gentleman and Master of his Majesty's Robes, in the room of William Earl Cadogan deceas'd.

The Marquis of Mountbermer, only Son of John Duke of Montagu, died.

Sir Thomas Littleton, Bart. appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir John Jennings.

The Czarina Catharina Alexowina Empress of Russia died in the 39th Year of her Age, and was succeeded by Prince Peter Alexowitz (Grandon of the late Czar Peter the Great), born the 22d of October 1715.

Henry Compton, Esq; Son of the late Earl of Northampton, appointed Consul-General in Portugal and the Islands of Madera, in the room of Thomas Burnet, Esq;

The Royal Affent was given to Vol. II. An Act for granting to his Majefty the Sum of three hundred and feventy thousand Pounds, to be rais'd by Loans, or Exchequer Bills, to be charg'd on the Surplus Monies of the Duties on Coals and Culm granted by the 5 and 6 Geo. and fince

made perpetual.

An Act for allowing time to Perfons on board the Fleet, or beyond
Sea, to qualify themselves for Offices, &c.

An Act for the free Importation of Cochineal,

An Ace for inlarging the Times for determining Claims by the Trustees for raising Money on the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company; and for Relief of the Creditors of Robert Knight, Eq; late Cashier of the said Company; and for Relief of Persons who have enter'd Claims for contingent Debts and Incumbrances, &c. and for impowering the Trustees to dismis Claims for want of Prosecution; and for applying the Produce of the said Estates for the Benefit of the South-Sea Company.

South-Sea Company.

An Act for the Sale of fuch of the forfeited Estates in Scotland as remain unfold, and are vested in the Crown; and for determining such Claims on the said Estates as remain undetermin'd.

An Act for the better Regulation of the Woolen Manufactures, and for preventing Disputes among the Persons concerned therein; and for simiting a Time for prosecuting for the Forseiture, appointed by 12 Geo. in case of Payment of the Workmens Wages in any other Manner than in Money.

An Act for the better Regulation of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An Art for encouraging and promoting the Pifheries, and other Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland.

An Act for continuing the Laws therein mention'd, relating to Copper Bars exported; and for better M preventing May

preventing Frauds committed by Banktuits; and for fearthing Drugs and Compositions for Medicines.

An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dying Trade.

An Act for repairing the Road from Cranford-Bridge in Middlefex to Maidenbead-Bridge.

An Act for amending the Road from Royston in Com. Hertford, to Wansford Bridge, in Com. Hunting-

An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Ouze, in Com. Ebor.

An Act for amending an Act for making the Rivers Wye and Lug, in Com. Hereford, navigable.

An Act for establishing a Provifion for the Curate of St. Catbarine Cree-Church, or Christ-Church, London, and supporting the Chancel of the faid Chutch.

And to ten private Bills.

After which the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's last Speech; where-in he thanks them for the Zeal and Disparch with which they had proceeded upon the several Points he had. recommended to them, for the Confidence they had reposed in him, and for the Assurances of their Support and Affistance.

The Siege of Gibraltar, he faid, rov'd beyond Dispute the Defign of Engagements enter'd into between the Emperor and the King of Spain; but the Preparations he had made for its Defence would convince them of the Folly and Raffiness of that Undertaking: However the Love of Peace should suspend his having immediate Recourse to Arms. He had concurr'd with his Allies in making fuch Overtures of Accommodations, as would demonstrate the Uprightness of his Intentions, and flew to whose Ambition and Thirst of Power the Calamities of War were to be imputed, if they were re-jected: In the mean time he could acquaint them, that the Crown of Sweden had acceded to the Treaty of Hanover, and that the Convention with Denmark was actually fign'd.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 27th of June.

Thomas Coke, Efq; Vice-chamb lain of his Majerty's Houshold, died.

Charles Dalton, Efq; appointed Gentleman-Ufher of the Black Red, in the room of Sir Walter Sanderfor deceas'd.

William Stanbape, Efq; appoil

Preliminary Articles for a general Pacification fign'd at Paris by the Ministers of the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, the French King, and the States-General.

By which his Imperial Majety agrees, that all Commerce from the Austrian Netberlands to the East-

Indies shall be suspended for 7 Years.
That all Privileges of Commerce which the English and French Na. tions, and the Subjects of the States-General, have heretofore by virtue of Treaties enjoy'd, as well in Europe as in the Indies, shall be restored to that Usage and Regulation, as was ftipulated with each of them by Treaties antecedent to the Year 1725.

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Immediately after the Signing of the present Articles all Hostilities shall cesse; and, with respect to Spain, within eight Days after his Catholic Majesty shall have received these Articles: Those Ships, which before the said Cessation shall have fail'd from Oftend for the Indies, shall be allow'd to return; the like fak Return shall be granted to the Galleons; in consequence whereof the English Fleet shall depart from Porto Bello, and all the Parts in America, and return to Europe: Commerce shall be exercis'd in America by the English as heretofore accordi Treaties: The English, French, and Dutch Ships, which have their Station on the Spanish Coasts, or on those belonging to the Emperor, shall retire from thence

This Ceffation of Hostilities shall laft as long as the Sufpension of the Privilege to the Offend Company, i.e. for seven Years; that in that Space of time the Rights and reciprocal Pretensions may be conciliated, and a general Pacification thereby more folidly establish'd.

Within

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Within four Months from the figning hereof, a Congress shall be form'd at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the Rights and Pretensions of the contracting Powers shall be examin'd and determin'd.

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The young Czar of Moscowy Peter espous'd to the Princess Mary. Alexandrowna, eldest Daughter of Prince Menzikoff his Prime Minister; at which the Council of Regency were so incens'd, that they prevail'd on the Czar to banish Prince Menzikoff and his Daughter into Siberia.

Dr. Timethy Goodwin, Bishop of Kilmore, made Archbishop of Cassilin Ireland, in the room of Dr. Nicoljon, deceas'd.

James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon made one of the Lords of the Bod-chamber.

His Majesty declar'd in Council his Intention of going abroad; and nominated 15 Lords Justices for the Administration of the Government during his Absance; viz. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Privy-Seal, Lord Steward, Sir Robert Walpole First Commissioner of the Treasury, and several other great Officers of State.

William Stanbope, Efq; Vicechamberlain, fworn of the Privy Council.

Philip Roper Lord Teynham died at Paris, being about nineteen Years of Age.

The King imbark'd at Greenwich to go to Hanover, and landed in Hollard the 7th.

A Patent pass'd for granting the Office of Garter Principal King at Arms to John Anfis sen, and John Ansis jun. Esgrs. and to the Survivor of them.

George I. King of Great Britain, Elector of Brunfwick-Lunenburg, G. died at Ofnabrug in Germany, in the Night between the tenth and eleventh of June, aged fixty-feven Years, and thirteen Days. His Majefly landed at Vaert in Holland on

the feventh Instant, and proceeded from thence to Utreebt by Land, be-ing attended by the Dateb Guards through the Territories of the States. He arriv'd at Deldes on Fridey the ninth Instant, about eleven o'Clock at Night, in all Appearance in per-fect Health. He eat his Supper pretty heartily, and, among other Things, Part of a Melon: Setting out about three the next Morning, he had not travell'd two Hours be fore he felt forne griping Pains; and being come to Linden, where his Dinner was provided, could eat nothing; whereupon he was let Biood, and had such Remedies as were thought proper given him. Being defirous to reach *Hanover*, he bid his People drive on with all Speed; and, falling into a kind of Doze in his Coach, he remain'd in that Condition in the Arms of a Gentleman that was in the Coach with him alone; to whom, as 'tis reported, he faid in French, I am a dead Man. About Ten that Night he arriv'd at the Duke of York's Palace at Ofna brug, where he was let Blood in the Arm and Foot, but to no Purpole; for his Lethargy increas'd, and he died about Midnight. His Majefly was the Son of Erneft-Augustus (Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, the first Elector of Honover, and great Treasurer of the Empire, who died Anno 1698), and of the Princes Sopbia, who died Anno 1714; which Princels was Daughter of Frederic V. Elector Palatine, and of the Princels Elizabeth, Daughter of Princes Elinabeth, Daughter of James I. King of England. He ascended the Throne of Great Britain on the 1st of August 1714, and was crown'd the 20th of Ostober following, having reign'd twelve Years, ten Months, and ten Days. His Marriage with the Princess Sopbia-Dorothy, Daughter of George-Wilhave been already mention'd in the Relation of the Death of his Queen who died on the ad of Nove before him.

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Messenger brought Advice to Sir Robert Walpole, at Chelfea, about three in the Afternoon, that his Majesty King George I. died at the Duke of York's Palace at Ofnabrug in Westphalia, in the Night between the 10th and 11th of this Intant (June). Sir Robert thereupon went to Richmond, and communicated this Intelligence to their Majesties; and attended them from Richmond to Leicester-House; where several of the Privy Council, and other Persons of Quality, being assembled, a Proclanation was drawn up for proclaim. ing his Majetty King George II. but it being then late at Night, it was leferred till the next Morning. In the mean time his Majesty caused he Members of the late Privy Counel to be fworn of his Privy Council, to whom he made the following Declaration, viz.

The fudden and unexpected Death of the King my dearest Fasher has filled my Heart with so much Concern and Surprize, that I am at a Loss bow to express myself upon this great and melancholy Occasion. I am sensible of the Weight that immediately salls upon me, by taking the Government of a Nation so powerful at bome, and of such Influence and Consequence abroad: But my Love and Affection to this Country, from my Knowlege and Experience of ysn, makes me re-olve chearfully to undergo all Diffi-culties for the Sake and Good of my

People. The Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom are most dear to me: And the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State, as it is now bappily established, shall be my first, and always my ebief, Care. And as the Alliances entered into by the late King my Father wish foreign Powers, bave contributed to the restoring the Tranquillity, and preserving the Balance of Europe, I shall endea-wour to cultivate those Alliances, and to improve and perfect this great Work, for the Honour, Interest, and Security of my People.

The same Evening his Majesty

took and subscribed the Oath relating

to the Security of the Church of Scotland, as required by the Act for the Union of the two Kingdoms of

England and Scotland.

The next Morning about ten o' Clock his Majesty was proclaimed in the Court before Leicester-House, and in Leicester-Square; and afterwards at Charing-Crois, Temple-Bar, Cheap-fide, and the Royal Exchange; by the Style of George the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ire land, Defender of the Faith, &ce.

The same Day the Right Hon able the Lord Peter King, Lord High Chancellor of England, refigned the Great Seal; and his Majefty was pleased to re-deliver it to him: Whereupon his Lordship took the Oath of Lord Chancellor. The Lord Trees, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Ne castle, Secretary of State; and the Lord Viscount Londsdale, Confishe of the Tower; also took the Oaths.

Richard Lumley Earl of Searle-rough appointed Master of the Hork to his Majesty.

The Earl of Suffex Deputy Earl Marshal itsued an Order for a general Mourning for his late Majefly King George I. to begin on Sunday the a5th of this Instant June.

The fame Day the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London waited on his Majesty; and by the Mouth of the then Recorder Baron Themples, made their Compliments of Con lence and Congratulation. They were afterwards introduced to Que roline, to whom they made the like Compliments. And his Majefty was pleased to Knight Robert Baylis, Elq; one of their Aldermen.

An Order was also made for praying for Queen Caroline, and the young Princes and Princesses

A Proclamation also issued for the Meeting of the Parliament, on the 27th of this Inftant Jame; being

A Proclamation iffued, requiring all Persons in Offices or Employments, Civil or Military, to con tinue to act in their respective Sta-Oaths.

Augustus Sebutz, Esq; appointed Master of the Robes to his Majesty.

The Right Honourable Nicholas Lord Lecbmere Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Mem her of the Privy Council, died; and, leaving no Issue, the Honour became extinct. He feems to have been de. voted to his Majesty King George, who raised him to the Peerage; but took the Liberty to contradict his Ministers, whenever he found them acting against the Interest of their Country.

John Manners Dake of Rutland pointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancafter, and fworn of the Privy

Council.

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His Majesty was proclaimed both

at Edinburgh and Dublin.

Francis Negus, Efg; appointed Mafter of his Majesty's Buckhounds. Henry D' Auverquerque Earl of Grantbam appointed Lord Chamber-lain to the Queen.

Sir Thomas Read, Bart. Thomas Wynne, Christopher Hajes, and Ro-bert Bristow, Esgrs; appointed Clerks of the Board of Greencloth.

The Right Honourable Gerald de Courcy Lord Kinfale, in Ireland, pre-fented to his Majefty by the Lord Carteret, Lieutenant of that Kingdom; and the Lord Kinfule had the Liberty to affert the antient Right of his Family, of being covered in the

King's Presence.
The Lord Viscount Townsbend having delivered up the Seals of his Office, as Principal Secretary of State, his Majesty was pleased to re-deliver

the fame to his Lordship.

Henry Pelbam, Esq; Brother to the Duke of Newcastle, was appointed Secretary of War.

Francis Earl of Godolphin appoint-

ed Groom of the Stole.

Philip Stanbope Earl of Chefter-field, Henry Scot Earl of Deloraine, William Capel Earl of Effex, Hugh Fortescue Lord Clinton, the Lord Thomas Henry Herbert, the Lord Thomas Paget, and the Lord William Manners appointed Gentlemen of his Ma-jefty's Bed-chamber.

Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, appointed Chancellor and Under-Treafurer of the Exchequer

Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Charles Turner, George Doddington, Efq; Sir George Oxenden, and William Clayton, Efq; appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Treasurer.

Thomas Smith, of Tidworth in Com. Southampton, Efq; appointed Vice-chamberlain to the Queen, in the room of Sir Andrew Fountain.

Sir Andrew Fountain appointed Warden of the Mint, in the room

of Walter Carey, Eig;
Sir John Hobart Knight of the
Bath appointed Treasurer of the appointed Treasurer of the Chamber to his Majesty, in the room of Charles Stanbope, Efq;

William Copel Earl of Effex appointed Ranger of St. James's-Park, in the room of Ld. Viscount Cherwynd. William Herbert, Esq; second Son

to the Earl of Pembroke, appointed one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue in Ireland.

Simon Lord Viscount Harco formerly Lord Chancellor, died.

William Greville Lord Brook died. John Grofvenor, Esq; Spanish Merchant, and Thomas Lombe, Esq; Italian Merchant, elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

The Parliament of Great Britain met; when his Majesty made Speech to both Houses; and said, He was persuaded they all shared with him in his Grief and Affliction for the Death of his late Royal Father, which brought on him the Care and Weight of the Government; and it added much to his Concern left he should not be as successful in his Endeavours, as he was defirous, to make them a great and happy People: He wished, in this first solemn Declara-tion in Parliament, he could give them a perfect Sense of his fixed Refolution to merit the Love and Af-fection of his People, which he looked upon as the best Support of his Crown.

That it should be his constant Care to preferve the Constitution in Church

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and State, and secure to all his Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights.

He faw with Pleasure the happy Effects of that Vigour and Resolution which was exerted in the last Session of Parliament for the Defence of the Nation, and maintaining the Balance of Power: That the strict Harmony which had hitherto fubfifted among the Allies of the Treaty of Hanover, had chiefly contributed to the near Prospect of Peace: He had therefore given his Allies the strongest Assurances of pursuing the fame Meafures, and making good the Engagements entered into by the Crown of Great Britain : That the public Expences should be lessened, as foon as the Circumftances of Affairs would permit: He would reduce his

without Prejudice to the Kingdom.
He put them in mind, that the
Civil Lift Revenues were now determined; and that it was necessary they should make some Provision for him,

Forces, as foon as it could be done

and his Family.

The next Day the House of Peers presented an Address to his Majesty, wherein they returned him Thanks for his Speech : Condoled their Loss; but faid they were filled with inexpressible Joy at his Majesty's peace-able Accession: Adding, That his Majesty's gracious Declaration of his Resolution to maintain the Conflitution, claimed their most dutiful Acknowlegements: And begged Leave to affure his Majofty, in the strongest manner, of their inviolable Fidelity, and fixed Resolution to maintain his undoubted Right and Title to this Crown, and to every other Part of bis Dominions,

The Commons, having spent two Days in taking the Oaths, waited on his Majesly also with an Address: Wherein they condole with his Majesty on the Death of his Royal Father; a Lois which his Majeffy alone could possibly repair: But his imme-date Succession banished all their Grief; and they defired he would accept the fincere Congratulations of

his faithful Commons, upon his Arcession to the Throne of his Ances-

That his Majesty having affare them, he would inviolably pre the Conftitution, and fecure all his Sobjects in their Religious and Civil Rights; they could not enough admire his Goodness: And they law with Pleasure the Begianing of his Reign, attended with the happy Presages of a general Peace. And the Assurances he had given the Allies of the Treaty of Hanover, that he would purfue the Measures of his Royal Father, confirmed them in the Hopes of a general Tranquillity, upon Terms that were fafe, bonour-

able, and advantageous.

That the Chearfulnels they had thewn in granting Supplies for the Defence of the Kingdom, and his Majesty's Honour, was amply re warded by his Majesty's beginning a early to lessen the public Expenses and resolving to request Instance of his Majesty's Goodness called upon the Majesty's Returns of De and refolving to reduce his Fores them for the highest Returns of L fon and Government; and affure him, they would with their Live and Fortunes support his Majesty undoubted Right and Title to the

Imperial Crown of this Realm, and all other his Majelty's Dominion.

That when they reflected on his Majelty's Royal Virtues, the distinguished Character of his Queen their numerous and hopeful live, lasting Pledges of their Security and happy Establishment, they thought themselves indispensably obliged to assure his Majesty they would provide such a Revenue for his Civil Government, as should be sufficient. Government, as should be fuffic to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown in its full Luftre.

A Committee having been a pointed to confider of a Supply to be granted to his Majesty, for the better Support of his Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Walpole) represented, that

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the annual Som of seven hundred thousand Pounds settled on the late King falling short every Year, they had been obliged to make it up another way; and that his present Majery's necessary Expenses being like to increase, by reason of the Largeness of his Family, he moved That the intire Revenue of the Civil Lift, which produced about one hundred and thirty thousand Pounds a Year above the said yearly Sum of seven hundred thousand Pounds, might be settled on his Majerty during Life.

fettled on his Majefty during Life.

Which Motion, being feconded by feveral Members, was opposed by Mr. Sbippen, who faid he agreed, that on his Majefty's happy Acception there ought to be no other Contention among them, than who should most contribute to his Service: But then he hoped they would agree with him, that this was to be done with some Regard to those they represented; and consistent with the Frugality that House was bound to use; But be thought they should so far depart from that Rule of Frugality as they exceeded the Revenue granted his late Majesty; for when that yearly Sum of seven hundred thousand Pounds was granted, it was allowed by every one to be an ample Royal Revenue.

Nor did the late Alteration in the Royal Family call for an Increase of Expence; for if the Establishment for the Queen should be inlarged, he presumed the Establishment for Prince Frederic would be inferior to that settled on his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales. Besides, their ardent Wishes for his Majesty's constant Residence in these Kingdoms, and his Royal Intentions of making them a great and happy People, gave him Hopes that many personal and particular Expences in the late Reign, especially those for frequent Journeys to Hanguer, would cease.

to Hanover, would ceafe.

That in the Reign of Queen Annethe Civil Lift Branches of the Revenue feldom amounted to fix hundred thousand Pounds, commonly to five hundred and fifty thousand

Pounds, and sometimes to very little above five hundred thousand Pounds. And when the honourable Gentleman (Walpole) afferted her Civil List Branches amounted to above seven hundred thousand Pounds per Annua, he could only mean the gross, and not the net, Produce; which is a very fallacious way of arguing.

Though her Revenues were so low, she called upon her Parliament but once, in a Reign of above thirteen Years, so pay the Debts contracted in her Civil Government. And it was a Justice due to her Memory, to temind Gentlemen of the unparalleled Instance of her Piety and Generosity, which occasioned those Debts She gave the first Fruits and Tenths, which amount to nineteen thousand Pounds a Year, for the Maintenance of the poor Clergy: She gave five thousand Pounds a Year to the Duke of Mariborough; She suffered seven hundred Pounds a Week to be charged on her Revenue for the public Service: She gave several hundred thousand Pounds for building Blushims. House; and allowed Prince Charles of Demark four thousand Pounds as Year: She supported many thousands of poor Palatines; with many other Royal Bounties: And she had formed a Design of seducing her whole annual Expences to four hundred and sity-nice thousand nine hundred and forty-one Pounds.

The Argument therefore for increasing the Revenue, drawn from the Experience of past Times, can have no Reference to the Queen's Reign; it can have the Cueen's

The Argument therefore for increasing the Revenue, drawn from the Experience of past Times, can have no Reference to the Queen's Reign; it can be applied only to the late Administration: And indeed if the same Management was to be continued; if the same Minister was to be employed again, a million a Year would not be sufficient to carry on the Expences, so often and so justly complained of by that House; for it was notorious, that, besides the yearly Sum of seven hundred thousand Pounds, there had been many excessive Sums raised, which had been all sunk in that bottomless Gulph of Secret Service, as two hun-

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dred and fifty thousand Pounds to prevent a Swedish Invasion; three hundred thousand Pounds by those two Bubbles the Charters for the two Insurance-Offices; a Subfidy of feventy-two thousand Pounds granted to Sweden, to make good some fecret Bargain with that Crown; twentyfour thousand Pounds given for burning two Merchant Ships arrived from infected Places, though most of the Goods were privately conveyed into the adjacent Counties: Soon after this, five hundred thouland Pounds were granted for the Payment of Ci-pil-Lift Debts; when his Majefty declared, He would cause a Retrench-ment to be made of his Expenses for the future. However, within four Years afterwards there was a new Demand, and Grant, for five hun-dred thousand Pounds more to discharge new Incumbrances: Another Demand made to pay for the Spanish Ships taken or destroyed in the Mediteranean by Admiral Byng, though many of them were fold for a confiderable Sum of Money: Another Sum of one hundred and twenty thoufand Pounds disposed of secretly last Session for the Conservation of the Peace of Europe: And still, as he was informed, there remains a Debt of above fix hundred thousand Pounds on the Civil Lift : If fo, there must have been a most egregious Neglect of Duty, a strange Spirit of Extra-vagance somewhere, or such immense Sums could never have been fo foon, fo infenfibly, fquandered away; and none of these Sums have been accounted for, having been employed in Services not fit to be owned: None but those who are in the Secret can refute the Reflections made on the Ministry; and even on both Houses of Parliament, on this Conduct : He wished that Time, the great Discoverer of conceased Iniquities, might produce a Lift of those Men who had been perverted from their Duty ty private Pensions; who had been too bired Slaves, and the corrupt Infiruments, of a profuse and vain-glorious Administration. If there have

been none fuch, then the whole Guit in of the late Milmanagement must rest on the Ministers themselves.

But they hoped they were arrived at a Day of better Occoming; that fuch Practices would be for far from being imitated, that they would be deterted and abhorred.

Nor could any one doubt of this, when they confidered, a Prince was ascending the Throne who would not admit either his domestic or foreign Affairs to be negotiated by Bribery and Corruption, for want of Sefficiency and Skill in his Ministers; whose Goodness would incline him, in Compassion to his People, to require a short Account of the Disposition of the public Money, according to the respective Appropriations.

Then he proposed the restraining

Then he proposed the restraining their Grant to seven hundred thousand Pounds, for that the Surphi was already appropriated to the Sinking Fund, a sacred Deposition, reserved for the gradual Discharge of the National Debts: And it was surprising, that the Honourable Person (Walpole) should be for destroying his own darling Project, and pulling down the boasted Monument of his Glory, which might have transmitted his Name with some Advantage to Posterity.

to Posterity.

If his Majesty was rightly apprised of these Circumstances, he would, doubtless, rather be content with seven hundred thousand Pounds, than suffer his first Demand of Money to carry the least Appearance of being burdensome to his Poople, who had long laboured under the Pressure of grievous Taxes; for he had fignified from the Throne his fixed Resolution, by all possible Means to merit their Love and Affection, which he should always look upon as the best Support and Security of his Crown: He defired, therefore, they would conclude their Question with these Words,

In like manner as they were granted and continued to his late Mojefty, which make up the clear yearly sum of fewen hundred thousand Pounds.

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Notwithstanding this Speech of Mr. Sbippen's was not answered by any of the Ministerial Orators, yet it was unanimously resolved, That the intire Revenues of the Civil Lift (which produced one hundred and thirty thousand Pounds a Year above the faid yearly Sum of seven hundred thousand Pounds granted to his late Majesty) should be settled on his present Majesty during his Life.

His Majesty sent a Message to the

House of Commons, recommending their making a farther Provision for

the Queen.

Whereupon it was refolved the next Day, That a Provision be made for the Queen, in case she shall furvive his Majesty, of one hundred thousand Pounds per Ann. during her Life.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Walpole) having carried these two great Points, former Misunderstandings were forgot, and he was fixed in the Post of Prime Minister again.

The King conferred the Honour of Knighthood on John Grofwenor, and Thomas Lombe, Eigrs; Sheriffs elect of Lo don and Middlefex for the Year enfuing.

The Duchels of Dorfet appointed Groom of the Stole to the Q

The King came to the House of Peers, and passed the following Acts,

An Act for the better Support of his Majetty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

An Act to enable his Majesty to fettle a Revenue on the Queen, in case she should survive him-

An Act to enable his Majesty to he Governor of the South Sea Com-

An Act for continuing the Impri-Conment of Robert Blackburn, and

An Act to enable Persons possessed of Offices at the Dennise of his late. Majesty, to qualify themselves for the Enjoyment of them.

After which his Majesty made a prech; wherein he thanks the Commons for their Unanimity and Dipatch, in granting him the Re-

venues necessary for the Support of his Family, and the Civil Govern-ment: Which they had done in a manner so agreeable to him, that if any thing could have added to his Inclinations of making them happy, this Instance of their Confidence would engage him more firengly to make use of his Power of doing them good, and promoting the Honour and Interest of his People.

He thanked them also for the am le Provision they had made for th Queen; and was confident the would

very well deserve it.

It was his great Happinels to fee the Nation in a prosperous and flou-rishing Condition, at the highest Pitch of Glory and Reputation, hold-ing the Balance of Europe, defending their just Privileges and Possessions, and vindicating the Honour of the Crown of Great Britain.

At home he found among his Proteftant Subjects fuch mutual Charity and Forbearance, that the National Church did not repine at the Indulgence given to ferupulous Consciences; and those who received the Benefit of the Poleration, envied not the Effabliffed Church

From these happy Circumstances flowed that general Tranquillity, that Rife of public Credit, and that Improvement of Trade, which had greatly increased their Wealth and Power, and given them that Respect and Influence abroad, which had to much advanced the Glory and Happiness of the Nation.

That the Expiration of this Par liament drawing on, he should give Orders for calling another; and was perfuaded the People would manifest their Affections for him, by making Choice of Persons zealously affected to the Protestant Succession.

Then the Parliament was pro rogued to the 29th of August.

John Byng Lord Viscount Torring-ton, John Cockburn, Esq; Six John Norris, Six Charles Wager, Six Tho-masLittleton, Six George Cholmondely, and Samuel Molineux, Esq; appointed Committioners of the Admiraity.

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Thomas Fane Earl of Westmor. land, John Chetawynd, Paul Doc-minique, Tiomas Pelbam, Marein Bladen, and Edward Ash, Esqus; Sir Orlando Bridgman, and Walter July Carey, Eig; appointed Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Philip Dormer Stanbope Earl of Chefterheld appointed Embassiador to the Court of France.

Sir William Strickland appointed Treasurer of the Queen's Houshold. Henry Lord Aylmer appointed

Warden of the Mint, in the soom

of Martin Bluden, Efq;
Thomas Townsbend, Efq; appointed one of the Tellers in the Exchequer, in the room of George Treby, Eig;
Francis-Henry Lea, Eig; appointed
Master of the Revels in the room of

Sir Richard Steel.

Sir Robert Rich, James Campbell, Charles Catheart, John Montgomery, Charles Churchill, John Sekwyn, and Charles Lumley, Elgs. appointed Groom Charles Lumley, Biqs. appointed Groom of his Majefty's Bed-chamber.

Sir Paul Methuen continued Treaurer of his Majesty's Houshold; Lord Finch, Comptroller of the Houshold; Earl of Lincoln, Cofferer; and Sir Conyers Darcy, Master of the Houfhold.

The Lord Carteret continued Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir Hans Sleane continued Physician-General to the Army.

The Honourable Thomas Paget, Elq; made Governor of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Worsley, Esq; The Honourable William Finch,

Esq; appointed Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Air la Chapelle.

The Right Honourable the Marquis of Hartington continued in his Post of Captain of the Band of Penboners.

The Earl of Leiceffer, Captain of

the Yeomen of the Guard,

Charles Beauclair Duke of St. Albans appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

Orders were given by the Spaniards for making Reprifals on the English n America.

A Proclamation iffued for diffoling the present Parliament, and calli another. The Writs to bear to the 10th Inflant, and to be return the 28th of November.

Thomas Worlich, Esq; made His Bailiff of the City of Westminster. Sir John Packington, of Westwo in the County of Wercester, Ba

died; having represented that Co ty in Parliament forty Years; His Effate and Title descending to his only Son Herbert-Parret Packington, Eig;

Admiral Hofier died on board hi

Ship in America

Sir Humpbry Mackevorth, of Ne in the County of Glamorgan, died.

John Montgomery, Esq. Groom
of the Bed-chamber to the King. made Governor of New York.

The Lord Henry Ayla Comptroller of the Mint.

John Armstrong, Eiq; made Mass. Surveyor of the Ordnance.

Lieutenant-General Wade Commander in Chief of his Majefty's Forces in Great Britain,

The Right Honourable Rich Earl of Burlington continued his Majefty's High Treasurer in Ireland.

The Honourable Welliam Canfield, Esq; made one of his Majesty's Jus-tices of the Court of King's Brock in Ireland.

The Honourable George Gore, Eli-one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas in Ireland.

The Honourable Francis Bernard, Efq; one of the Justices of the fam Court.

The Honourable John Packlington, Eig; one of the Barons of the Exchequer there.

The Honourable Sir John St. Leger, Knt. one of the Barons of the faid Court.

Thomas Morlay, Eig; Attorney-General; and Robert Jocelyn, Eig;

Solicitor-General. A Grant of the Offices of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General, and also Treasurer of War in Ireland, to the Right Honourable the Lord Vil-

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3 August

count Falmouth, and the Honourable Richard Edgeunbe, Efq; The following Gentlemen were conflituted Commissioners of the Excise in Ireland, viz. His Excellency William Conolly, Esq; Thomas Wylde, William Harrison, Edward Thom-son, and Robert Sawyer Herbert, And the same Gentlemen, Efgrs. with Thomas Frankland, and Antony Loweber, Efers. were appointed his Majesty's Commissioners for all the reft of his Majesty's Revenues and

Profits payable in that Kingdom.

A Grant also was passed to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Commons, and Citizens of Dublin, That all Aldermen who had ferved the Office of Mayor, or fined for Mayor, and their Successors, should be Justices of Peace in the faid City

and Suburbs.

The Lord Carteret, the Lord Lieu-tenant, arriving at Dublin on the 19th of November, the Privy Coun cil was diffored, and a new one con-fitted of the fame Members, with the Addition of Samuel Molimus, Richard Edgeumbe, and Henry Manwell, Eigrs. And on the 18th of the fame Month the Purliament met, and the Commons choic the Right Honourable William Conolly, Eig; their Speaker.

A new Fortress begun this Month

land.

Charles Perulet Duke of Bolton made Lord Lieutenant and Custon Rotulorum of the County of South-ampton, Lord Lieutenant and Custon Rotulorum of the County of Car-Rotolorum of the County of Car-mariben, Warden and Keeper of New Farel in Hampfiire, Governor of Miljord-Hawen, Pembrokefiire, and Governor of the file of Wight. William Capel Earl of Effex made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulo-tum of the County of Hertford. George Daddington, Esq; made Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somer-lit.

Charles Viscount Townsbend ap-Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk.

Thomas Hollis Duke of Newcastle

made Keeper of Sherwood-Forest in the County of Nottingham. George Earl of Cholmondeley made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulerum of the County of Chefter.

Charles Lord Cornevallis conftituted Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, and Warrens, on this fide Trent.

Sir Gustavus Hume, Bart. made Groom of the Bed-chamber to his

Majesty.
Prince Adolphus of Holstein-Eutin
elected Bishop of Lubeck.

Sir Spencer Compton appointed Re-ceiver and Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Guards, Garisons, and Forces; and also Paymaster of the Royal Hospital of Invalide at Chel-

Sir Clement Cotterel made Mafter

of the Ceremonies

Sir William Afbburnbam, made one of his Majesty's Cham-

made one of his Majery's Cham-berlains of the Exchoquer. Charles Earl of Carlifle made Con-flable of Windfor Cafile. Sir John Jennings, Master of the Hospital at Greenwich. Philip Cawendiff, Elg; Treasurer, and Receiver-General of Granwich

and Receiver-General of Hospital.

Charles Withers, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods.

John Wynne, Esq; Constable of the Castle of Caernaroon, and Ranger of the Forest of Snewden, &c.

Hugh Warburton, Esq; Chancellor, and Chamberlain of the Counties of Andrea Caernaroon, and Merio-

Anglesea, Caernarvon, and Merio-netb in North Wales.

The Hon. Patter Byng, Treasurer of the Navy.

of the Navy.

Dr. George Hooper, Bishop of Bash and Wells, died, in the ninetieth Year of his Age: He was confected Bishop of St. Asaph, 31 Oct. 1703. and Bishop of Bash and Wells on the 14th of March fallowing.

William Passenger, Henry Cartwright, William Passenger, George Huxley, Edward Trelauwney, Henry Parlons, and Sprig Manesty, Eign. made

ns, and Sprig Manefty, Elgrs. made

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Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy. Sept.

Hatton Compton, Esq; made Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

John Plumtree, Esq; Treasurer and Paymaster of the Office of Ordnance.

John Conduit, Efq; Mafter and Worker of his Majefty's Mint.

Sir Andrew Fountain, Warden of the Mint.

Henry Lord Aylmer, Comptroller of the Mint.

Edward Hughes, Esq; Advocate-General, or Judge of his Majesty's Forces.

Dr. George Paul, Advocate-Ge-neral for all Matters Ecclefiaftical, Maritime, and Foreign, relating to the Crown.

The Hon. Richard Arundel, Efg; made Surveyor-General of his Ma-jefty's Works

Sir James Thornbill, Serjeant-Painter of all his Majesty's Palaces. A Proclamation was published for

disfolving the Parliament in Ireland, and calling another, to meet at Dublin the 14th of November.

William Cavendift Duke of Devenshire appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulerum of the County of Derby.

Richard Lumley Earl of Scarborough, Lord Lieutenant and Cuftos Rotulorum of the County of Northumberland.

Bennet Sherrard Earl of Harborough, Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, rough, Warden and Chief

Parks, and Chaces beyond Trent. Henry Louisber Viscount Londsdale, Constable of the Tower of London.

Jeffrey Elwes, Eiq; sppointed Treasurer of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Dr. John Freind appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

Charles Beauclair Duke of St. Albans appointed Lord Lieutenant and Caffos Retulorum of the County

of Berks.

James Bridges Duke of Chandon, Lord Lieutenant and Cuftos Rotulo. rum of the Counties of Hereford and Radnor

His Majesty dissolved the Privy Council, and at the same time appointed the Members present to be of the new Privy Council; of which he declared the Duke of Decompine Prefident; and at the fame time, Edward Southwell, James Verson, Robert Hayes, and Temple Stanyan, Esqrs. were sworn Clerks in Ordi-

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nary of the Privy Council.

Henry de Grey Duke of Kent appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Bed-

Dr. John Wynne Bishop of St. Asaph translated to the See of Bath

and Wells.

Dr. Francis Hare Dean of St.
Paul's made Bithop of St. Maph.
John Montgomery, Esq; made Governor of New York and New Janes,
in the room of William Barnes,
Esq;

Alan Broderick, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Customs in the room of Sir Robert Baylis.

Sir Robert Baylis made Receiver.

General of the Taxes in the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Country of Middlesex. County of Middlefex.

The fixteen Peers to represent the Nobility of Scotland, were choice consisting of the following Noblemen, viz. James Grabam Duke of Martrofe, John Hay Marquis of Twedale, John Sutberland, Earl of Sutberland, John Lellie Earl of Ruba, David Arekin Earl of Ruban, Theresis Hamilton Facel of Hamilton David Areftin Earl of Buchan, Themas Hamilton Earl of Hadington, Hugh Campbel Earl of Loudon, James Ogiloy Earl of Finlater, John Dalrymple Earl of Stair, George Hamilton Earl of Orkney, Charles Hamilton Earl of Selkirk, Charles Hope Earl of Hopeon, Henry Scot Earl of Deloraine, Archibald Campbel Earl of Hay, Alexander Hume Earl of Marchmont, John Murray Earl of Dunmore. Dunmore.

Augustan

Augustus Schutz, Esq; appointed

Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse.
Thomas Farmer Earl of Pomfret ppointed Master of the Horse to the Queen.

John Crowley, Eig; elected Al-derman of Dowgate-Ward, in the room of Sir Francis Forbes, deceased.

William Montague Duke of Manchefter appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Hunting don.

Francis Earl of Godolphin, Lord Lieutenant and Cuftos of the County

if Oxford.

Peregrine Bertie Duke of Ancaster Lord Chamberlain of England, Lord Lieutenant and Cuftos of the County of Lincoln.

John Manners Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant and Cuftos of the

County of Leicester. Sir Edward Beccher elected Lord

Mayor of London.

The Courts of France and Spain appear to have been perfectly reconcil'd about this time ; and from tenceforward France may be look'd spon rather as an Enemy than Friend Great Britain, notwithstanding

the Treaty of Hanover.

The first Alliance between these two Crowns has been of much worse Consequence than that between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, which we affected to dread fo much : There was a time when we might have made a perfect Separation between the Kingdoms of Spain and France, and made Spain our Friend for ever; viz. when Spain was so thoroughly provok'd-by France for sending back the Infanta Queen; but that critical Hour was unhappily overfeen, and we shall scarce meet with such

another in this Age.

Prince Menzikoff, Prime Minister in the Court of Ruffia, was difgraced, and afterwards banish'd into Siberia, faid to be occasion'd by his Ambition and Avarice, having treatd the Russian Nobility with great Crar his Sovereign to enter into a Marriage-Contract with one of his own Daughters, whereby he hoped

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to establish himself in the Adminifiration.

The following Gentlemen were appointed Commissioners of Excise, appointed Commitments of Excise,
viz. Christopher Matague, John
Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin
Mildmay, Richard Elliot, John
Fowle, Charles Polhill, George
Ducker, and Ibomas Wylde, Elgrs.
The Rev. Mr. Ralph Macro,

Preacher at the Rolls, made one of the Chaplains in ordinary to his Ma-

jefty.
Charles Lenox Duke of Richmond, ames Hamilton Duke of Hamilton, William Montague Duke of Manchefter, and Charles Hamilton Earl of Selkirk, appointed Gentlemen of his Majetty's Bed-chamber.

Capt. Pist made Governor of Bermades, in the room of John Hope,

Edward Carteret, and Edward Harrison, Esqrs. made Postmasters

Sir Hans Sloone, Bart. Dr. Ri-chard Mead, Dr. Thomas Goodman, and Dr. John Hollings, appointed Physicians in Ordinary to his Ma-

Ambrose Dickens, and Chaudius Amyand, Esqrs. appointed Surgeons in Ordinary to his Majesty. Dr. William Baker translated from

the See of Bangor to Norwich, vacant by the Death of Dr. Leng.

cant by the Death of Dr. Leng.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Linning,
Mr. James Alfon, Mr. William
Guftbart, and Mr. William Miller,
appointed his Majetty's Chaplains in
Ordinary in Scotland.

Dr. Lambert, Master of St. John's
College in Cambridge, elected Vicechancellor of that University.

William Bussel.

William Burner, Efg; late Governor of New York and New Jer-fey, appointed Governor of New England and New Hampsbire, in the

room of Samuel Stute, Efq;
Thomas Preffon, Efq; elected Alderman for the Ward of Bridge with-

James Reynolds, Elq; appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Com-mon Pleas in Ireland.

Michael

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Michael Ward, Efq; appointed one of the Justices of the King's Bench in that Kingdom.

The following Gentlemen were ap-pointed Commissioners of the Stamp Dutles; viz. Sir Brocas Gardiner, Bart. John Schutz, John Turner, John Shorter, and William Hewet,

Elgre.
Charles Cathcart, Esq; appointed
Receiver-General of his Majesty's
and Casualties in Scot-

land.

Charles Fitzroy Duke of Grafton appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuftos Rotulorum in the County of Suffolk, and Vice-Admiral of the fame.

The following Gentlemen were ap pointed Commissioners of Excise in Scotland; viz. Alexander Wedder-bourn, Gilbert Burnet, Henry Robin-fon, Thomas Broughton, and George Rofs, Efqrs.

Edward Walpole, Esq; second Son of Sir Robert Walpole, made Master of the Exchequer-Office in Lincoln's-

The Coronation of King George the Second and Queen Caroline was solemniz'd at Westminster with the ufual Splendor.

John Boyce, Esq; Mayor of the City of Oxford, and Oliver Green-way, Esq; Alderman of the said City, knighted. A Proclamation was publish'd for

proroguing the Parliament from the 28th of this Month to the 11th of

January.
William Cavendift Duke of Devon appointed one of the Governors of the Charterboufe, in the room of the Lord Viscount Harcourt deceas'd.

James Grabam Duke of Montrofe appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, and Sheriff of Stirling.

James Berkley Earl of Berkley ap-pointed Keeper of the Forest of Dean, Constable of St. Brianel's Castle, and Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof.

Sir Henry Penrice, Doctor of Laws. appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiraity.

George Lord Viscount Terrington made Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. An Insurrection of Tinners in

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Cornwal, who plunder all the Granaries in that Country.

Hugh Fortefeue Lord Clintae ap-pointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dewns.

John Leflie Earl of Rather made Conftable of Stirling Caffle.
The Counters of Suffer, the Lady

Anne Lumley, and the Lady Mary Capel, appointed Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Princes Royal.

Elizeus Burgeft, Esq; appoint his Majefty's Refident at Vanice. Lancelot Blackburne, Archbish

of York, appointed Lord High Al-

William Talbet, Lord Bishop of Durbam, constituted Lord Lieutenant and Cuftor Rotulorum of the County of Durbam.

Algernon Seymour Earl of Hert-ford made Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffex.

Henry O Bryan Earl of Thomond made Lord Lieutenant and Cuffes Rotulorum of the County of Effex.

James Stanley Earl of Derby made

Lord Lieutenant and Guftos Retulerus

of the County of Lancaster.

William Pulteney, Esq; made
Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of the County of York.

Sir Arthur Owen Lieutenant and Cuftos Rotulorum of Pembrokeshire.

John Earl Fitzwilliams Cufter Rotulorum for the Liberty of Peterborough in the County of Northamp-

Charles Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth appointed General of the Marines.

sir Walter Young, Sir John Stan-ley, Barts. Thomas Walker, Efq. Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Ewelin, Tho-mas Maynard, Efq. Sir James Camp-bel, Humphry Brent, John Campbel, Bryan Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, and Allan Broderick, Efqts. appointed Commis-fioners of the Cuftoms.

Robert

Robert Lord Walpole conflicted Ranger and Keeper of his Majesty's new Park near Richmond.

Spencer Cowper, Eiq; made one of the Justices of the Court of Com-non Pleas.

Mr. Justice Page made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir John Fortescue Aland, who was superseded.

John Lord Carteret conflicuted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but there were excepted out of his Patent, the Presentations to Deanries, the appointing the Barons of the Exchequer, and granting Commissions to the Officers of the Army, Garifons, Forts and Caftles in that Kingdom.

The Right Hon. Mary Counters of Pembroke, and the Right Hon. Dorotby Counters of Burlington, made Ladies of the Bed-chamber to h Majefty.

The Rev. Dr. Mowfon, Mafter of Bennet College in Cambridge, and the Rev. Mr. Herring, Preacher at Lincoln's-Inn, made Chaplain in crdinary to his Majesty: And Notice was given, that when any of his Majesty's Chaplains are promoted to be Deans, they are to quit their

Chaplainshipe.
The Rev. Mr. Walter Hodges elected Provoft of Oriel College, in the room of Dr. Carter deceas'd.

A Pension of 6000 l. per Annum was granted to the Lord Chancellor Sir Peter King, and Pensions of 1000 l. per Annum each to the Earls of Finlater and Loudon, and a Pension of 800 l. per Annum to the Earl of Warwick.

Arthur Annelly Baron of Altham in the Kingdom of Ireland died ; and being suppos'd to have left no lifue, his Brother Charles Annesy took Posession of his Estate and Title, with whom whom \_\_\_\_ Annesy, the Son of the faid Arthur (who had been sold for a Slave, and transported to America), is now at Law for the Estate of the aid Arthur, having been proved his Son by the Lady Althom, a natural Daughter of John Sheffield late Duke of Buckingbam.

Henry Newport Earl of Bradford appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuftes Retulerum of the County of Salep; also Cuftes Retulerum of the County of Montgomery.

Edward Barker, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the first Fruits.

Alderman Francis Child chosen

Prefident of Christ's Hospital.

Edward Russel Earl of Orford d without affue, whereby that Title became extinct : He came over with the Prince of Orange from Hol land in the Year 1668, and was made one of his Privy-Council on that Prince's Advancement to the Thron of England. In the Year 1691 he was conflituted Admiral and Treasurer of the Royal Navy; and in the Year 1692 obtain'd that memorable Victory over the French grand Fleet, commanded by Admiral Tourville, near La Hogue in Normandy. Admiral Ruffel afterwards commanded the grand Fleet in the Mediterranean, and protected the Coafts of Spain against the French for two Years. In the Year 1697 he was created Baron of Sbingey in the County of Cambridge, Viscount Barfleur in Normandy, and Earl of Orford in the County of Suffolk. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of a Union between England and Scotland by Queen Anne; and, on her Decease, appointed one of the Regents by King George I. till his Arrival from Hason

His Majetty appointed Prince Fre-deric, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all the great Officers of State, and Judges, with many more, to be Commif-fioners or Governors for the Building and better Management of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen.

Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Dean of Chichefter, and Master of the Temple, elected Bishop of Bangor, in the room of Dr. William Baher translated to Norwich.

Mr. Brinfley Skinner appointed Conful at Legborn.

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of the Royal Society.

His Grace Scroop Duke of Bridg Cuftos Rotulorum of the County of Bucks.

James Earl of Berkley Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and Cuftos Rotulorum of the Counties

of Gloucester and Surrey.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke Lord
Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

John Earl of Leicefter Lord Lieu. tenant of the County of Kent,

The following Gentlemen appointed Flag Officers of the Navy; viz. George Byng Viscount Torring-ton conflituted Admiral and Com-mander in chief of his Majetty's Fleet, Sir John Jennings Admiral of the White, Sir John Norris Ad-miral of the Blue, Sir Charles Wa-ger Vice Admiral of the Bad ger Vice-Admiral of the Red, Francis Hosier, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White, Edward Hopson, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue, Sir George Walton Rear-Admiral of the Red, Salmon Morrice, Efq; Rear-Admiral of the White, and Robert Hughs, Efq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Mr. Chisleden, Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, appointed Surgeon to

her Majesty.

Charles Douglas Duke of Queenf-bury as pointed Vice-Admiral of Scot-

Sir Conyers Darcy Lieutenant of 14 the North Riding of the County of York.

The following Gentlemen made Grooms of his Majetty's Bed-chamber; Col. Thomas Paget, John Sel wyn, Charles Churchill, Charles Lumley, Charles Catheart, John Campbel, James Campbel, Esgrs. Sir Charles Hotham, and Sir Robert Rich.

The Rev. Mr. Nevey conflituted

Dean of Chichefter. Sir Speucer Compton Knight of the Bath, Uncle to the Earl of Northampton, created a Peer by the Stile of Baron Compton of Wilmington in the County of Suffex.

Mr. Robert Matlow appointed

Sir Hans Sloane chosen Prefident | Conful in the Ports of Oftend, New.

port, and Bruges.
Robert Tigbe, Efq; appointed Con ful at Elfinore.

Mr. Franklyn the Bookfeller wa tried at the King's Bench Bar on the ad of December, for printing and publishing a Libel, intituled, The Craftsman, No. 31. containing some Reflections on the Administrati

Mr. Richard Savage, natural Son of the Earl of Rivers, was tried at the Old Baily for murdering Mr. Sinclair at Robinsen's Coffee-boule at Charing-Cross, and found guilty; but he was afterwards repriev'd during Pleasure.

James Douglas, M. D. appointed Phycian in ordinary to her Majesty.

The Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Ber-fon, and the Rev. Dr. Rogers, ap-pointed Chaplains in Ordinary to his

Majetty.

John Barnard, Esq; elected Alderman of Downgate Ward, in the room of John Craewley, Esq; deceas'd.

Thomas Trever Lord Trever made one of the Governors of the Charter-

bouse.

Lional Sactuille Duke of Dorfer

Lional Sactuille Duke of Dover Caftle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Sir George Saunders, Knt, made one of the Commissioners of the

Navy.
Upon Advice of the Death of terations were made among the Admirals, viz. Edward Hopfon, Eig. Sir George Walton Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Salmon Morrice Rear-Admiral of the Red, Robert Hughes Rear-Admiral of the White, and Philip Covendift Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The Hon. Edward Fineb, Elq; appointed Envoy to the Court of

Francis Marquis de Montandre, Lieutenant-General, appointed Mafter of the Ordnance in the Kingdo of Ireland.

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w ri James O Hars Lord Tyrawley pointed Envoy Extraordinary to the

King of Portugal. The Reverend Mr. John Comper,

Son of Spencer Comper, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, made one of the Chaplains in

Ordinary to his Majeffy.

Dr. Smith, Professor of the Mechanics and Experimental Philosophy in Cambridge, made Mafter of Mechanics to his Majefty.

Richard Temple Viscount Cobbam appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Bucks.

The Parliament met: And the Commons, being directed to chuse a Speaker, made Choice of Arthur Speaker, made Choice of Arthur Unflow, Efg; and prefented him to the King on the 27th; and, being approv'd, his Majeffy made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he tells them, he wish'd the first Period of his Reign might have been diffinguish'd, by putting an End to the Troubles of Europe, by a Re-duction of his Forces, and a Dimi-nution of the Taxes: He was fenfible of the uneasy Situation their Affairs had been in for some time, and concern'd to fee many of the Inconveniencies of War attending them, without any Opportunity of refeat-ing the Injuries they fuftsin'd; but they were fenfible preliminary Ar-ticles of Peace had been fign'd fome time ago, but the Ratifications had been retarded by the Refusal of Spain to execute some of the most material Points: But he had received from the most Christian King, and the States General, the greatest Proofs of their Sincerity, and the strongest Assu-rances, that they would make good all their Engagements in Support of their mutual Interests; and he had good Reason to hope the Difficulties, which had retarded the Execution of the Preliminaries, would foon be remov'd: In the mean time, it was necessary to continue, as their Allies had resolv'd to do, those Preparations which had hitherto been their Secu-Vol. II.

dition to vindicate their Honour, and affert their Rights.

The Commons might be affur'd, that the Supplies they should give, should be employ'd folely for the Interest and Security of the Nation.

He defir'd they would consider of

fome Means for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen, that they might be invited, rather than forced, into the Service; and that they would make fome Addition to the Fund for the Maintenance of Greenwich Hospital.

He had great Hopes of a general Pacification, to which nothing would contribute more than a Dispatch of the public Business.

The Convocation met, and chose Dr. Tanner, Chancellor of Norwich,

their Prolocutor; and then adjourn'd to the 9th of February.

The following Confuls were appointed by his Majesty; wiz. Benjamin Keene, Esq; Consul at Madrid; William Caley, Esq; Consul at Gadiz; Nicolas Holloway, Gent. Conful at Malara: Robert Barber. Gent. ful at Malaga; Robert Barker, Gent. Conful at Alican; Mark Pringle, Gent. Conful at Seville and St. Lucar; John Parker, Esq. Consul at the Groyne; William Winder, Gent. Consul at Barcelona; John Cross, Gent. Consul at the Canaries; Brinly Skinner, Efq; Conful at Logborn; Neil Brown, Gent. Conful at Venice; Edward Allen, Efq; Conful at Naples; John Bagfbow, Biq; Consul at Genoa; William Chamberlain, Gent. Conful in Sicily and Malea; James Paul, Efq; Conful at Zant; Charles Hudfon, Efq; Conful at Algier; Ri-chard Lawrence, Efq; Conful-Gene-Efq; Agent and Conful-General at Tripoli; John Ruffel, Efq; Agent and Conful-General at Tripoli; John Ruffel, Efq; Agent and Conful-General at Tetuan.

Robert Broadraw, Esq; died, in the hundred and ninth Year of his Age. He was a Lieutenant in the Reign of King Charles I. Colonel of Horse, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Oliver Cromwel, a Ma-jor and Lieutenant-Colonel under

King

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King William III. He retain'd his 7.17. Memory to the last, but lost his Sight a little before he died.

Stephen Poynez, Eig; appointed one of his Majesty's Embassadors

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries at the intended Congress at Cambray.

The House of Peers presented his Majesty an Address of Thanks for his Speech; wherein they acknowlege, that the great Hopes his Ma-jefty had of feeing Peace restored, were the Consequences of that Spirit and Resolution with which he had afferted their Rights, temper'd with a noble Self-denial of all the Success and Glory that might attend his Majesty's Arms in the Prosecution of a just War, when put in the Balance with the Ease and Quiet of his Sub-jects: This was a Disposition of Mind truly great in a Prince so early initiated in the Art of War, and form'd by Nature for the greatest military Atchievements: This must, in Duty and Gratitude, animate the whole Nation in vindicating his Majesty's Honour, and defending the Rights of his Crown, if, contrary to Expectation, the Day should come when the Safety of his People thould require stronger Remedies than Negotiations.

They were deeply sensible of the Happiness they enjoy'd under the best of Governments, administer'd by the best of Kings; and should shew they knew how to set a just Value on these Bleffings, by admitting no other Contention amongst them, but who should be most active and zealous in preserving them, by rendering his Majesty's Reign easy and glorious to himself, as it was happy and advantageous to his Peo-

The Commons, having spent some Days in taking the Oaths, presented an Address to his Majesty, giving him Thanks for his Speech, and all the gracious Expressions in it; and recapitulating the Substance of it; affuring his Majesty, that whatever Supplies should be wanting, they would grant, depending on his Ma-

jefty's Wisdom and Juftice that, they would be apply'd in the most ber ficial Manner: They were fatisfied they could not give a better Evidence of their Love to their Country, than by constant Demonstrations of their Duty to the best of Kings.

Mr. Bull elected Surgeon of St.

Bartholomew's Hospital, Dr. Frankland, Dean of Gloucefter, elected Matter of Sidney College in Cambridge.

Colonel Samuel Robinson elected Chamberlain of the City of London.

William Coventry Earl of Coventry appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custor Rotulorum of the County of Worsester, and of the City of Worcefter.

Fifteen thousand Seamen voted for the current Year 1708.

22,955 Men voted for the Land Service.

230,923 l. voted for maintaining 12,000 Heffian Troops. 50,000 l. for one Year's Subfidy

to the King of Sweden, 25,000 l. for one Year's Subferto the Duke of Brunfwick-Wolfen-

Resolv'd, That three Shillings in the Pound be raifed on Lands for the Year 1728.

The Total of the Sums granted for the Service of the enfuing Year, amounted to four Millions; to be rais'd on the following Funds, wiz.

The Malt-Tax 750,000 L. The Land-Tax 1,500,000 L. A Loan of the Bank 1,750,000 !. for which Annuities, to the Amount of 70,000 l. being after the Rate of 4 per Cent. were to be rais'd by Duties on Coals imported into the City of London, and granted to the Bank.

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A Petition was presented to the Commons hereupon by the City of London, shewing, that the Daties already laid upon Coals imported into London only affected their Trade; and the Inequality of the Burden thereof was a great Discouragement to the Manufactures, as well as a Hardship on all the trading People; and praying Relief: But, after a short Debate, the Petition was re-

2 Feb.

against 92.

An Address for a particular Account of the Sum of 250,000 l. granted to the Crown, having been presented to his Majesty, Sir Paul Methuen reported the King's Answer; viz. That a Power having been given his late Majesty by Parliament for applying such Sums as he saw necessary for the Security of the Kingdom, and the Preservation of the Peace of Europe, and fulfilling the Engagements he should enter into for those Ends; some Part of the Money had been disburs'd by his late Majesty, and the rest had been apply'd by his present Majesty, for carrying on the same necessary Services, for strengthening Alliances, and fulfilling Engagements of the utmost Importance to these King-doms, and which requir'd the greatof Secrecy : And therefore a particular Account could not be given without manifest Prejudice to the Public.

This Answer being of the like Strain with that of February 1726, when an Address was presented for an Account of 125,000 l. Mr. Pulteney, and others, objected against this vague and general Way of accounting for public Money, tending to render Parliaments useless, to cover Embesilments, and to screen corrupt and rapacious Ministers.

They took notice also of the Increase of the National Debt, notwithstanding the fo much boasted

Sinking Fund.

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The Court on the other hand infifted, that upwards of fix Millions of the National Debt had been paid off fince the Year 1716, and that the Debts contracted fince the Year 1716 amounted only to between two and three Millions; and by a great Majority, viz. 250 against 97, it was resolved to attend his Majesty with a Representation, importing, that this was the true State of the

They added, that the Sinking Fund now amounted to twelve hun dred thousand Pounds, or thereabouts,

jected by a great Majority, 214 and would be every Year increasing from the further Savings of the In-terests of the remaining Debts, as they should be paid off: And if, when the Sinking Fund was yet in its Infancy, and so much less than now it is, they had been able to di-minish the National Debt so much, what might not be expected, they faid, for the future, now the Sink ing Fund was so greatly increas'd, and public Credit in so flourishing a Condition, that the Court could for-

row Money at 3 per Cent ?
But Mr. Palteney, Shippen, and
the reft of the opposite Party, still infifted, that there had been a great deal of Artifice used in stating these Accounts: That, in order to fwell the Sums faid to have been iffued and apply'd towards the Discharge of the public Debts, there had been ad-ded above three Millions for the advanced Price given in 1720, in order to make the Irredeemables redeemable, which could not properly be call'd a Payment of Debts; whereas, on the other hand, in the Account of the present National Debt, or of the Increase of that Debt fince Chrift. mas 1716, several large Sums were omitted, particularly one Million rais'd upon the Credit of the Civil rais'd upon the Credit of the Civil
Lift, and feveral Deficiencies on the
Land-Tax, Malt, and other Funds,
which fill remain'd a public Debt.
Micajab Perry, Efg; elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward.
Philip Stanbope Earl of Chefterfield fworn of the Privy Council.
James Vernon, Efg; appointed
one of the Commissioners of Excife.

William Capel Earl of Effex, appointed Ranger of Hyde Park.

Dr. Henry Bland, Master of Eton School, and Chaplain of Chelfea Hospital, made Dean of Durbam.

Mr. Robert Baker elected Surgeon of the Incurables in St. Thomas's, or rather Guy's Hospital in Southwark

The Convocation were permitted to fit some few Days, till they had drawn up an Address to his Majesty to congratulate his Accession, N 2

1727 Feb.

thank him for his gracious Declarations to support the Constitution in Church and State: Which Address Feb. was prefented to his Majesty on the

14th of February,
A Bill was order'd to be brought into the House of Commons for the Relief of the Right Hon, the Lord William Powlet, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, to indemnify him for the Sum of 4191 /. 14 s. 6 d. folen out of the Cash-Room belonging to his Office.

A Proclamation was publish'd, promiting a Reward of one hundred Pounds for apprehending a Street-Robber within London or Westmin-ster, and five Miles thereof, above all other Rewards; and promising a Pardon to all Persons who are Accomplices, provided they shall not have given a Wound.

Thomas Ward, Efq; appointed Conful-General for the feveral Ports

The following Acts were pass'd; An Act for punishing Mutiny and 21 Defertion.

An Act for repairing the High-ay from Maidenbead Bridge to

Horly Bridge.

An Act for repairing the Reads from Chatteri: Ferry to Somerflam.

Mr. Edward Cove was order'd to

be taken into Cuftody of the Sergeant at Arms, for writing News-letters, containing Accounts of the Proceedings of the House of Comm

The Convocation, having been pro-rogued to the aoth of March, wa on that Day further prorogued to the

10th of April.

The Rev. Mr. Lynch, Prebendary of Canterbury, married one of the Daughters of the Archbifton of Canterbury, with whom he had a very great Fortune in Money, be-fides Preferments heap'd upon him by his Grace, to the Amount of three in the Russian Empire, to which thousand Pounds per Ann. accord the British Subjects trade.

1728.

28 Mar.

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Mar.

John Hodges, Esq; was appointed one of his Majesty's Embassadors Plenipotentiaries at the intended Congress to be held at Soiffins.

The Duke of Chandes appointed Ranger and Keeper of Epping-Fo-

The Earl of Loudon appointed his Majerty's High Commissioner in Scotland

Henry Gough, Efq; created a Ba-

Capt. Dean appointed Conful at

The Rev. Mr. Sharp made one

of the King's Chaplains.
The Rev. Dr. John Glark made

Dean of Salifbury.
The Rev. Dr. Syddal appointed

Dean of Canterbury.

The Rev. Mr. Hatton made one of the King's Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. Obadiab Hughs, a Differting Teacher, was married to the Widow Deacle, a Lady of thirty The Rev. Dr. Stanbope, Dean of

Canterbury, died. He was one of the best Orators, as well as one of the best Christians, the present Age

has produced.

Humpbry Morrice, Efq; elected
Governor, and Samuel Holden, Efq;
Deputy-Governor, of the Bank of

England. Letters Patent pais'd the Great Seal for renewing and confirming a Professorship of Modern History in each University, and for infrucing History, and Modern Languages: And Mr. Samuel Harris was con-tinued Professor of Modern History in Gambridge, and Mr. Gregory in Oxford.

Charles Stanbope, Efq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

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A Petition of Charles Townshend, Efg; in Behalf of George Townshend, and others, Commissioners for li-censing Hawkers and Pedlers, was presented to the House; praying, that Leave may be given to bring in a Bill to enable the Tressury to compound with the faid Commissioners for a Debt due to the Crown, occafion'd by Mr. Thomfon their Cafhier withdrawing himfelt beyond-les: And a Bill was brought in accordingly.

The Royal Affent was given to An Act for a Land-Tax.

An Act for repairing the Road from the Powder-Mills on Hounflow-Heath in Middlefen, to Bafing fiche near Bag foot in Surrey.

And then the House adjourn'd to

the 29th Inftant.

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His Majefty fet out from St. James's, about Nine in the Mornng, being attended by a numerous Retinue of Noblemen, and Persons of Diffinction; and among the reft Sir Robert Walpole the Prime Mi-nifer; and arriv'd at Newmarket at Six the fame Evening. The next Day the University of Cambridge in a Body, with Dr. Lombert, their Vicechancellor, at their Head, attended the King at Newmarke, and congratulated his Majesty on his Arrival there, and defir'd he would honour them with his Royal Presence and their with his Koyai Presence at Cambridge: Whereupon his Majefty appointed the next Day to dine with the University at Cambridge; and came thither accordingly the next Morning, attended by the Dukes of Dorfet, Grafton, Richmond, An-cafter, Newcapile, and Mancheffer; the Earls of Effex, Cardigan, Scar-brough, Six Robert Waipole, and many other Persons of Distinction.

His Majefty was met at some Di-france from the Town by the Cor-poration in their Formalities on Horseback; and at the Regent-Walk was received by the Chancellor, the Body of the University, and con-ducted into the Senate - House; from whence his Majesty went to King's College Chapel, and then to Trinity College, where he dined in the Hall; and having made the University a Present of two thousand Pounds, in Confideration of the Expences of his Entertainment, which was extremely magnificent, his Majefly returned to Newmarket the fame Evening: And on the 27th Instant the King and Court return'd to St. Fames's.

And now the Preliminaries being adjusted between the Courts of Great Britain and Spain, the Siege of Gi-bratiar was rais'd; the British Fleets recall'd; and his Majesty's Plenipo-tentiaries, Stephen Poyntz, Esq; and the Right Hon. William Stanbope, Esq; set out for the Congress, which was agreed to be held at Soisson in France, in order finally to adjust all Matters in Difference between the contending Parties, by the Mediation of France.

About the fame time the Court receiv'd Advice, that Yohn Ruffel, Esq; his Majesty's Conful-General and Envoy to the Emperor of Mo-rocco, had renew'd the Articles of Peace with that Prince, and obtained the Liberty of feveral British Captives.

About the same time died Dr. John Woodward, who erected a Professorship for Natural Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and left a handsome annual Revenue fur the Endowment of it; He also les the University the Refusal of his Collection of Fossils, and other matural Curiofities, if they would pur-chase them, which the University afterwards did for 2000 l. and confituted the Rev. Mr. Majon, of Trinity College, the first Professor.

Trienty College, the Inst. Proteffor.

The Commons refolv'd, That his Majesty be enabled to raise 500,000 L. by Loans, on Exchapur Bills.

That his Majesty be enabled to apply ten thousand Pounds out of the Money granted for the Year 1728, for the Support of Greenwich Hospital; and for enabling the Commissioners to take in an additional missioners to take in an additional Number of disabled Scamen, notexceeding 230 Men.

1728 April

1 May

6 May

Sir Paul Metbuen, Treasurer of the Houshold, deliver'd to the House a Message in Writing, fign'd by his Majesty; which was read by the

Speaker; viz.
That his Majesty being under some Engagements enter'd into, and concerted, with the Advice and Concurrence of the last Parliament for fecuring the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for restoring and preserving the Peace of Europe; and having been enabled to answer and defray the Charges and Expences thereof, as far as they have hitherto become due and payable; and there being ftill wanting a Sum not very confiderable to perfect and fulfil these Engagements; relying upon the Duty and Affections of his Commons; hopes they will enable him to dis-charge such Engagements as still remain unsatisfied upon this Head of Service.

Several of the Members appear'd furpris'd at this unexpected Message: However, taking it into Confiderarion, the next Day, after some warm Speeches by Mr. Pulteney, and others; it was refolv'd by a great Majority, 237 against 101, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, to assure him they would enable his Majesty to answer and defray the Charges and Expences that still remain'd unsatisfy'd of the Engagements enter'd into, and concerted, for securing the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for the restoring and preserving the Peace of Europe: And the faid Address was presented to his Majesty the next Day

For which his Majesty thank'd the House; and affured them, that it should be employ'd for the public Good, and in Support of the com-

mon Caufe.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons for an Address to his Majesty, that the proper Officer might lay before the House an Account of the Sale of Woods, and Grants of Falls of Woods by his late Majesty, which occasion'd Debate; wherein Mr. Pulteney represented,

that through the Connivance of fome Men in Favour, in the late Reign, his Majesty's Goodness had been abused in several Grants of canfiderable Falls of Woods, to the great Detriment and Waste of the Royal Forests, at a time when the Natio repairing and building Ships.

But it was answer'd by Sir Rob Walpole, That fuch an Inquiry might be injurious to the Memory of some that were dead ; and, af all, might be unprofitable to the Living: And the previous Queffic being put, it pass'd in the Negative. Dr. Edward Young made Chap

lain to his Majesty.

Vice-Admiral Hopfon, who com-manded the Fleet on the Coal of Spanish America, met with the far Fate his Predeceffor Admiral Hofier had done: He died on board his Ship on the 8th of May, in that un-healthful Climate, which carry'd off not only the two Admirals, but the whole Ship's Crews twice over al-most; and the Ships were so eaten up with the Worms, that it was with Difficulty they return'd to Esrope again, where most of them were rebuilt or broken up. The Lord Carteret, Lord Lieu-

tenant of Ireland, returning to England about this time, the Archbifton of Armagb the Primate, the Lord Chancellor Thomas Wyndham, Efq; and William Conolly, Efq; Speaker of the House of Commons, were conflicted Lords Justices of that Kingdom.

Kingdom.

Counsellor Hagen, formerly Secretary to the famous Baron Goriz, and fince Bailiff of Diephole, thoe himfelf through the Head, having first written the following Letter to the King of Great Britain :

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SIRE, Before I approach the Throne of the Most High God, it is incumbent upon me to begyour Majesty to excuse me for quitting your Service, and dying in one of your Castles; Fate would have it so: Be pleas'd, Sire, to forgive me what is amis, and have Com-

passion for me; for I am inwardly persuaded and affured, that God will have Mercy upon me where I am going: God fend you a happy Reign.' This was written an Hour b fore this Defign was put in Execution, May 13. 1728. Sign'd

Samuel-Fred ric Hagen. 'P. S. SIRE, My Accounts
of your Money are very
just and exact.'

A Paper of the following Tenour

illo was left on his Table

' I am quite weary of eating and drinking, weary of shamming my Creditors, weary of being burdenfome to my Friends, weary of being vexatious to my Enemies, and, laftly, tir'd with myfelf; and therefore I leave the World with all the Alacrity imaginable.' He was buried in a new Suit of

Cloaths he had never wore till that

The Right Hon. the Lord Vif-count Torrington, John Cockburn, Efg; Sir John Norrit, Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir George Cholmondeley (usually call'd Viscount Malpas), and Sir William Young, were appointed Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Thomas Fane
Earl of Westmorland, Paul Docminique, Thomas Pelbam, Martin
Bladen, Edward Ash, Esqrs. Sir
Orlando Bridgman, Walter Carey,
Esq; and Sir Thomas Frankland, were
appointed Commissioners of Trade

and Plantations.

Sir Theodore Janssen, one of the late South-Sea Directors, presented a Petition to the House of Commons, praying he might be allow'd the Produce of his Effate between the Ift of June 1720. and the 20th of Septemb. 1721. it being doubtful whether that Produce was vefted in the Company; for he had a numerous Family, and was a Loser by the South Sea Scheme near two hundred thousand Pounds of his old Estate, which was given to the Company by Act of Parliament.

Some Members shew'd a Surprize at this Petition, Sir Theodore Janffen having been favour'd more than any of the Directors, fifty thousand Pounds being allow'd him out of his forfeited Estate : However, he met with fo many Friends, that a Claufe was order'd to be receiv'd for the Petitioner's Relief, in the South-Sea Bill

that was depending.

Upon this Success, a Petition from Mr. Robert Surman, late Deputy Cashier of the South-Sea Company, was presented to the House, praying a further Allowance for himself and Family, in regard of the great Estate taken from him by Act of Parliament, though he was only a Clerk to the Company, and had not the least Concern in the Direction of their Affairs; and had of late been of great Service to the Company by his Affistance and Informations: But, notwithflanding the Cashier seem'd to have better Pretensions to be reliev'd than Janffen the Director, he had not fo many Friends, and his Petition was rejected.

The Commons, having taken into their Confideration the State of the Colony of Carolina, refolv'd, That an Address be presented to his Ma-jesty, that he would contract with the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the Purchase and Surrender of their Title and Interest in that Province; and affure his Majesty, that they would make good the Expence of the Purchase out of the next Aids.

Sir John Hobart Knight of the Bath created a Baron, by the Stile of Baron Hobart, of Blicking in the County of Norfolk.

Sir John Monfon Knight of the

Bath created a Baron, by the Stile of Baron Monfon, of Burton in the County of Lincoln.

Sir Thomas Core Knight of the Bath created a Baron, by the Stile of Baron of Minster Lovell in the

County of Oxford. Sir Thomas Wentwoorth Knight of

the Bath created a Baron, by the Stile of Baron of Malton in the County of York, N 4 Antony

1728 May

1728 May

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Antony Allen, of the Middle-Temple, Elq; made one of the Ma-fters of the Court of Chancery. John Totbill, of the Inner-Temple, Elq; made a Master of the Court of

Chancery.

Charles Leopold Duke of Mecklenburgh was deposed by the Emperor, and his younger Brother Duke Chriftion Lewis appointed Administrator of the Duchy, with an Allowance of 35,000 Dollars per Annum. The Troops of Execution were order'd to evacuate the Country, which from thenceforth was to be protected by the King of Pruffia out of the Re-

On the other hand, the King of France, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, the Czar, and the Duke of Brunfwick-Wolfembuttle, as Gua-rantees of the Treaty of Wefiphalia, represented to the Emperor, that the manner of proceeding against Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklenurg was contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire; according to which his Imperial Majesty had no Right to make any Change in the Empire, without the Confent of the Princes who compose it.

The following Acts receiv'd the

Royal Affent, viz.

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by Sale of Annuities to the Bank, at 4 per Cent. charg'd on the Duties of Coals and Culm; and for further applying the Produce of the Sinking Fund; and for applying the Arrears of his Majesty's Civil-Lift Revenue.

An Act for removing Doubts concerning the additional Duty of Twopence per Gallon on low Wines, and for obviating Questions relating to Appeals in Matters of Excise; and for appointing the Number of Com-missioners of Excise, who may hear Causes depending before them. An Act for repealing the present

Duties on Wine Lees, and Lignum vita; and laying new Duties on Wine Lees, and for prohibiting the Importation of Wine in Flasks or Bottles, or fmall Cafks; and for

preventing Frauds in the Exportation of Silk Manufactures.

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty of 500,000 l. towards dis-charging the Wages due to Seamen, and for the constant, regular, and pun-chual Payment of Seamens Wages for the future; and for appropriating the Supplies granted this Session of Parliament.

An Act for encouraging Seamer to enter into his Majesty's Service.

An Act to explain and amend the Act of 13 Geo. I. for Sale of the forfeited Estates in Scotland, and for determining Claims on the faid Effates.

An Act to oblige Ships coming from infected Places to perform Qua-

An Act to indemnify Persons, ho have neglected to qualify them-

felves for Offices,

An Act to explain the Acts of the 3d and 9th of Geo. I. for continuing the Duties of two Penies Sens on every Pint of Ale and Beer fold in Edinburgh, and for fecuring the Payment of such Money as shall be contributed towards a charitable Fund, for Relief of such as shall fund. fuffer by Fire in the faid City and Suburbe

An Act for punishing such Per fons as shall defirey Turnpikes or Locks, or other Works, erected by Parliament for making Rivers savi-

gable.

An Act to explain and amend an Act of 12 Geo. I. for building a Bridge cross the Thames at Fulban, and for making the Act more effectual,

An Act for making Provision for the Rector of the new Church, fituate near Millbank, in the Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster.

An Act for erecting a Workhouse

in the City of Canterbury, for employing and maintaining the Poor there; and for better enlightening the Streets there.

An Act to enable the Commiffioners of the Treasury to compound with George Townsbend, Montague Bacon, John Atwood, and John

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Burton, late Commissioners for li-Debt they fland charg'd with to the Crown.

An Act to enable the Treasury to compound with Thomas Hammond, and his Sureties, for a Debt due to bacco and Wine.

An Act to discharge an Incum-brance on the Lands of Donoghmore, Part of the Bishoprick of Copne in Ireland.

After the passing which Acts, his Majesty made a Speech; wherein he inform'd the House, he expected very foon to hear, that the Congress at Soiffons was open'd, and that they hould foon fee a happy Conclusion of that important Transaction. He thank'd the Commons for the effec-tual Supplies they had rais'd, and their prudent Application of the Sinking Fund; and the Power they had given him of borrowing 500,000/. for the Discharge of the Seamens Wages ; and recommended to them the Preservation of the public Peace : And then the Parliament was proroqued to Thursday the 8th of Auguf Dext.

Dr. Holmes elected Prefident of St. John's College in Oxford, in the room of Dr. Wm. Delaune, deceas'd.

The Lord Glenorchy appointed En-

voy Extraordinary to the King of Denmark.

Charles Wych, Efq; Envoy Ex-

James Dayrolle Relident with the States General.

George Woodward, Esq; Resident at the Court of Poland.
Sir Randolph Knipa, Knt. Alderman of Landon for the Ward of Basfifbaw, and an eminent Turky Merchant, was found drown'd, and naked, in one of his own Fish-ponds

near Epsom.
The Right Hon. Arthur Ingram Viscount Irwin appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuffos Rotulorum of the East-Riding of Yorksbire, and of the Town and County of King from upon Hull, in the room of William Pulteney, Efq;

Sir Thomas Lombs, Knt. Sheriff of London, elected Alderman of Baffifther Ward.
Edward Afte, Eig; appointed Governor of Barbades, in the room of Henry Worfely, Eig;
Charles Standage, Eig; appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade

and Plantations.

Thomas Manby, Efq; of the Middle-Temple, that himfalf through the

The Rev. Mr. Bradford, Son of Dr. Samuel Bradford, Dean of Ro-cheffer, made Archdeacon of Rochefter. Dr.

George appointed Mafter of Eton School.

The Cohgress at Soissons, consisting of the following Embassadors and Plenipotentiaries, was open'd, viz. the Imperial Embassadors, the Britis Embassadors, those of France, Spain, and the States General: The French Plenipotentiaries receiv'd the rest at the Door of the Hall of the Caftle of Soiffoni, and being all leated in Elbow-chairs at a round Table, without Ceremony, Count Sinizandorf the Imperial Embaffador made a Speech to the Assembly, and, after him, Cardinal Fleury another; and then the several Ministers produced their full Powers.

The Duke of Richmond, and Sir Robert Walpole, furrender'd their Badgea of the Order of the Bath, having been made Knights of the Garter

The following Gentlemen were made Committioners of the Excite, wise. Christopher Montague, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Richard Elliot, George Ducker, Charles Politil, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, and James Vernon, Esque.

Lieutenant-General Ross appointed

General of the Horse.

The following Gentlemen were appointed Commissioners of the Cufappointed commissioners of the Cul-toms; vim. Sir Walter Yonge, Sir John Evelyn, Sir John Stanley; Thomas Walker, Elq; Sir Charles; Peers, Sir James Campbell; Hum-phrey Brett, John Campbell, Bryan Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drum1728 June 24

I July

mond, John Hill, Allan Broderick, and Gwyn Vaughan, Eigrs.
Richard Brocas, and Richard Le-

vett, Eigrs. Aldermen of London, elected Sheriffs.

Sir William Morgan, Knight of the Bath, appointed Lieutenant and Cuffos Rotulorum of the Counties of Merionetb and Brecknock.

The new Church at Millbank, Westminster, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rocbester, as Dean of West-

Christian Lilly, Esq; third Engineer to his Majesty, was advanced to the Post of Brigadier General.

Theophilus Butler Baron of Newton Butler in Ireland created a Vifcount of that Kingdom, by the Title of Viscount Lanesborough.

Signor Come, the Duke of Parm Resident at London, was order'd to leave the Kingdom, the Duke his Master having paid the same Ho-nours to the Pretender at his Court, as if he was King of England.

A Proclamation was publish'd, requiring all Ships to perform Quarantine coming from the Archipelago, Zant, Corfu, and other Venetian Islands.

Sir William Wolfely, of Wolfely in Staffordsbire, was drown'd in his own Coach, being overturn'd by a rapid Stream of Water, occasion'd by a Thunder-shower, which broke down a Mill-dam just above the Road: The Footman and Horses were drown'd, but the Coachman fav'd himself by catching hold of an Apple-tree.

Philip Cavendish, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, made Vice-Admiral of the White, in the room of

Edward Hopfon, Esq; deceas'd.
Capt. John Balchen made RearAdmiral of the Blue.
The Rev. Mr. Andrew Tooke
elected Chief Matter of the Charterbouse School, in the room of Dr. Thomas Walker, deceas'd.

The Queen of France brought to Bed of a Princess.

Dr. Denne made Archdeacon of Rochester.

Dr. Samuel Lifle made Dean of Sarum.

The Parliament prorogued to the 15th of Oftober.

Arthur Onflow, Efg; Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn of the Privy-Council.

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Dr. Richard Mead appointed Phyfician to her Majesty, in the room of Dr. Freind deceas'd.

Erneft Augustus Prince of Brass-wick, Duke of York, and Bishop of Osnabrug, Uncle to his Britannia Majesty, died.

The Queen of Sardinia died 1 She was Daughter to the Princes Henrietta, Wife of the Duke of Orleans, and Daughter of King Charles.

The Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex present Mist's Journal of the 24th Instant, as an infamous Libel reflecting on his Majefty.

Dr. Hawkins chosen Mafter o Pembroke Hall in the University of Cambridge, in the room of Dr. Lang deceas'd.

Mr. Guenand, a French Gentleman, above seventy Years of Age, who had a Place of 300 l. per Ann. in the Exchequer, shot himself thro' the Head with a Piftol found grasp'd in his Hand, and another lying load by him; the Coroner's Inquest found him a Lunatic: He died worth 9500 l. and by his Will left 9300 l. of it to his Nicce, who died the next Day, and left her Fortune to an Officer of the Guards, to whom the was privately married.

A very rich Lead Mine difcover'd in the Estate of Alexander Murray, near Inverlocby in North Britain.

A terrible Hurricane happen'd at South Carolina, which began the Ift Day of this Month : 23 Ships were forc'd on Shore: Their Rice-fields near the Sea were overflow'd with Seawater, and spoil'd: 1500 Barrels of Rice were lott in Charles-Town only.

A Petition was presented to his Majesty in Council for a Pardon for the late Earl of Marr, which was granted.

Henry Hankey, Efg; elected Alder-

man of Langbourn Ward, in the room of Sir Peter Delme deceas'd.

Dr. Richard Oshaldeston, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, made Dean of York, in the room of Dr. Finch deceas'd.

The Parliament prorogned to the

5th of December. Sir Robert Baylis elected Lord

Mayor of London.

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A Patent granted to Henry Brown, Efq; for the fole Benefit of the new Invention of making Cannon and great Guns, both in Iron and Brass, much fhorter and lighter, and which, with

those of equal Bore now in Use.

The Affembly of Massachusets Colony in New England having voted the Sum of 1400 l. to be paid to Mr. Burnet their Governor, for the current Year, and 300 l. to de-fray the Charges of his Journey from New York to Boston, he refus'd to receive the fame, as contrary to his Majefty's Inftructions, and infifted on a fettled Salary; for otherwise, he observ'd, the Governor must be always dependent on the Assembly; and appeal'd to themselves, if the Allowance for the Governor had not been fometimes kept back till other Bills had been confented to.

The Spaniards continue to make Prize of the English Ships in Anerica, notwithstanding their figning the Preliminaries for a Suspension of Hostilities, and agreeing to treat of a general Peace at Soiffont.

Dr. Berkley, Dean of Derry, fet fail for Bermudas with his Family, and several rich Relations and Friends, with Stores and Goods, in order to fettle there, and erect a College for the Education of the Natives of America; but met with so many Difficulties and Disappointments in the Attempt, that he return'd to Ireland again, where he was ad-Ireland again, where he was advane'd to a Bishoprick.

The Duke de Riperda made his Escape from Spain, and arriv'd at London.

Woods Rogers, Esq; made Governor of the Babama Islands.

The Right Hon. the Counters of Lincoln made Cofferer to his Majesty, in the room of the Earl her late deceased Husband.

The Right Hon. James Cecil Earl of Salisbury died, and was fuc-eceded by his eldeft Son the Lord Viscount Cranburn, a Minor.

Dr. Edward Butler, President of Magdalen College in Oxford, appointed Vicechancellor of that Uni-

The following Gentlemen were appointed Commissioners for victualling the Navy; viz. Henry Cart-wright, William Fifter, George Huxley, Edward Trelawney, Henry

Parsons, Thomas Revoll, and John Berkley, Esqus.

The Elector of Cologn chosen Bi-shop and Prince of Osnabrug in Westphalia, in the room of Prince Erneft-Augustus of Brunswick-Lunen-burg, and Duke of York, deceas'd. The French King Lewis XV.

taken ill of the Small-pox.

Receiv'd Advice, that two Thirds of the City of Copenbagen, the Ca-pital of Denmark, were burnt down by a Fire which began on the 20th Inflant, and lasted three Days.

The Streets of London and West. minster being very much infested by Robbers, Orders were fent to the Magistrates and Justices of Peace of those Cities by his Majesty, to en-deavour to apprehend such Felons, and to suppress the Night-houses where they were harbour'd: And a Reward of forty Pounds was promis'd for apprehending any Felon return'd from Transportation, thele being the most desperate and barbarous of the Street-Robbers. They are also re-quir'd to suppress Gaming houses and Gin-shops, where idle and pilfering People refort.

An Order of Council was publish'd, declaring, that upon any public or Court Mourning, no Person shou d be requir'd to put their Coaches, Chairs or Servants in Mourning; and that the time of fuch public Mourning should be no more than usual.

1728 October

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1728 Nov.

3 Dec.

Sir Thomas Clarges was made a Gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

The Earl of Kinnoul was named

Embaffador to Turky.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of Trinity College in Oxford, made Chaplain to his Majesty. Dr. Frankland, Master of Sidney College in Cambelland and College in Cambelland

College in Cambridge, chosen Vice-chancellor of that University.

Mr. Head, Master of Eton School, appointed Chaplain to his Majefty.

Alexander Gordon Duke of Gordon died, and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Son George Gordon the Marquis of Huntley.

The Princels Natalia Alexowitz,

Grand Princess of Russia, and only Sister to Czar Peter II. died.

His Royal Highness Prince Fre-deric arriv'd at St. James's from Hanover.

The Parliament prorogued to the

21st of January.

George Cholmondeley Viscount Malpas appointed Master of the Horse to Prince Frederic.

Lord Ashburnbam, the Marquis of Carnarwon, and the Lord Charles Cavendifb, appointed Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to the Prince.

William Townsbend, Esq; James Lumley, Esq; and Charles Schutz, Eig; appointed Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Prince; and Charles Schutz was made Privy-Purfe.

John Hedges, Esq; appointed Trea-furer of the Prince's Houshold, and Secretary to his Royal Highness.

Spencer Compar, one of the Juflices of the Common Pleas, died. John Willis, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eig; made Chief Justice of Chefter.

Adam Panifer, Esq; made Go-vernor of the Island of Montferrat. Sir John-Fortefeue, Aland made one of the Justices of the Common

Pleas. His Royal Highness the Prince introduced into the Privy-Council.

The Plenipotentiaries being re-mov'd from Soiffons to follow Cardinal Fleury, and the Court of France, the Negotiations of Peace were faid

to be renew'd at Fontainebleau about this time.

The Right Hon. William Stan bope, Eq; and Horario Walpole, Eq; two of his Majerty's Plenipotentiaries at Soiffons, return from France.

Sir William Thomfon, Curfitor Barons, made one of the Barons of the

Exchaquer.

Samuel Tucker, Efg; made Conful at Alicant.

Francis Fane, Efg; made Attor-ney-General to the Prince.

William Fortescue, Eig; Solieitor-General.

A Patent pafs'd the Great Seal for creating his Royal Highness Prince Frederic Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chefter: His former Titles were Prince of Brunfwick-Lummberg, Duke of Cormwal and Rothfuy, Duke of Edinburg, Marquis of the file of Ely, Earl of Elbam, Viscount Launceston, Baron of Sadudon and Renfreys, Lord of the

Ely, Earl of Ellows,
Launcefon, Baron of Suaudon and
Renfrew, Lord of the Ifles, and
Steward of Scotland, and Knight of
the most noble Order of the Carter.
The Grand Jury of the City and
Liberty of Westminster made a Prefentment of the following Tenor:
That whereas the Act of two was
M. was defigned as an Indulgence,
for tender Consciences: And whereas for tender Consciences: And who John Henley, Clerk, in Prien's Or-ders, did, about three Years fince, hire a Room over Newport Market, and cause the same to be register a to the Court of the Archdeacon of Middlefex, as a Place for religious Worship, to be perform'd by him the said John Hanley, who pretended to dif-sent from the Church of England on account of Infant Baptifm; and, by Advertisements, invited all Persons to come thither, and take Seats at Twelvepence apiece, promifing them Diver-fion under the Titles of Voluntaries, Chimes of the Times, Roundelays, College-bobs, Madrigals, Operas, &c. And whereas the faid John Healey, notwithstanding his profess'd Difference from the Chimal St. fension from the Church of Eng-land, has usually appear'd in the Habit of a Priest of the Church of England; and upon one or more

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1728

Days every Week, made use of the faid Room for Purposes very different from those of religious Worship, and there discoursed on several Subjects of Burlesque and Ridicule: And, in his Comments on public News and Advertisements, has uttered indecent, sibertine, and obscene Expessions; and made base and malicious Ressections on the Churches of England and Scotland; upon the Convocation, and almost all Orders and Degrees of Men; and upon particular Persons, and even those of the highest Rank: And whereas the said John Henley did, on the 12th of December, publish in the Daily Post an Advertisement, that next Day he would pronounce King Lear's Oration in an Apology for Madness: On which Evening he did in the said Room, which he calls the Oratory, in the Habit of a Clergyman of the Church of England, repeat a Speech out of the Tragedy of King Lear, acting in such a Manner, and with such Gestures, as are practised in Theatres: And that the said John Henley did, on the 17th of the same Month, publish another Advertisement, inviting such as should go the following Evening to the Ball in the Haymarket, to come sirst to his said Room, in their Habits and Masques, for Twelve-pence apiece: And, according to such Invitation, several Persons, to dressed and masqued, did then and there appear, and were admitted on paying the said Sum for their Seats:

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The Grand Jury therefore, conceiving that this Behaviour of the faid John Henley was contrary to the Intention of the Act of Toleration, and tended to bring a Difrepute upon it, and gave great Offence to all ferious Christians, was an Outrage on all Civil Society, and of dangerous Confequence to the State: That the faid Affemblies held by him were unlawful ones; his faid Room not being licensed for Plays, Interludes, or Mafquerades; did therefore present the faid John Henley, and his Accomplices, as guilty of unlawful Affemblies, Routs, and Riots, committed on the 18th of December last, and on the 18th of

the same Month, and on the first of this Instant January, by him and his Affishants being so unlawfully affembled for the unlawful Purpoles aforehield, to the Number of sity, on each of the said Days, against the King's Peace, &c. Praying the Court to cause proper Proceedings, in order so bring the said John Hensey, and his Accomplices, to Punishment by due Course of Law. Dated January 9. 1728-9.

1728-9.
This Presentment was published in the Gazette, on Tuesday January

the 14th.
In Defiance whereof, the following Advertisement was published in the Daily Post, of Thursday January 16.
"AT THE ORATORY,

BEING my lawful licensed Place of Religious Worship, I, a legal Preacher or Teacher, preach or teach in what manner I judge proper; the Law not prescribing what or how I shall teach, and I not being presentable by any on that account, without my Action at Law against the Persons so invading the Toleration Act, on any Pretence whatever; and 5 L. Penalty to the Disturber of a Licensed Teacher.

"In Newport-Market, this Even-

"In Newport-Market, this Evening, will be an Oration on ELASHA'S BEARS, and the whole
Criticism and Nature of BEARHUNTING, and of BEAR-GABDENS, to explain the Text, and
avoid BEARS in the Text were one-andtwenty?" [the Number of the
Grand Jury] "And who was to
feak for them? And all the BearPlay rough and smooth.

"2. Laft Night's practical Uses,
con Chimes of the Times, being
College Bobs and Roundelay, ten
more than laft Night: Being all
these hard Times will afford, in
which Wit is presentable, and
Money to be presented.
My Answer to a Libel on the

"My Answer to a Libel on the "Oratory in the Papers is in the Press."

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1728 Jan.

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Can any one be ignorant of the Orator's true Character after this? Is not every Tree known by its Fruits? Witliam Congresse, Esq; the Poet, died.

Lotharius Francis de Schonborn Archbishop and Elector of Mentz,

21

died. The Parliament met at Westminfler, and the King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he tells them, That the Execution of the Preliminary Articles, and the Opening the Congress at Soiffons, might make them entertain Hopes of a general Peace very foon; but the reconciling the different Interefts and Pretenfions of fo many different Powers, appeared to be a Work of fo much Time and Difficulty, that the Project of a Provisional Treaty was thought of, as a proper Expedient, which being concerted and negotiated among the Ministers of the principal Powers, Parties to the Treaties of Hanover and Vienna, was approved by him and his Allies: But no definitive Answer being yet returned by the Courts of Vienna or Madrid; nor the Project of the Provisional Treaty either accepted or rejected: The Fate of Europe was still in Suf-pense: And in these Circumstances forme might be induced to think an actual War preferable to fuch a doubtful and imperfect Peace: But he hoped they would believe, that it was a just Regard for the Ease and Interest of his People alone, that prevailed on him rather to fuffer fome temporary Inconveniencies than too precipitately to kindle a War in Europe, and plunge the Nation into still greater and unknown Expences. But how disagreeable soever these Delays might be, nothing was more unjust than to impute them to the Conduct of him or his Allies: No Endeavours indeed had been wanting to diffolve the happy Union established between them; but long Experience, and repeated Proofs of mutual Fidelity [between Great Britain, France, &c. ) had fo frengthened and cemented this Alliance, founded upon, and united by

common Interest, that all Attempts to weaken it or create fealousies had proved as vain, as the Infinuations to the contrary were false and groundless. But if at last a Peace could not be had, he depended on the Zeil and Affection of this Parliament, to support him in carrying on a just and necessary War.

He tells the Commons, he wished he could have seen the public Expences lessened; but — He was obliged to ask such Supplies as should be necessary to defray the Charge of the ensuing Year, and enable him in all Events to act with Vigour, in Concert with his Allies, who had resolved to make the same Preparations, and keep on foot their extraordinary

Forces.

He fuggefts, that the Discontents and Divisions of his Subjects, and a Prospect of seeing Difficulties arise at home, had greatly encouraged the Courts of Vienna and Madrid in their dilatory Proceedings: But he ho a due Regard for the Honour and Interest of the Nation would determin them to discourage the unnatural and injurious Practices of some few, wb suggested the Means of distressing their Country, and afterwards clampured at the Inconveniencies which they themselves bad occasioned. But he relied on their Wildom and Umnimity, to convince the World that fuch pernicious Defigns should not alter that Affection, and good Understanding, which had hitherto subfisted, and he hoped would always sub-fift, between him and his Parlisment.

The Prince of Wales was introduced int. the House of Peers, and took the Oaths, and his Seat.

The fame Day the Lords Monfon, Hobart, and Wentworth, lately created Peers, were introduced, and took their Seats.

The House of Peers attended his Majesty with an Address of Thanks for his Speech, and congratulated him upon the Arrival of the Prince of Wales; and declared, they intirely agreed with his Majesty's Sentiments contained

contained in his Speech; concluding that they should endeavour to con-vince the World, that no artful Defigns or Intrigues should change that Affection and Harmony which had been, and they were confident, would ever subsist between his Majesty and

his Parliament.

The Commons also presented an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for his Speech, and congratulated him on the Arrival of the Prince of Wales: And having expressed an in-tire Approbation of all his Majesty's Measures; they assure him, they will raise the Supplies necessary for defraying the Expences of the enfu-ing Year: And if a Rupture should happen, he might depend on the Zeal and Affection of that House, effectually to support his Majesty in carrying on a just and necessary War, in Conjunction with his Allies.

Dr. Robert Clavering Bilhop of Llandaff translated to the See of Peterborough, vacant by the Death of Dr. White Kennet.

This Month Don Ferdinand Prince of Afturias, Son of Philip the Fifth King of Spain, was married to Mary Magdalen, the Infants of Portugal, Daughter of John V. King of Portugal. And

Don Pedro Prince of Brazil was married to Mary Infanta of Spain; who had been formerly married to Lewis XV. King of France, but fent back to Spain, because she was not of an Age sit for Marriage.

The two Princesses were exchanged on the Frontiers of Spain and Por-tugal, on the 19th of January,

N. S.

It was refolved, that fifteen thoufand Men be employed for the Sea

Service for the Year 1729.

A Motion being made to continue the same Number of Forces as were provided for the Year before; This met with great Opposition, wherein the usual Arguments against standing Armies were infifted on; to which it was added, That a provisional Treaty having been negatiated at Soissons, and approved by his Ma-

jefty and bis Allies; not without reafonable Hopes of the Concurrence of the Courts of Vienna and Madrid; this feemed the most proper Time to retrench our annual Expences, and ease the Nation of their Taxes: That, befides the National Troops, we paid twelve thousand Hessians, and Subsidies to Sweden, and the Duke of Wolfenbuttle; and that we might with Safety reduce forms, if not all, the additional Forces which were raifed two Years ago. But this be-ing put to the Vote, it was refolved to keep the same Number of National Troops on Foot this Year as was done the last, viz. 22,255 effective Men.

Dr. John Harris, Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, made Bishop

of Llandaff.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons, That an humble Ad-dress be presented to his Majesty, that this House might be informed, what Demands had been made in behalf of Great Britain to his Majefly's Allies, for Succours of Troops, Ships, or Money, which they were obliged to furnish, in pursuance of Treaties, during the late Hostilities, and Siege of Gibraltar; and in what manner the faid Demands were complied with: Or whether any Meafures were concerted between Great Britain and its Allies, in order to carry on a general War, in case the Project of the Preliminary Articles under Confideration, during the Siege of Gibraltar, had not been accepted. But after the Question had been debated some time, it was carried in the Negative.

It was afterwards refolved, That 241,259 l. 13. 3d. be granted for defraying the Expences of twelve thousand Hessians for the Year 1729. 50,000 l. for one Year's Subfidy to the King of Sweden, and 25,000 L. for one Year's Subfidy to the Duke

of Wolfenbuttle.

But it was resolved to address his Majefty, That whenever it should be necessary to take any Foreign Troops into his Service, he would use his

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3 Feb.

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Endeayours, they might be cloathed and among the rest Sir William Rich, with the Manufactures of Great Britain.

The Grand Jury of Middlesex made four remarkable Presentments.

1. They present a Pamphlet, intituled, Remarks on two late Present-ments of the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, &c. Wherein the Author contends for a Liberty to write in behalf of Infidelity; and frigma-tized the faid two Presentments as foolish and unjust, branding them with the Name of Persecution: Whereupon they present the faid Pamphlet as an impious and scandalous Libel, tending to the Subversion of Religion, Law, and Liberty; requesting the Court to give proper Directions for punishing the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of the faid Pamphlet.

2. They present the Geneva Shops, where Beggars and idle People ger

drunk.

3. They present the Numbers of Aurdy Beggars suffered in the Streets, which they apprehend to be the Oc-casion of the frequent Street Robberies at this time. And,

4. They present the Masquerades: Observing however, that former Presentments of this Nature have not only been difregarded, but ridiculed.

The Act for continuing the Du-Perry, for the Year 1729. and for making good the Deficiency of a late Malt-Act, received the Royal Affent.

About this time James Ogletborpe, Efq; a Member of the Commons,

having a Friend in the Fleet-Prifon, named Caffel, an ingenious Archi-cect, whom he used to visit there; and being informed, that the Hard-hips Caffel suffered in that Prion, had been the Occasion of his Death, he moved that a Committee might be appointed to inquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom. And Committee being appointed accordingly, of which Mr. Ogletborpe was Chairman; they visited the Fleet-Prison on the 27th of February, and examined feveral of the Pritoners;

Bart. whom they found loaded with heavy Irons by the Warden Mr. Bambridge; whereupon they ordered his Irons to be taken off: But the his Irons to be taken our roat the Committee were no fooner withdrawn, than Bambridgs ordered Sir William to be put in Irons again, in which Condition they found Sir William the next Day. Whereupon the liam the next Day. Whereupon the House resolved, That Thomas Bam-bridge, Esq; Warden of his Majesty's Prilon of the Fleet, should be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Leopold Charles Duke of Lorrain

William Chapple Serjeant at Law made Judge of the Counties of Car-narvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey in North Wales.

Henry de Grey Duke of Kent mar-ried to the Lady Sophia Bentinch, Daughter of William Bentinck Earl

of Portland.

At the Sittings of Guildball came on the Trial of Thomas Wolfer, Clerk, upon four Informations ex-Cierk, upon four informations exhibited against him by the Attorney General, for writing, printing, and publishing four several Discourse on the Miracles of our Saviour, tending to villify and subvert the Christian Religion, blaspheme our Saviour, and reprefent him as an Impostor and falle Prophet; to ridicule his Life and Miracles; deny the Truth and Au-thority of the Sacred Scripture; and to disperse diabolical Opinions amongst his Majesty's Subjects: Of all which the Jury found him guilty without withdrawing. This Gentleman was fome time Fellow of Sidney College in Cambridge, and looked upon to be crazy when he refided there.

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A Salary of 2500 l. per Ann. fettled on Lord Londonderry, Governor of the Leeward-Islands, and a Prefent of 6000 l. made him.

The Commons resolved, That from the Peace concluded at Utrects in the Year 1713. to this time, the British Trade and Navigation, to and from the feveral Briris Colonies in America terrupted by the continual Depreda-

tions of the Spaniards, who have feized very valuable Effects, and have unjuftly taken and made Prize of great Numbers of Britis Ships in those Parts, to the great Loss and Damage of the Subjects of this Kingdom; and in manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns. And they prefented an Address to his Majesty, That he would use his utmost Endeavours to prevent fuch Depredations, and pro-cure a reasonable Satisfaction for the Losses sustained; and secure his Subjects the free Exercise of Commerce and Navigation to and from the British Plantations in America. This being presented by the whole House, his Majesty answered. He was sensibly affected by the Losses sustained by his trading Subjects; that he had given the strictest Orders for procuring a just and reasonable Satif-faction, and would use his best En-deavours to answer the Expectations of his People, upon an Affair of so

much Importance. In the House of Peers, their Lordhips having confidered the State of the Nation, particularly with rela-tion to the Demand made by the Court of Spain for the Restitution of Court of Spain for the Centralitary, founded on a Letter written in the Year 1721. by his late Majeffy to the King of Spain: And a Copy of the faid Letter having been laid before the House, wherein his late Majesty has these Expressions: I do no longer besitate to affure your Majesty of my Readinest to Satisfy you with regard to your Demand concerning the Restitution of Gibraltar, promising you to make use of the sirst savourable Opportunity, to regulate this Article, with the Consent of my Parliament.

Parliament.

Dated June 1, 1721, and directed to the King of Spain; It was moved, after a long Debate, to refolve, That it was the Opinion of that House, that for the Honour of his Majesty, and the Preservation and Security of the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom, effectual Care should be taken in the present

Vol. II.

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Treaty, That the King of Spain do renounce all Claim and Pretention to Gibraltar, and the Island of Minor-ca, in plain and strong Terms: But after a warm Debate it was carried in the Negative, Content 31, Not content 84. Diffentient';

1. Because we think our Right to a Place of fuch Importance to our Commerce as Gibraltar, should be secured by more than general Stipulations, which may be liable to different Conftructions.

2. Because the King of Spain having claimed it several times, not only from the late King's positive Promise, as he afferts, but from our Forseiture of it by Infractions of those Conditions on which he gave it up: And having actually befieged it, fince he yielded it to us by Treaty; it feems reasonable we should infest upon his making a Renunciation of it in Words as plain and frong as he made his Chair to it. fince one Plening. his Claim to it, fince our Plenipotentiaries have not been able to pre-vail on him to relinquish his Pretenfions, during the long Course of these perplexed Negotistions, in which we have been unfailfully, as we fear, (and we are fure we have been unfortunately), involved.

3. We think it incumbent on us to take particular Care, that our Right to it should not in the least be precarious; because we apprehend we have great Reason to sear, that the King of Spain's Allies are very de-sirous to have it again in his Hands; And no Reason at all to believe, that our own Allies are solicitous to have it continue in ours. If there should be the least room lest upon a Peace for the King of Spain's Pretentions to it, from any loose or doubtful Expressions. pressions, we are apprehensive it may Animofity, and might interrupt a perfect Harmony between us, and a Nation whose Friendship must always e of the greatest Advantage to us: We think our Zeal to preserve our Title to it in the manner we proposed, would have terrified any wicked Mi-

nifters

1728 March

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nifters from the Thoughts of giving it up, if ever we should be in such wretched Circumstances as to have any who might think a War more dangerous to themselves than the Nation, and might, for that Reason, be tempted to purchase an inglorious Peace, at the high Price of so valu-able a Part of the British Domi-

Mr. Speaker acquainting the House, That the High Bailiff of Westmin-fler had informed him, that several Footmen in the Court of Requests had infulted the Conftables in waiting, for endeavouring to put in Execution the Orders of the House, to prevent Gaming, and other Diforders: A Committee was appointed, to confider of proper Methods for the more effectual preventing such Disorders.

Mr. Ogletberpe, from the Com-mittee to inquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom, reported the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon; and the faid Resolutions

were agreed to by the House, being of the following Tenor:

Resolved, Nemine contradicente,
That Thomas Bambridge, the acting Warden of the Fleet-Prison, hath wilfully permitted several Debtors to the Crown in great Sums of Money, as well as Debtors to divers of his Majesty's Subjects, to escape: That be hath been guilty of the most notorious Breaches of this Trust, great Extortions, and the highest Crimes and Misdemeanors, in the Execution of his said Office: And hath arbitrarily and unlawfully loaded with Irons, put into Dungeons, and de-ftroyed, Prisoners for Debt, treating them in the most barbatous and cruel manner, in high Violation and Contempt of the Laws of this King-

Resolved, That John Huggins, Esq.; late Warden of the Fleet-Pri-fon, did, during his Wardenship, wil-

fully permit many confiderable Debt. ors in his Custody to escape; and was notoriously guilty of great Breaches of his Truft, Extortions, Cruelties, and other high Crimes and Mifdemeanours in the Execution of his faid Office, to the great Oppreffion and Ruin of many of the Subjects of this Kingdom.

Resolved, That James Barnes, William Pindar, John Everett, and Thomas King, were Agents of, and Accomplices with the faid Thomas Bambridge, in the Commission of his faid Crimes. And it was agreed And it was agreed to address his Majesty, to order the Attorney-General to profesure the faid Offenders. And they were ordered to be committed close Prifoners to Newgate: And two Bills were ordered to be brought in, the one to disable the said Thomas Bambridge to hold the Office of Warden of the Fleet, or exercise any Authority re-lating thereto: The other for the better regulating the Fleet Prifes; and more effectually preventing and punishing arbitrary and illegal Proc-ces of the Warden of the faid Pri-

The following Acts received the

Royal Affent, viz. The Land-tax for the Year 1729,

three Shillings in the Pound.

An Act for raising the Sum of 1,250,000 l. by Sale of Annuities to the Bank of England, after the Rate of 4 l. per Cent. and for applying the Sinking Fund.

An Act for making good the Loss occasioned by a Sum of Money being stolen out of the Exchequer, in the

Year 1724. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

An Act for repairing the Rands from Lichfield to the County of Stafford, in the Post Road towards Chefter ; and also from Burton upon Trent to Lichfield, &c.

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Both Houses addressed his Majesty, That he would, for maintaining and fecuring the Trade of this Kingdom, take effectual Care in the present Treaty, to preserve his undoubted Right to Gibraltar, and the Island f Minorca.

The Jubilee begun.
The Duke of Wharton (faid to have been in the Enemy's Army before Gibraltar) was proclaimed a Traitor.

The Earl of Buchan appointed his Majefty's High Commissioner in Scotland.

The Rev. Dr. Frankland made Dean of Ely, in the room of Dr. Moss, deceased.

Francis George Count de Schon-bern chosen Archbishop and Elector of Triers, in the room of Prince Francis Lewis of Newbourg. Cardinal Noailles Archbishop of

Paris died this Month.

An Address for a Room for the Footmen of the Members in the Court of Wards.

Several Papers relating to the Spa-nish Depredations having been read in he House of Peers, the following Resolution was proposed, viz. That it appears to this House, that the Expence of the Squadron sent to the West Indies, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Hofer, having been born by this Nation alone, though defigned to prevent the Spaniards from seizing the Effects belonging to his Majesty's Allies, as well as his Subjects, which were on board the Flora and Galleons, and from applying the Treasure to disturb the Peace, and invade the Liberties of Europe, has been an unreasonable Burden to this Kingdom.

It paffed in the Negative, after fome Debate.

Diffentient';

1. Because we conceive, that our Allies were at least as much con erned to prevent the Spaniards difturbing the Peace of Europe, if there was at that time fuch fufficient Foundation to apprehend fuch Attempts on the Part of Spain: And because our Allies, the French in particular, had a much greater Share in the Effects of the Galleons than this Nation, and, by confequence, were much more concerned in Interest to pre-vent the King of Spain from feising those Effects.

2. Because we not only took the whole Charge of this Expedition up-on ourselves, but have increased our national Forces, taken great Num-bers of foreign Troops into our Pay, and contracted to pay divers Subfidles to foreign Princes, when it has not appeared to us in any authentic man-ner, that our Allies have taken apon themselves any Expence proportion-able to this, in confequence of the

Hanouer Treaty.

3. Because we are convinced, that the national Expence, and Losses occasioned by this Expedition, do not only very far exceed any Interest which the Subjects of this Nation can be supposed to have in the Galleons ; but have likewife been much more confiderable, than any Detri-ment which has accrued to Spain, by delaying the Return of the Gal-

4. That, by taking this Expedi-tion folely upon ourfelves, we drew the whole Refentment of the Court of Spain upon this Nation, and gave the Prench an Opportunity of heal-ing the Breaches which had been made between those two Courts, of acquiring a greater Share than eve they had in a most beneficial Branch of Trade, and of acting the Part of Mediators, rather than that of Par-

ties in the Dispute.
5. We cannot help being of Opinion, that this Burden was the more unreasonable, fince it does not app that this Expedition has had the Effeet of obliging the Spaniards clearly

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1729 April 1729 April

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to adjust the Points in Dispute be- tures decaying, the Poor multiplied, 1772 tween us, or effectually to secure to and many other national Calamites; M. to adult the Folinis in Dispute Setween us, or effectually to secure to our Merchants a just Satisfaction for the great Losses which they have sustained, by the Seizures and Captures made by the Spaniards.

It being represented in the House of Commons, that the Civil List Revenues fell short of producing the annual Sum of eight hundred thouland Pounds: It was moved that the Sum of one hundred and fifteen thoufand Pounds be granted to his Majeffy, upon Account of the Arrears of his Civil Lift Revenues, to be re-placed and refunded out of such Arrears of the faid Revenues as should be standing out at his Majesty's Demise. This was a Surprize to a great many Members, because, in the former Session, the several Duties and Revenues granted for the Support of his Majesty's Houshold appeared, by the Accounts then laid before the House, to produce more than the annual Sum of eight hundred thoufand Pounds, for which they were given: However it was carried in the Affirmative, by 241 Voices, against

It was refolved to lay a Duty of five Shillings a Gallon on Geneva, and compound Waters.

The Lords taking into Confideration the granting the King one hundred and fifteen thousand Pounds, to make good what his annual Revenue fell thort of eight hundred thouland Pounds; it was refolved in the Affirmativ

Diffentient'

Because it has appeared, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the real Produce of the Civil Lift Revenues is confiderably more than fufficient to answer the Sum of eight hundred thousand Pounds; nor is it pretended there is any such Deficien-cy, but only so much in Arrear; so that we conceive this to be a new Grant to his Majesty, and a new Burden on the People; and this at a time when the public Debts are increased, the Taxes heavy, our fo-reign Prade interrupted, Manufac-

furround us: Thefe Confiderations in themselves are very moving, but must appear much stronger, when it i considered, his Majesty is possessed of a much greater Revenue than King William, Queen Anne, or even hi late Majesty, enjoyed; and yet his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, received out of the Civil Life Revenues, during the Reign of the late King, one hundred thoulind Pounds per Annum, befides the intire Revenues of the Principality of Wales, and Duchy of Cornwel:

Whereas it does not appear to us that the like Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds a Year, or even the Revenues of the Principality of Wales, have yet been settled on his

Wales, have yet been settled on he Royal Highness.

We cannot but be extremely apprehensive of the many ill Confiquences which may follow; from a Grant of Money to the Crown, is ill-grounded, and so unreasonable, a we conceive this to be. The Advantage in favour of his Majesty, established by the Civil List Ast, in year y great, since, if the Produce of the Royal Configuration of the Produce o very great, fince, if the Produce of the Revenues granted and appropri-ated to the Use of the Civil Lift, does not answer to the yearly Sum or eight hundred thousand Pounds, the Deficiency is to be made good to his Majesty, by the Public i, whereas no Provision is made, by which, if the Produce of those Revenues exceed the Sum of eight bundred thousand Pounds, the Surplus, shall accrue to the Benefit of the Public. By this Precedent, not only real Deficiencies are to be made good, but Sup are to be given, for Arrears flan out at the End of every Year; and not only for Arrears standing out, but even for Arrears which shall come in before the Supplies can be granted. The Revenues appropriated to the Uses of his Majesty's Civil Lift are Subject in their own Nature to vary; and even when there is no Deficiency in the Produce, there may be Arreart in the Receipt, which Arrears may eafily be increased, by the Management of defigning Mini-flers, by private Directions to Receivers, and by artful Methods of flating the Accounts. And now this Precedent is made, we may have frequent Accounts of Arrears, and a grievous, and even intolerable, Load, may be brought upon the Nation in a fhort time.

May

George Hay Earl of Kinoul ap-pointed Embaffador to Constantinople, in the room of Abraham Stanyan,

Sir Paul Methuen refigned his Poft of Treaturer of his Majesty's Houfhold.

John Verney, Esquire, a Welfb Judge, made Attorney-General to the Queen.

Francis Fane, Efq; made Solicitor-General to the Queen.

Alexander Denton, Elg; one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, made Chancellor to the Prince of Wales.

William Lee, Efq; appointed At-William Fortescue, Solicitor-General to the Prince.

George Cholmondeley Lord Viscount Malpas appointed Master of the Horse to the Prince.

Lord Archibald Hamilton appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Malpos. Richard Shelley, Efq. made a Commissioner of the Stamp Duties.

George Huxley, Eiq; a Commis-froner for Victualling the Navy, made Commissary-General, and Chief Mus-The Commissioners for Victualing

of the Committeners for Victualing his Majelly's Navy, in the room of George Huxley, Eq.;
Richard Boyle Earl of Burlington tworn of the Privy Council.
The King conferred the Honour of Knighthood on Serjeant William. Chappel, and Serjeant Yames Sheptard.

William Thomson, Governor of Scarborough-Castle, appointed a Com-

missioner for Victualling the Navy, in the room of Henry Cartwright,

Efg;
Richard Hugher, Efquire, made a
Commissioner of the Navy.
Mr. Oglesborpe, from the Committee to inspect the Gaols, reported
the following Resolutions, which were agreed unto by the House:

That William Afton, Clerk of the Marshalfan-Prison, and Farmer of the taid Gaol, and the Profits thereof, by Lease from Mr. John Derby, Keeper of the said Prison, hath been guilty of many high Crimes and Midemeanours in the Execution of his Office, and hath erbitrarily and unlawfully loaded with Irons, tortured and defroyed, in the most inhuman, cruel, and basharous Manner, Priloners for Debt under his Care, in high Violation and Contempt of the Laws of this Kingdom.

That the Charities given for the Relief of the poor Debtors in the faid-Prison, are notoriously and scan-dalously misapplied: That the Keeper of the said Prison, and his Agents, instead of distributing the said Cha-rities to the Prisoners, have perverted the fame to their own Ufes; to the Oppression of the faid Priloners in general, and the Starving of many who have perified in the faid Prifon for want thereof.

That John Darky, the Keeper, having, contrary to Law, let to farm his faid Office unto the faid William Acton, and having großly neglected According to the preventing the faid Inhumanities, Cauelties, Frauds, and Abuses, was guilty of a high Miss demeanour, and notorious Breach of Truth, to the great Oppression and Ruin of many of his Majesty's Sub-

And it was agreed to address his Majefty, to direct the Attorney-Ge-neral to profecute the said William Afton, and John Darby, for their faid Crime

The same Day the King came to the House, and gave the Royal As-sent to the following Billst.

1729 May

An Act for laying a Duty upon compound Waters, or Spirits; and for licensing the Retalers thereof.

An Act to ascertain the Custom payable for Corn and Grain importd; and for afcertaining the Price of Grain for which a Bounty is payable on Exportation, &c.

An Act to enable her Majefty to be Regent of the Kingdom, during his Majesty's Absence, without take-

ing the Oaths.

An Act for establishing an Agreement with Seven of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, for the Surrender of their Titles and Interest in that

Province to his Majesty.

An Act for better Preservation of

his Majesty's Woods in America; and for the Encouragement of the Importation of Naval Stores from thence: And to encourage the Importation of Masts, Yards, and Bow-sprits from Scotland.

An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act of 9 George I. which prohibits the Importation of Tobacco stripped

from the Stalk or Stem.

An Act to discharge the Trustees appointed by an Act of 7 George I. for raising Money on the Estates of the late South-Sea Directors, and others, of their Truft; and to veft in the Company fuch of the faid Estates, as were vested in the said Truftees, as remain undisposed of ; as also the Produce of such Estates and Effects as have been fold by the faid Truftees.

An Act to indemnify those who have omitted to qualify themselves

for Offices

An Act for obviating Doubts that may arise from an Act for Sale of the forfeited Eftates in Sectland, &c.

An Act for reviving and continu-

ing certain Laws.

An Act for better Paving and Cleanfing the Streets in London and Westminster, and the Bills of Mortality.

An Act for amending an Act of 22 Garge I. for preventing Abufes in making Bricks and Tiles.

An Act to prevent Bribery and 1711 Corruption at Elections of Members M. of Parliam

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An Act for the further Punish ment of Forgery, Perjury, and Sub-ornation; and to make it Felony to feal Bonds, Notes, or other Securities for Money

An Act for the Relief of Infolvent

Debtors.

An Act for the Relief of Debtors with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

An Act for the more effectual collecting the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

An Act for the better Government of the Watermen on the River Thames.

An Act for the better Govern ment of Seamen in the Merchant Service.

An Act for improving the Oysier Fishery in the River Medway.

ishery in the River Medeway.

An Act for the better Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors

An Act for the Trial of Murden where the Stroke or Death only hapcalled England.

An Act for repairing the Refrom Shoredisch to Enfield.

Bagdon-Hill in the County of Wills. - For repairing feveral Roads lending to Leominster in Com. Hereford.

An Act for making the Hamlet of Spitalfields, in the Parish of Step-ney, a diftinct Parish; and for pro-viding a Maintenance for the Minifter of fuch new Parish.

An Act for making the Hamlet of Wapping, in the Parish of Stap-ney, a diffinct Parish; and providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the faid Parish.

An Act for making Trinity-Cha pel, in the Town of Leeds, a perpetual Cure and Ber

An Act to enable his Majety to visit the Collegiate Church at Mas ebefter.

An Act to impower his Majesty to grant the Office of Warden of the Fleet to such Person as his Majesty thall think fit, during the Life of Thomas Bambridge; and to incapacitate the said Bambridge to enjoy the faid Office, or any other what-

The Royal Affent was given at the same time to thirty-two Private Acts: Among which were fome for confirming the Inclosure and Division of the common Fields in several Parishes: And another to diffolve the Marriage of Thomas Cobb with Rachel Krebs; and to enable him to marry again.

A Commission passed the Great Scal, constituting Queen Caroline Guardian and Lieutenant of the Kingdom, during his Majesty's Absence.

Sit George Byng Lotd Viscount Torrington, John Cochburn, Esq; Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir William Yonge, and Archibald Hamilton, Esq; appointed Commissioners of the Admiralty.

miralty.
Christopher Montague, John Whettbam, Roger Gale, George Ducket,
Carles Polhill, John Fowner, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, and Robert Eyre, Esquires, appointed Commissioners of the Excile.
Charles Blake, Esquire, appointed
Agent and Conful-General at Alpier,
in the conful-General at Alpier,
in the conful-General at Alpier,

in the room of Charles Hudfon, Eig; deceased.

His Majefty fet out for Honover, from St. James's, and landed in Holland on the 20th Infrast.

Sir Nathanael Curfon, of Kedlefton in Derbyspire, Bart. was created a Peer by the Title of Lord Charlton, on the 15th Inflant, or thereabouts.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Clark, Rector of St. James's, and Chaplain to his Majeffy, died.

Advice came, that Rear Admiral of April laft.

Mr. James Gambler appointed Warden of the Fleet Prison, during the Life of Mr. Thomas Bambridge,

in purfuance of the Act of Parlia

ment for difabling the faid Bambridge.
The Fellows of Trinity College in
Gambridge exhibited Articles of Complaint against Dr. Bentley, before the Bishop of Ely, the Visitor, relating to his Conduct as Master of the faid College; and the Articles, being above threefcore in Number, were allowed to be made good against the Doctor, at the Hearing on the 7th Instant. Whereupon the Doctor ap-Inftant. plied to the Court of King's Bench for a Prohibition.

Vice-Admiral Von Somelfdyke arrived at Spithead, with Part of the Dutch Squadron, defigned to act this Summer in Conjunction with the

British Squadron.
The most Honourable William Cavendift Duke of Deven died; and on the 13th, his Son William Duke

of Decom was appointed Lord Lieu-tenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby, in his stead. Mr. Bambridge, late Warden of the Fleet, was prought by Habeas Corpus from Newgare to the Eng s-Bench Bar, where the Matters he was charged with were read; I, A Commitment of the House of Commons for the many Barbarities in the Execution of his Office. 2. An Indictment for the Murder of Mr. Coffel. 3. A Charge of Felony for ftealing Goods of the Value of 27 l.

the Property of Elizabeth Sparket.
His Counsel moved he might be admitted to Bail, the first Commitment being expired with the Seffion of Parliament; and he had been acquitted of the second Charge on a fair Trial; and on the third there was no Indistment found. But the Court refused to bail him, because one of the King's Witnesses were absent at the last Sessions of the Old Builey: And the Court ordered his Detainer till next Seffion.

Charles Stewart, Efq; appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in the room of Edward St. Loe, Efq; deceas'd.

Henry Cartwright, Esquire,

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appointed Receiver-General of the on the common Side, amounting to Stamp Duties, in the room of William Thompson, Esq; made one of the Commissioners for Victualling the Royal Navy.

Robert Knell the Compositor, and Jobn Clark the Presiman, we'e fet in the Pillory for printing Mift's Journal of the 24th of August last, but protected from being pelted by their Friends among the Mob.

Richard Lumley Earl of Scarbo-rough elected one of the Governors of the Charterboufe, in the room of

the Duke of Devon, deceas'd.
Alderman John Barber, Printer,
and Sir John Williams, Alderman and Mercer, elected Sheriffs of Lon-don and Middlefex.

Peregrine Ofborne Duke of Leeds died in the 72d Year of his Age, and was fucceeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Peregrine Marquis of Carmarthen.

Wentworth Odiarne, Efq; appoint-ed one of the Grooms of the Cham-

ber to his Majesty.

The Elector of Hanover, and the Duke of Brunfwick-Wolfembuttle, refuse to withdraw their Forces out of Mecklenburgh, or part with the Chest of the Revenues thereof, until an intire Satisfaction be given them for the Arrears of the Charges they have been at in putting the Sentence of the Aulic Council in Execution against the Duke of Mecklen-

A Misunderstanding happen'd at this time between the Courts of Great Britain and Pruffia, on account of the Prussians forcing some Hapoverians to lift in their Service, and the Hanoverians seizing some Prustian Officers and Soldiers by way of Reprisal.

The Rev. Mr. William Rowland convicted of writing and publishing a Libel, containing Reflections on two Gentlemen in Commission of the Peace, as conniving at Sodomitical Practices: He was sentenced to stand in the Pillory, and fuffer fix Months Imprisonment.

The Prisoners in the Marshalfea

320, te ng intitled to receive the Benefit of the Act for the Relief of Infolvent Debtors, make great Re joicings, and acknowlege the Bousty of the Committee of the House of Commons, who had fublified them by their Contributions from the zeth of March; and observe, that 40 of them on the Common Side were then dangerously ill; but, being provided with proper Food, Cloaths, Bed, and Necessaries, were most of them recover'd: And that the like Charity had been extended to those in the King's Bench Prison, and the Gaol

for the County of Surrey.

The Right Hon. Lionel Talmass

Earl of Dyfart was married to the Lady Grace Carteret, Daughter of Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Thomas Taften Earl of Thanet died, and was suc-ceeded in Honour and Estate by Sactwile Tufton, Efq; the late Earl's Brother's Son.

The Queen of France brought to-bed of a Dauphin on the 4th of September, N. S

William Rowland, the poor Cler-gyman, who was convicted of writing a Libel, reflecting on Thomas Raylton, and Nathanael Blackerby, Eigrs. for difmiffing fome who were brought before them for Sodomicical Practices stood in the Pillory at the Royal Exchange, in his Canonical Habit, for an Hour; during which time he preach'd to the People, and com-plain'd of the Injuffice of his Sentence, particularly of the Recorder his Judge; whereupon the People, and amongst them several Women, made a Collection for him.

Samuel Robinson, Esq; Chamber-lain of the City of London, made Receiver-General of that City, and the County of Middlefen.

The Right Hon. William Stanbope, Efq; appointed Embaffador to the Court of Spain.

The Treasure brought by the Galleons to Cadiz began to be deliver'd. James Lord Waldegrave was cre-

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12 July

Steel, of Llangunnor, in Com. Car-marthen: This Gentleman introduced the Tatlers, Spectators, and Guar dians, and was the Author of many of them; but affifted by some of the most celebrated Wits of that time, particularly the Hon. Mr. Addison. He was Secretary to the Lord Custs, and afterwards an Officer in the Army in King William's Wars. He my in King William's Wars. He made his Fortune by marrying a Welfb Lady that had an Estate of

6 or 7004. per Ann.
William Burnet, Efq; Governor
of New-England, died.
His Majesty arriv'd at Kenfington

from Han A Fire happen'd at Conftantinople, which burnt down twelve thouland Houses, and seven thousand People perish'd in the Flames.

Dr. John Harris, Dean of Here-ford, elected Bishop of Landaff, in the room of Dr. Clavering translated

to Hereford.

Sir Richard Blackmore, M. D. and
a voluminous Poet, died.

The Right Hon. Edward Monta-gue Earl of Sandwich died, and was fucceeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Edward now Earl of Sand-

wich, about twelve Years of Age.

The Right Hon. the Lord Vifcount Townshend declared President
of the Council.

Dr. Sykes appointed Dean of Bu-ries, in Com. Cornwal.

Dr. Grefewick appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

A Peace was concluded on the 9th of November, N. S. at Seville, between the Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Spain; the principal Articles whereof were,

A defensive Alliance, guaranteeing reciprocally their respective Kingdoms, Stater, and Dominions, in all Parts of the World, with the Rights and Liberties of Commerce, according to former Treaties: And, in case any of the said Powers should be attack'd, they were oblig'd to find

sted Viscount Chewton, in Com.

Somerset, and Barl Waldegrave.

The same Day died Sir Richard and Spain, each of them, as many, and Spain, each of them, as many, or the Parties might demand Ships of Money inflead of Troops: And, if such Succours should not be sufficient, they were to affift each other with all their Forces; and the contracting Powers oblig'd themselves to make Reparation for Captures, or other Damages, fustain'd by their respec-tive Subjects, as well in Europe as in America.

And that Commissaries should be appointed by their British and Catholic Majesties, to determine what Ships and Effects have been taken on either side at Sea. The said Commissioners shall likewise decide the Pretensions his Catholic Majesty may have by virtue of the Treaty of 1721, to the Restitution of the Ships taken we six George Reng. by Sir George Byng, Auno 1718. The faid Commissioners to finish The faid Commissioners to finish their Commission within three Years.

The introducing Garisons into Leg-born in Tuscary, Porto Ferrajo, Par-ma and Placentia, to the Number of 6000 Spaniards, shall be effected without Loss of Time, for securing the immeliate Succession of Don Carles to those Territories, on the Deaths of the Dukes of Tuscany and Parma.

Their Britannic and most Christian Majesties promise, that as soon as the Regulations concerning the keeping up the faid Garisons in Tufcany, Parma, and Placentia, are fettled, by an Agreement between the King of Spain, and the faid Dukes, they will ratify and guarantee the fame.

And the faid contracting Parties do engage to maintain the faid Don Carlos in the quiet Possession of Tafcany, Parma, and Placentia, after the Deaths of the faid two Dukes, the present Possessors.

Dr. Lambers, Master of St. John's College in Cambridge, re-elected Vicechancellor of that University.

Sir Bernard Hale, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, died.

Thomas Betton, Merchant and

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Ironmonger, having left great Sums for charitable Ufes, the Company of Ironmongers obtained a Licence from his Majefty, to purchase Lands of the Value of 1000 s. per Ann. to be different to the last Will of pos'd of according to the last Will of the faid Thomas Betton.

William Huddlefton, a Benedictine Monk, formally renounc'd the Er-rors of the Church of Rome in the Collegiate Church in Manchester.

Abel Boyer, Author of The Political State, and some other Tracts, died.

William Stanbope, Efg; Embaf. fodor to the Court of Spain, and Vicechamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, created a Peer by the Stile of Baron Haddington, in the County of Northampton.

William Lord Forbes appointed Captain-General of the Leeward

Islands, in the room of Thomas Pitt Earl of Londonderry, deceas'd. Mr Woolflow receiv'd Sentence on the four Informations preferr'd against him for Blafphemy, &c. On the first three he was to pay a Fine of 25 l. on each, and on the fourth he was fin'd 25 % and to fuffer one Year's Imprisonment: He was also to give Security for his good Behaviour during Life, himfelf in 2000 /. and his Sureties 1000 l. each.

Jonathan Belcher, Elq; appointed Captain-General of the Provinces of the Maffachusets Bay, and New Hampfbire in New England, in the of William Burnet, Elq; deceas'd.

The Algerines commence Hostili-ties against the Dutch, taking four of their Merchant-ships.

The Duke of Devon, Captain of the Band of Penfioners, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby, and a Member of the Privy-Council.

The Rev. Mr. Peploe, Son of the Bishop of Cheffer, made Archdescon of Richmond, in the room of Dr.

Stratford, deceas'd.

Prince Dolgbornty, Prime Mini-fter to the young Czar Peter II. prevail'd on him to espouse his Daughter Catharine Alexowina.

Mr. George Champion chosen Alderman of Bridge Ward, in the room of Alderman Presson, deceased.

This Month was remarkable for

four terrible Calamities, three of which affected every Country in Exrope almost.

1. The perpetual flormy Weather, by which abundance of Shipping, as well as Mens Lives, were loft.

2. A fickly Season, People being taken with Colds, and afterwards Fevers, which carry'd them only there died near a thousand a Week; and the rest of the great Towns in Europe were equally unhealthful, and Country Places not much left.

3. There were continual Rains, which caus'd fuch Inundations as deftroy'd abundance of Men and Cattle. b

4. The fourth affected only the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Neighbourhood of those Cities, which proceeded from the Number of Footpads and Street-robbers, infomuch that there was no ftirrin out after it was dark for fear of Mifchief: These Villains knock'd People down, and wounded them, before they demanded their Money; but the offering a Reward of 100 l. for apprehending any one of these Of-fenders, in some measure put a Stop to these Outrages.

The disbanding Part of the Army, on the Conclusion of the Peace with Spain about this Time, might pof-fibly be one Occasion of these fre-quent Robberies; for many of the disbanded Soldiers had no other Means of fubfifting.

About this time a Messenger arriv'd from Spain with Advice, that the States-General had acceded to the Treaty of Peace with Spain.

The Bills of Mortality amounted to near thirty thousand in London this Year, which is about two thoufand more than they used to do of late Years.

The Lord Mark Kerr made Governor of Sheerness Fort, in the room of General Withers, deceas'd.

Dr. Timet by Goodwin, Lord Archbishop of Cashil in Ireland, died.

Antony Collins, of Great Baddow in the County of Essen, Esq. Author of The Free-Thinker, and several other Books of the like Kind, died: He was buried in a new Vault

made for the Family in St. George's Church, Hanover-Jouans.

A Table of Fees for the Prisons in London settled by the Judges, in pursuance of an Act for the Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

Dr. John Headley, Bithop of Leighlin and Fernes, translated to the Archbithoprick of Dublin, vacant by the Death of Dr. William King.

Dr. Theophilus Bolton, Bishop of Elphin, translated to the Archbishoprick of Cashil, vacant by the Death of Dr. William Goodwin.

The celebrated Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham died; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son Daniel, now Earl of Natingbam.

Gharles Collyear Earl of Portmore created Knight of the Thittle, vavid Earl of Portmore.

Lieutenant General Joseph Sabine made Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of the Earl of Portmore, de-

Count Bonneval, who deferted the French Service, and afterwards the Emperor's, went over to the Turks, and turn'd Mehameten, began about this time to discipline the Turkish Troops after the Christian Model, and taught them Fortification; for which Services he was made a Baffa.

On New-year's Day, in the Even-ing, there was so thick a Fog about London as made it exceeding dark; Chairmen mistook their Way, and fell into the Canal in the Park with their Fare; feveral People fell into Fleet-Ditch; the Boats loft their Way on the Thomes, and fome were run down, it being impossible to dis-cern any Object through the Fog even on the Water.

The Parliament affembling on the

Day they were prorogued to, his Majeffy made a Speech to both Houses;
wherein he tells them, he had concluded an abfolute Peace with Speics;
and it was to be hoped, from this
happy Beginning, a general Pacification would foon be perfected: But,
if new Troubles thould be rais'd to
oppose the Execution of these Articles, he was confident he should
not want their Support and Asset not want their Support and Afficeance in Maintenance of their Stipu-lations: That he had made it his chief Care to confult the Interest of thefe Kingdoms; all former Treaties in favour of Trade were confirm'd, and Restirution for unlawful Sciaures agreed to; and not one Concession made to the Prejudice of bis Subjects.

And that they might reap the earliest Fruits of this advanageous Peace, he had already order'd a Reduction of his Forces, and laid up Part of his Fleet.

Part of his Fleet.

They were the best Judges, whether the Circumstances of the Sinking Fund, and of the National Debt, would yet admit of giving any East where the Duties were most grievous. He had the greatest Regard for the Sinking Fund, and look d with Compassion on the Hardships of the poor Artificers and Manufacturers; but he left it to their Determination what might reasonably be done on what might reasonably be done on this critical Confideration : And, having exhorted them to Unanimity, concludes, That be defir'd the Af-fections of his People might be the Strength of his Government, as their Interest had always been the Rule of his Astions, and the Objest of his

Wishes.
The House of Peers address'd his Speech, The House of Peers address his Majesty, thanking him for his Speach, and congratulating his Arrival in Esquising, sensible, that nothing could alleviate his Absence but the Queen's happy Administration.

They wanted Words to express

They wanted wores to expect their Joy and Gratitude for the Peace; and, when they reflected on the tender and anxious Concern his Ma-jefty had shewn during the late un-certain State of Affairs in Europe, they

15

they could not but look upon this bappy Event as a public Reward from Heaven for his Majefty's Love of his People 1 And, having repeated and applauded overy Paragraph of his Majetty's Speech, they affure him they will exert themselves to the utmost to support and affist his Majefty.

They observe, that his Majesty had completed the Wishes of all his good Subjects, and the Despair of the bad: That he had obviated all the groundless Clamours and Cavils which even Malice itself could invent; and the Infinuations of any Remnant of Faction would ferve only to excite them all to act with the greatest Zeal and Harmony, so as to make hisGovernment a seasy and hap. py for his Majesty as it was for them.

The Address of the Commons, which was presented to his Majesty, differs very little from that of the Lords; and they affure his Majetty, that, if, in Resentment of his just and prodent Messures, any new Troubles should arise to disappoint the Execution of the present Engage-ments (this must have an Eye to the Emperor's opposing Don Carlos's saking Possession of Tulcany and Parma), they thought themselves oblig'd by the strongest Tyes of Duty, Affection and Gratitude, to affure his Majesty they would stand by, and support him against all Insults and Indignities that should be offer'd to his Majesty, and enable him to make good his Engagements with his Al-

It being propos'd in the House of Peers to resolve, That the Treaty of Peace concluded at Seville doth contain all necessary Stipulations for maintaining and fecuring the Honour, Dignity, Rights, and Poffessions of the Crown; and that all due Care is taken therein for the Support of the Trade of the Kingdom, and re-pairing the Losses suffer'd by the Merchants; it was carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority.

Diffentient';

Because we think that this Que-

ftion, from the Debate, as well as from the Import of the Queffion it-felf, was defign'd as a Juffification of the whole Treaty, which appears to us neither to be folid, bonourable, nor advantageous, for the following Reasons:

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1. Because we know not whether all the Treaties concluded between England and Spain may be in every Article so beneficial to us, as so be

fit to be again confirm'd.

2. Because, as we think it entremely difficult to examine with requifite Nicety how advantageous every Treaty and Convention between Great Britain and Spain may be to us, fo we think it ablust to judge of any future Agreement; and therefore think it very extraordinary, and apprehend it may be of very ill Confequence, to be bound as we are by this Treaty, to ratify and guaranty whatever Agreement fadi be made between the King of Spain, and the Dukes of Tufcan, and Parma, concerning the Garifons to be established in their Countries.

3. Because the Obligation on or Merchants to make Proof of the Justice of their Demands in Spain is a Hardthip upon them, and not honourable for the Nation; and they may fear sheir Claims will be counterbalanced by others from the Spa-

niards.

4. Because we are oblig'd to shift in effecting the Introduction of 6000 Spaniards into the Towns of Tufcan and Parma, without specifying the Methods we are to take, or the Charge we are to be at, to compain what, if effected, cannot be of any Advantage to us, but may promost prejudicial and destructive.

5. Because we oblige ourselves t guaranty for ever to Don Carles and his Successors, the Right and Possession of Tuscany and Parma; so that we can hardly ever be free from Quarrels and Disputes on that Head.

6. Because this Treaty differs from the Quadruple Alliance, particularly in introducing of Spanife Troops in-flead of neutral Forces into Tajany

and Parma, and by flipulating those Troops shall remain there, till Don Carlos and his Successors are secure and exempt from all Events; which is, in Effect, to say they are to remain there for ever.

7. Because the Alterations in this Treaty are made not only without the Consent of the Emperor, but almost in Defiance of him; and if this should alienate his Affections from us, we may have Reason to liment the Loss of so antient, so powerful, and faithful an Ally.

8. Because we apprehend there is an artful Omission throughout the Treaty of any plain and express Stipulation to secure our Right to Gibulator and Minorca, which they could have no Pretence to refuse to alcertain in as strong and explicit Terms as we declar'd ourselves Guarantees of the Italian Dominions allotted to Don Carles, especially since we admit the Spaniards to discuss their Pretensions to the Restitution of the Ships taken in 1718. though their Right to that Compensation was as effectually secur'd to them, as it can be pretended ours is to Gibraltar and Minorca, by those general Words, which renew and confirm all former Treaties.

9- Bectuse his Majesty in his Speech seems not intirely free from Apprehensions of new Troubles still likely to arise in Europe, even in Resentment of the present Engagements.

10. Because we are much further oblig'd than we were before, and more than we ever ought to be, to meddle in Disputes about Terribrics at a great Distance from us, and in which our natural Interest seems no way concern'd: And since one of the principal contracting Parties in that Alliance, on which this Treaty is built (rbs Quadruple Alliance), is not only left out of it, but, as we think, extremely disoblig'd by it; and since it seems impossible to introduce the Spanish Troops into Tuscany and Parma, even by the most prevailing Application we can use, con-

fiftent with the Dignity and Queet of those Princes, whose Towns they are to garison; we own ourselves, upon the Whole, incapable of discerning either the Equity or Policy of this Treaty, which we fear will not enable us either to get restor'd what we have lost, or long to present quiet and undisturb'd what we yet posses, and which we fear, instead of extricating us out of those Dissipation of extricating us out of those Dissipation of interest in volv'd in, and which have been owing in a great measure to the Incapacity of those Ministers, by whose Counsels we have been intangled in a Labyrinth of unnecessary, if not prejudicial Treaties and Engagements, will probably be the melanchely Occasion of fresh Disturbances, and bring upon us, already too much impoverish'd, the Misery and Consusson of a War, which, if once hindled, we are convinced it will be as difficult to know the End, as to determine the Success, of such a fatel Event.

The Czar Peter II. died of the Small-pox, in the fifteenth Year of his Age, and the third Year of his Reign; and was succeeded by the Princels Anne Duchess of Courland, and Daughter of John Alexowins, elder Brother of the Czar Peter the Great.

Pope Benedict XIII. died at Rome.
Some Rumours obtain'd at this time, that the French were re-fortifying Dunkirk.
There happen'd three remarkable Trials this Month; wiz.

1. That of Col. Chareres for a Rape on his Servant-Maid, fowhich he was convicted, and condemn.'I to die, and all his Goods and Chattels forfeited is but he afterwards obtain'd a Pardon on his paying a good round Sum to the Girl, and applying fome other Parts of that vaft Eftate he had acquir'd by Gaming, in making Friend, at Court.—The Colonel was upward of fixty Years of Age when he was condemn'd for this Rape; and fome have observ'd, that though he deserv'd to be hang'd for a thou-

1729 an.

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10 Feb.

1729 Feb.

March

fand other Crimes, he was scarce ca-pable of committing this for which it, so much to their Honour. he was condemn'd.

2. Another Trial was, that ben the Lord Abergavenny, and Riebard Lyddal, Efq; His Lordship obtain'd a Verdict for 10,000 !. against the faid Lyddal for a criminal Conversation with his Lordship's Wife; but Lyddal, being unable to pay it, went beyond Sea.

3. The third Trial was, that between Miss Holt of Hackney, Plain-tiff, and Knox Ward, Clarencieux, King at Arms, of the fame Parish, Defendant: The Lady brought her Action for the Defendant's deferting

and abandoning her, and marrying another after he had made her a Promise of Marriage; for which she receiv'd 2000 l, of Mr. Ward.

A Motion being made in the House of Peers to address his Majefty, That a Lift of all Penfions, payable by the Crown, might be laid before the House; it was re-

solved in the Negative.

Diffentient'; Because no Instance could be given, that a Lift of Pensions was ever deny'd, and because it will give the People just Reason to believe the List of Pensions was fill'd by the Members of the House of Commons; or it might raise a Jealousy there were fome Members of this House upon the Lift.

The Bill for excluding Penfioners from the House of Commons having pass'd the Commons, and being brought up to the House of Peers; after a long Debate, whether the Bill should be committed, it was re-

folv'd in the Negative.

Diffentient

1. Because all Objections against particular Clauses in the Bill might

have been remov'd by Amendments.
2. Because the Design of it was highly reasonable, and of the greatest Importance to the Conflictation of Parliaments: They were concern'd it should not have the Countenance of a Commitment, when the Com-mons, who would alone have been

3. Because this Bill does, in Effect, enact nothing new; it only enforces the Observation, and prevents the Evafion, of former L by one of which no Person, who has a Penfion from the Crown during Pleasure, can fit in the House of Commons; the Effect of which Law was evaded, by granting Pen-fions for Terms of Years: To pre-vent this Abufe, it was enacted by another Law, that no Perfor who has a Penfion for any Number of Years shall fit in the Houfe of Commons; but this Law also was evaded by giving occasional Gratuities, or making annual Presents : It is evaded also by the Difficulty of discovering those who break it. By the Laws now in Force, all who hold certain Offices therein specified, and all who hold any Offices erected fince that time are made incapable of fitting in the House of Commons; and who-ever accepts of any Office cannot fit in the House till he has been reelected: But all these good Provises may be render'd useless, by that single Expedient of getting the Of-sice held by some Person who is not a Member of the House, in Truft for one who is. We must be of Opinion therefore, that a Law, which would have prevented fuch Evafions as this Bill pass'd by the Commons would have done, could not have met with too great Encouragement from this House.

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4. Because it appears, that the Arguments against this Bill drawn from the Necessity of preserving an Influence to the Crown by the Power of rewarding, are either not at all to the Purpose, or elfe apply'd to prove, that an Influence guarded against by so many solemn Acts of Parliament should be admitted by the Connivance of Parliament : It would be much more for the Honour of this House, if they apprehend these Arguments of any real Weight, to repeal the abovefaid Laws, than by rejecting a Bill to render those Laws

offectual,

effectual, feem to approve all the Practice.

5. Because, though this Bill tends to reftrain any illegal and dangerous influence over the House of Commens, yet it leaves the Crown a faf-ficient Influence, if we confider, that there are at prefent in the House of Commons near two hundred Members who hold fuch Offices and Employments under the Crown, and might have continued to hold them, if this Bill had pan'd; and even the Power of granting Pensions for Life to Members of Parliament openly would have fill remain'd in the Crown.

6. Because, firstly speaking, all Influence over either House of Parliment, except what arises from a Sense of the Duty we owe to the King and our Country, are impropers And the particular Influence this Bill was intended to prevent, is not only improper, but must naturally, in improper, but must naturally, in Course of Time, become extremely pernicious both to the Crown and Peo ple for the' the Influence appear'd to be that of the Crown, it might be-come virtually that of the Minister, and apply'd to deceive the Prince as well as to oppress the People. A corrupt Minister might by the Dispoial of Places, Pentions, and Gratuities, create fuch an Influence as would effectually deprive the Prince the great Advantage of knowing the true Sense of the People; and a House of Parliament being premil'd on to approve such Massures as the whole Nation dislikes, the Prince may be confirm'd in the Pursuit of them; and, for the sake of an unworthy Servant, lose the Affections of his People, while he imagines he both possesses and deserves them : And, if ever this improper Influence thould obtain a certain Degree of Strength, the worst Proposals would be most likely to fucceed, and the weakest Ministers be best supported; for these would stand most in need of fuch an improper Influence in Support of their pernicious Schemes, and weak Messures; and consequently we be most liberal of their Favours. ntly would

7. Because we think some greater Security ought to be given to the Nation by their Representatives for a faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them. Now this True as become much greater than it was, in respect of those heavy Taxes which have been, and are likely to be, continued annually, and those immense Debts of the Nation which are daily increasing. The Service of the House of Commons was formerly a real service, and therefore often declin'd, fed in them. Now this Trust is Service, and therefore often declin'd, and always paid for by the People; but now is is courted and fought after at a great Expence: These Conat a great Expence: These Confiderations, with the wast Increase of the Civil-List Revenue, and the Debts contracted in former Reigns, require fome new and stronger Engagements from the House of Commons to those they are chosen to reprefent.

8. Though the multiplying of Oaths, without great and evident Reasons, ought to be avoided; yet an Oath being the most solemn Engagement Men can lie under, we judge it on that very Account the more proper to be impos'd on this important Oceafion.

The Oath requir'd to be taken by every Member, by the Pension-Bill, was of the following Tenor; vin.

I A. B. do folemnly and finerely fewer, that I have not directly or indirectly on indirectly any Penfin during Pleasure, or for any Number of Tears, or any Office in part or in the subole from the Croson beld for me, or for my Benefit, by any Person what sower 1 And I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not receive, accept or take, directly or indirectly, during the time of my being a Member of this Parliament, any Penfon during Pleasure or for any Number of Years, or an other Gratuity or Reward whatfor ring Pleasure, ever, or any Office from the Crown to be held for me, or for my Benefit, in part or in the robole thereof, by any Person whatsoever, without fignify ing the same to this House within

March

24

fourteen Days after I bave received or accepted the Jame, if the Parliament be then fitting, or within four-teen Days after the nest Meeting of the Parliament. So help me God.

the Parliament. So help me God.

High Norton, a Trooper in the
Lord Herbert's Regiment, was fent
to Newgate for robbing the Briffol
Mail, several Bank-Bills, &c. being found upon him. He was condemn'd the next Sessions at the Old Baily, but hang'd himself in New : gate the Night before he was to have been executed; however, he was or-der'd to be hang'd in Chains on Houn flow . Heat b.

An Order of Council was made, that the Mafters of Ships should pay no more than 25 Shillings for a ne Mediterranean Pass, and 15 Shil-lings for a renewed Pass.

His Majefty came to the House, and gave the Royal Affent to the following Bills ; viz.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and

Desertion.

An Act to enable his Majesty to prohibit his Subjects, or any Person refiding in this Kingdom, to advance or lend any Sum to any foreign Prince or State without his Majesty's Lin cence.

This Act was made to prevent any Person's lending Money to the Emperor; to the paffing whereof feveral Objections were made in the House of Commons, as that it would be a Restraint upon Commerce : That by denying this Liberty, and reftraining all Loans or Affiftance of Money to foreign Powers, we made Holland the Market of Europe, the Mart of Money to the Nations on of fuch a Loan.

To which the Courtiers re That this Bill was promoted with no other View than its being absolutely other View than its being absolutely necessary for the Peace of Resper; for there was a Subscription transacting for the Service of the Emperor at this time, and no less than forny thousand Pounds raised for his Use, who could not march his Armies, or clothe his Troops, wishout these Supplies of Money; and it was not just or reasonable he should have such Additionate from us, against where he Affiftance from us, against whom he was meditating a War, and project ing a Disturbance.
That it was no Objection to the

Bill, that other Princes and States were intended as well as the Emperor; but to have named him diffinct from all others, would have amounted to a Declaration of War r Bender, his Majesty would readily grant an Allowance of Loans to the King of Portugal, or any other Prince in

Alliance with us

Some other Acts were passed on

the 24th of March; wis.

An Act for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the Parish
Church of St. Mary Stratford Bow, in Com. Middlefex

An Act for widening the Road from Sherbrook Hill to Manchefter.

An Act for repairing the Road between Crackby Bank, and Shronf-

1730.

6 Mar.

Father of the King of Sweuen, died; and his Swedifb Majefty was declared Succeffor to all his Dominions.

The retale Tradefmen applied them felves to the Parliament about this rime for a Law to suppress Hawkers

The Landgrave of Heffe-Caffel, and Pedlers, who ruined their Trade and defrauded the Country Por their Money; but they could ob-

A Fire broke out fo fuddenly at the End of Fetter-lane in Flo freet, that above thirty Peop their Lives in it, though there were

not above three Houses burnt ; the not above three Houses burnt; the Firemen behaving exceeding well, and four of them losing their Lives in their Endeavours to stop it. There was collected, by the Fire-Offices, the East-India Company, and private Persons, upwards of 200 s. and distributed among the Widows and Children of the Firemen that were

The Lord Chief Baron Pengelly, and feveral of his Officers and Serwants, dying at Blandford in Dorfet-bire on the Western Circuit during the Lent-Assiss, as also John Pig-get, Esq; High Sheriff of Somerfet-bire; it was supposed to proceed from the Stench of some Prisoners brought to their Trible brought to their Trials, there hav-ing been such Instances formerly; particularly at Oxford, where the Judge, High Sheriff, Grand Jurymen, and fome Hundreds, loft their Lives at that Affizes, by the Infection they took when the Prisoners were brought to their Trials.

The Corficers take Arms to defend themselves against the Oppressions of their Sovereigns, the Republic of Genoa.

Doctor Williams, Fellow of St. John's College in Oxford, elected Orator of that University.

Benjamin Keene, Arthur Stert, and John Goddard, Eigrs, appointed his Majefty's Commissaries to treat with those of Spain, concerning the Captures that have been made by the

Subjects of either Kingdom, &c. Edward Willes, D. D. elected Dean of Lincoln.

George Barrington, Efq; appointed Captain-General and Commander in Chief of North Carolina,

The Differences between the King of Pruffa and the King of Great Britain adjusted.

A Proclamation published, prohibiting all Perfons lending Money to any foreign Prince or State without his Main Prince or State without his Majesty's Licence.

Dr. Blomer appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

21

The Czarina Anne published a Declaration for banishing Prince Dol-Vol. II.

gboruhi and his Family, whom the charges with Difloyalty and Infolence, in marrying his Daughter Cathorine to the late Car in his Minority, and with embesling the public Treasure; but his greatest Crime, for which it is presumed he was banished, was, his putting Conditions upon the Czarina at her Accession, and endeavouring to restrain her Prerogative by converting Ruffie into a limited Monarchy, whereas her Predecessors had been absolute.

The Instrument which contained these Conditions being cancelled, the Dalghoruhi's, who contrived it, were first made sensible of that absolute Power the Czarina had resumed.

Sir James Reynolds, one of the

Sir James Reynolds, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Thomas Pengelly, deceased,

George Clinton Earl of Lincoln died, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother Henry Clinton, a Minor, of eleven Years

of Age.
The Emperor about this time ordered great Bodies of Horse and Foot to march into Italy, to prevent the Spaniards taking Pollession of Tuf-

Spaniards taking Foundary and Parma.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, petitioned his Majeffy to suppress the new Play-house in Goodmans-Fields; with which his Majesty concurring, they ceased acting there for some time.

It being moved in the House of Peers, That the maintaining 13,000 Hessians in British Pay for the Year

1730 was unneceffary and burdenfome; it was refolved in the Negative.

Diffentient;

1. Because we think, that the

maintaining of foreign Troops in our Pay, where we have no Territory, Pay, where we have no Territory, and when we have no War, and immediately after a Peace concluded, is a Policy that cannot be paralleled, and must be owing to the Advice of Ministers less concerned for the In-terest of this Kingdom than their Duty obliges them to be.

30

April

2, Because the Service they are to | be employed in does not appear to us; and we fear it may be apprehended they are intended for Purpoles that do not concern Great Britain.

3. Becaule we think it would be an unreasonable Burden on the People at any time, but particularly at this, whilit we are heavily loaded with an Immense National Debt, severe anhual Taxes, oppicative and perpetual Excites, and have had the additional Misfortune of an unufual Dearners of all the Necessaries of Life : While our Commerce has been declining for fome Years, and many valuable Branches of it running into other Chanels, and little Expectation of recovering them: When the late dublous Situation of Affairs has reduced many fubfrantial Merchants to Poverty: When the Sum allowed for the Maintenance of the Treatment the Maintenance of these Troops is at least Six pence in the Pound on every landed Man's Effate in England; and when we avowedly pay greater Sums to other foreign Princes than our present Circumstances can well bear, or than any wife Reasons of State feem to require.

4. Because it does not appear to us, that his Majesty has demanded any Supply for so extraordinary a Charge; and he does not seem to think them necessary at home, since he has already dilhanded fome of our own: And we do not find we are under any direct Stipulation to maintain them for the Safety of our Allies abroad, who, notwithstanding the various Engagements, and Mul-tiplicity of Treaties, with which we have in the Compais of a few Years incautioufly entangled ourselves, have no Right to require Succours from us, till by some hostile Attack the public Tranquillity is diffurbed ; which Misfortune may still we hope be prevented, if such Measures are taken, as becomes able and upright Statesmen to pursue: If the Reputation of our Wildom and Power is alone fufficient, as it ought to be, to produce us equal and useful Alliances; and it always will be fo when the

Affairs of the Kingsom are summilftered as they ought to be: And if, to fave our Friends from Danger, which perhaps are only imaginary we do not run into real ones our felves.

His Majesty came to the Hone; and, besides the Acts already mentioned, viz. The Land-Tax (two Shillings in the Pound), &c. gave the Royal Affent to the following Bills, viz.

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An Act for continuing the Duties

on Malt, &c.
An Act for raifing 550,000 l. by
Exchequer Bills towards the Supply, and for the further Application the Produce of the Sinking Fund.

An Act for reducing the Annuity or Fund of the united Euf-India Company, and afcertaining their Right to trade to the East India.

An Act for the better regulating Elections in the City of Norwick.

An Act for embling the Judge of the Coart of Sellion in Section to adjourn the faid Court, and for limiting the Time for the Execution of Sentences importing corporal Punishment.

An Act for importing Salt from Europe to New York. An Act for amending an Act for

erecting's Workhouse at Worcester.

An Act for the Regulation of Brokers in Briffel.

An Act to amend the Act for making of Bricks.

An Act for the better Regulation of the Coal-trade. An Act for the better Regulation

of Juries. An Act for taking off certain Do

ties on Salt. An Act for amending the Act for the Relief of Debtors.

An Act for confirming the Patent to William Trenth, Efg; for erecting a Light house on the Island or Rock, called Skerries .

An Act for amending an Act to An Act for amending an prevent Exactions of the Occupiers of Locks and Weirs on the River Thames, and afcertaining the Rates of Water-carriage on the faid River.

1730 May

An Act for making navigable the River Strandwater from the River Sovern.

An Act for making more effectual the Acts for making the River Kennel, in the County of Berks, navigable from Reading to Newbury.

15

An Act for repairing the Road from Shipfon Toll-gate at Bridge-town, in Com. Warsuick, to the Top of Long-Compton Hill.

An Act for repairing the Road from Galley Corner on Enfield Chace to Lemsford Mills, in Com. Hertford.

An Act for repairing several Roads leading to the City of Hereford.

An Act for repairing several Roads leading to Bridgwater, in Com. Se-

An Act for making a new Road between Wishich and Marsh, in

the Isle of Ely.

An Act for amending several Reads from Woodstock to Rollright-lane, &c. in Com. Oxon.

An Act to repair the Road from Chatham to St. Dunftan's Cross near Canterbury.

An Act to amend an Act for the tenairing the Road from Stumperofs in Chefferford, in Com. Effex, to Newmarket Heath in Com. Cambridge, S. and also the Road from

Fulmire to Trompington.

An Act for making the Hamlet of Limebouse, and Part of Rateliffe in the Parish of Stepney, in Com. Middlesex, a distinct Parish; and for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the new Church there.

An Act for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the new Church near Bloombury Market; and for rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Gilea's in the Fields, instead of one of the Fifty new Churches.

An Act for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the new Parish Church of St. Nicolas Deptford, in Com. Kent and Surrey, and making the same a distinct Parish.

An Act for granting Liberty to sarry Rice from Carolina to any Part of Europe South of Cape Finistere, in English Ships.

An Act for amending an Act for regulating the Price and Affize of Bread, Sc.

An Act to put an End to certain Disputes concerning Orders and Decrees made in the Court of Chan-

After the passing these Acts his Majesty made a Speech : Wherein he thanks the Commons for the Supplies; and fays, it was a great. Happiness to see, that after so many unjust and unreasonable Clamours, raised with all possible Act, Industry, and Malice, they were fo far from finding any thing worthy of Cenfure, that all Matters had met with their Approbation: But this must give all Mankind a just Detestation of those Incendiaries, who labour'd by scandalous Libels to alienate the Affections of his People, and fill their Minds with groundless Jealoufies, and unjust Complaints, in Dishonour of him and his Government, and in Defiance of the Senfe of both Houses of Parliament.

Then the Parliament was pro-

rogued to Tuesday, July 14.

Lord Wilmington created Viscount
Pevensey, and Earl of Wilmington.

Doctor Francis Cliston apppointed

Doctor Francis Clifton apppointed Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

of Wales.

John Harwey, Eig; made Vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold, in the room of the Lord Harrington.

Sir Conyers Darcy, Knight of the Bath, made Comptroller of his Majefty's Houshold, in the room of the Earl of Nottingbam, who refigned.

Earl of Nottingbam, who refigned.
The Lord Afibburnbam created
Viscount St. Afapb, and Earl of
Afibburnbam.

The Hon. George Treby made Mafter of the Houshold to his Majesty.

The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Earl of Wilmington made Lord Privy Seal.

The Lord Trevor, late Lord Privy Seal, made Lord Prefident of the Council.

The Right Hon. Henry Pelbam, Efq; made Receiver and Paymaster-P 2 General May

General of all his Majesty's Forces in Great Britain, in the room of Earl Wilmington.

General Rofs made Governor of Berwick, in the room of General Sabine.

Sir Charles Turner made a Teller of the Exchequer, in the room of Lord William Parvlet, deceased.

Sir William Strickland made Secretary of War, in the 100m of Mr. Pelbam.

Thomas Ward, Eig; Conful at Petersburg, made his Majesty's Resident there.

Sir William Yonge made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treafury

Jobn Clavering, Efq; made Groom of the Chambers to his Majefty.

The Lord Bingley made Treasurer of the Houshold.

Sir Thomas Frankland, and Thomas Winnington, Eiq; made Com-missioners of the Admiralty. Lord Fitzwalter created Viscount

Harwich, and Earl Fitzwalter.

The Duke of Dorfet appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Lord Carteret.

Horace Walpole, Efq; made Cof-

ferer to his Majesty.

Mr. Walpole, second Son to Sir
Robert Walpole, made Secretary to the Treasury.

Henry Bromley, Esq; made Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cam-

bridge.
The Honourable James Brudenel, and Sir Arthur Crofts, made Com-missioners of Trade and Plantations.

The Lord Hervey, Vice-chamber-lain to his Majesty, sworn of the Privy Council.

Lord Bingley sworn of the Privy Council.

Charles Lord Townshend refigned the Seals as Secretary of State.

Sir Robert Furnese, and Richard Edgeumbe, Eig; made Knights of the Bath.

Charles Bennet Earl of Tankerwile made one of the Knights of the Thiftle.

His-Royal Highness William Augustus Duke of Cumberland, Philip Dormer Stanbope Earl of Chesterseld, and Richard Boyle Earl of Burlington, elected Knights of the Garter

The Duke of St. Albans a ed Governor of Windfor-Caftle, and Keeper of the Parks and Forests

Charles Howard Earl of Carlife appointed Warden, and Chief Juffic appointed values, and the same of the parks, Chaces, and Warrens, North of Trent, in the toom of Bennet Sherrard Earl of Harborough.

Philip Dormer Stanbope Earl of Chesterfield appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold, in the

room of the Duke of Dorfet,
Great Numbers of People tried and
convicted of Sodomy in Holland, and executed publicly. And many more, who were Men of Figure, were executed privately: Supposed to be for a Confpiracy against the State: But what their Crimes were, none can tell; these net having had an open Trial. And yet this is the Land of Liberty, in the Opinion of fome! The Germans continue to march

their Troops into Italy, and order feme of their best Generals to n thither, to oppose the intended De scent of the Spaniards.

The Czarina Anne, Empress o Ruffia, crowned.

Three Algerine Rovers, from forty to fifty Guns appeared in the Chane, this Month, and took feveral Dutch Ships.

The Lord Lynn, Son to the Lord Viscount Townsbend, made Lore Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum o the County of Norfolk.

The Lord Harrington made Secre tary of State, in the room of Lord Townsbend,

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William Lee, Efq; Attorney-General to the Prince, conflituted one of the Justices of the Court of King's-Bench,

Robert Lord Bingley Treasurer of the Houshold, Sir Conyers Darcy Comptroller of the Houshold, and

Sir William Strickland, Bart. Sworn

of the Privy Council.

Charles Bennet Earl of Tankerville made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

William Read, Efq; appointed

Consul at Tripoly.

Cardinal Laurence Corfini elected Pope on the 12th of July, N.S. after the Conclave had fat four Months and upwards : He fucceeded Benediel At his Accession he was feventy-eight Years of Age and up-wards, being born on the 27th of March 1652, at Florence; created a Cardinal 6 May 1706, by Pope Clement XI. and took the Name of Clement XII.

Lieutenant-General Whetham ap pointed General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces in Ireland in the room of Lieutenant General

Maccartney, deceased.
Mr. Wood, the Projector of Irish Half-pence and Farthings, died; hav-ing erected a great Work in Lancabire, for making Bar Iron with Pit-

coal only.

Advice came this Month, that fifteen Sail of Ships and Sloops trading with the Spaniards on the Coast of Terra Firma, were all taken by the Spanish Guarda Costas: They confifted of English, French, and Dutch Vessels; but most of them were English from Jamaica. This Traffick with Spanish America was given up by the Treaty of Seville, to the great Loss of the People of Jamaica.

The Colony of Penfylvania was greatly Arengthened this Year, by the Arrival of fix thousand two hundred People there, chiefly from Ire-

land.

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The Whale Fishery appears to be very confiderable on the Coast of New England, New York, and New Justing of there having and fifty-old England one hundred and fifty-or Whale Oil, there having arrived in four Tons of Train or Whale Oil, and ninety-two hundred of Whalebone, from those Coasts about this Time.

In the first fifteen Days of this Month there arrived from our American Sugar Colonies, upwards of ten thousand Hogsheads of Sugar, and fifteen thousand Gallons of Rum: Besides great Quantities brought to Briftol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, which is computed to be half as much more. And in the last fifteen Days of the preceding Month of June, were brought into the Port of London, eight thousand one hundred and feventy-five Hogsheads of Sugar, and thirty-fix thousand eight hundred and fixty-fix Gallons of Rum.

Advice came, that fifteen Galleons convoyed by fix Men of War, failed from Cadiz for Cartagens on the

26th of June.
The Spaniards hire above three score English Merchant Ships in the Ports of Spain, to transport their Forces to Italy. They hired also a great Number of French Vessels for

the same Purpose.

Advice came, that Ferdinand Duke of Courland died on the 28th of June, and that there was like to be a warm Contest about the Choice of another, between the neighbouring Powers of Ruffia and Poland; but the Courlanders, who are generally Protestants, seemed most inclined to be governed by Russia in their Election; dreading to fall under the Dominion of a bigotted Polander.

The Duke of Mecklenburg returned to his Territories, and demanded the Submission of his Subjects to his Autherity: He also introduced some Forces, and drove the Hanoverians from some of their Posts. But the Hanoverians, being reinforced, reco-

vered them again.

The Czarina lately finished the Canal between the Lake Ladoga and the great River Wolga 1 fo that there is at present a Communication by Water between the Baltic and Cafpian Seas, for Vellels of eighty Tons Burden; being a Navigation of two thousand eight hundred Miles, thro' the Heart of Moscovy,

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The Duke of Liria (Son of the Duke of Berwick), Embaffador from Spain to the Ruffian Court, bought up a prodigious Quantity of Cannon, Bombs, Grenades, Anchors, Cables, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, and other Naval Stores, to fend to Spain; and which were fent accordingly.

The Algerines having taken two-outward-bound Dutch East India Men, the last Month, and carried them into Algiers, Commodore Schryver, who commanded a Squadron of Men of War in the Mediterranean, reclaimed them: But the Algerines refused to part with them, till the Commodore consented to give them half the Treasure on board, and most of the Provisions.

The Dutch published a Placart or Proclamation against the Sodomites; requiring the Magistrates to be diligent in profecuting them; ordering such Offenders, and those that harboured them, to be burnt, and their

Ashes thrown into the Sea.

The Port of Dunkirk becomes a Place of great Trade again. The Entries of Brandies from thence, The from fix hundred Tons in 1727. to Entries of Cambricks, from eighteen fifteen hundred Half-pieces to thirtyone thousand: And one hundred and fixty Sail of Ships, from thirty to fixty Tons, were entered at the Custom-House in London from this Port the last three Years.

Several Frauds discovered about this time, committed by the South-Sea Company's Officers and Servants, in their Traffick with the Spaniards, at Cartagena and Porto bello.

The Spanish Guarda Costas still continue to take the Ships of Great Britain in America : As do the French Privateers from Martinico,

Dr. Tennison, Prebendary of Canterbury, made Bishop of Offory in Ireland.

Abundance of People of all Degrees enter themselves among the Free-Masons, about this Time.

From India we received Advice this Month, that the English and Dutch had attacked an Oftend Ship

Dute had attacked an Opend Ship in the River Ganges.

Dr. John Conybears elected Rector of Exeter College in Oxford, on the Death of Dr. Matthew Hole.

James Earl of Waldsgrave appointed Embassador to the Court of

France.

Doctor Crefwick Rector of St. James's appointed Dean of Brifish, in the room of Dr. Booth, deceased.
Doctor Water fund collated to the

Archdeaconry of Middlesen.
The Queen of France was deliver

ed of another Prince, stiled Duke of

Anjou.

Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, and Duke of Saroy, refigned his Crown into the Hands of his Son Charles Emanuel, Prince of Pied-mont, now King of Sardinia. The abdicated Prince is now fixty-

four Years of Age, and defigns to lead the Life of a private Nobleman, with the Countels Dowager of &. Sebastians, whom he designs to mar-ry: He has reserved a Revenue of one hundred thousand Crowns per Ann. and contents himself with the Title of Marquis of Tende, having neither Guards or Officers of State, or any thing that may diffinguish him from a private Man: And this he did after he had reigned fifty Years with as great Reputation as any Sovereign in Europe. But be lived to lament bis Resignation.

The Emperor feemed fo well pre-pared to receive the Spaniards in Italy, that they thought fit to put off the Embarkation of their Troop for Italy till next Year.

The late King of Pruffia makes the Prince his Son (his present Proffian Majesty) a Prisoner; and, some fay, laid him in Irons.

Cardinal Cofcia profecuted for im-beziling the late Pope's Treasure, and the Oppressions he was guilty of during his Administration.

The great South-Sea Ship detained for want of a Schedula from Spain,

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and like to lose her Voyage, not-withstanding the Treaty of Seuille. The Reverend Mr. Archdeacon Echard, the Historian, died at Lin-

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His Grace the Duke of Clepe-land, the eldest natural Son of King Charles II. by Barbara Villars Duchels of Cleveland, died, being succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son William Earl of Chichester, now Duke of Cleveland.

Dr. Fullerton elected Physician of St. Bartholomew's-Hofpital, in the room of Sir Hans Shop. Dr. Aleix made Dean of Liebfield,

the room of Dr. Frankland, deceafed.

Mr. John Salter chosen Alder-man in Cornbill-Ward, in the room

of Sir Thomas Scawen, deceased.
Dr. Adams, elected Master of
Sydney-College in Cambridge, in the
room of Dr. Frankland, deceased.
The Grand Signor Sultan Achmet was deposed, and his Nephew
Sultan Mahomet advanced to the

Throne by the Janifaries. Sir Ifaac Sbard, and Mr. Fuller, (worn in Sheriffi of London and Middlefex.

Humpbry Parsons, Esq; chosen Lord Mayor.

Five Chiefs or Kings of the Cherokee Indians, being brought over to England from Carolina, by Sir Alexander Cummins, about Midfummer last, were presented to his Maje-Britain: Having been treated here very much to their Satisfaction, and difmissed with Presents, they em-barked at Portsmouth on board the Fox Man of Was, this Month, and returned to their own Country.

We were amused, also, about this Time, with the Poetry of Stephen Duck, a labouring Man, whom the late Lord Macketheld, it is said, recommended to the late Queen Caro-line as an Object of Compassion. Certain it is, he was brought to Court by that Princes, made a Yeoman of the Guard, and afterwards Keeper

of Merlin's Cave at Richmond: And by other little Places and Presents, has at length a very comfortable Subfiftence.

He was a Wiltsbire Man, and used to thresh in a Barn, for four Shil-lings and Six-pence a Week; which was all he had to maintain his Fawas all he had to maintain his Family, till Lord Maccleshild, or some other People of Figure, took Notice of him. The two first Poems, called the Sbunamite, and The Thresper's Labour, were publickly read by the Lord Macclesheld, in the Drawing-room at Windsor Castle, on the 11th of September 1730. and evidently shew, that the Author had a better Education than labouring Men usual. Education than labouring Men usually have, or he must have been affist-ed by fornebody that had a generous Education.

The King of Denmark died on the 12th of October, N. S. and was fucceeded by his Son Christian VI.

England was alarmed this Month by Incendiaries, who used to lend Letters to People they knew had Money; ordering them to leave a Sum at a certain Place, or they would fire their Houses, and murder them. The first that suffered by these Villains was Mr. Parker, a Ship-builder upon the Quay at Briffel, whose House was burnt down for re-fuling to lay fix Guineas in the Place the Incendiaries directed him: were they ever discovered, though the King offered 100% and a Pardon, to any one that should bring them to Justice. The City of Bri-fol offered 200 l. and Mr. Packer 50 l. more, for taking an Incendiary. But still Letters of the same Nature were fent to rich People there, and in all Parts of the Kingdom; which created a great deal of Terror and Uneafiness among the Wealthy.

About the same time the Marl-

borough Indiaman was burnt in the River Thames, by the Salt-petre on board taking Fire. And another Ship was burnt on the Coatt of Norfole, having the Baggage of his Excellency

This

Horace Walpole on board.

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Nov.

the Brafil Fleet was arrived at Lifbon, not only very rich in Gold and Silver, the Produce of the Mines of that Country; but also in Diamonds, there having been very rich Diamond Mines lately discovered in Brafil.

Among our Importations this Month, were thirty hundred Weight

of Copper Ore, and three hundred Weight of Raw Silk from Virginia. Thomas Marlay, Eig; made Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in

Ireland.

The following Gentlemen were appointed Commissioners of the Cusappointed Commissioners of the Customs, viz. Sir Walter Yonge, Sir John Stanley, Thomas Walker. Esq; Sir Charles Peers, Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, Humpbry Brent, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, Henry Hall, George Drummond, John Hill, Gewyn Vaughan, and George Rose, Esquires.

Stephen Poyntz, Esq; appointed Governor to his Royal Highness the

Governor to his Royal Highness the Duke,

The Right Rev. William Talbot

Lord Bishop of Durbam died. The Earl of Tankervile, and the Lord Guildford, appointed Gentle-men of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.

Dr. Chandler Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry nominated Bishop of

Durbam.

Mrs. Anne Oldfield, the celebrated

Actres, died; and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The Duke de Riperda arrived at Helwoetsluice, with his Family, from England: From whence it was conjectured, that he held a Correspondence with Holland, while he was Prime Minister in Spain.

In Holland there appeared two Parties at this Time; the one for the young Prince of Orange, heredi-tary Stadtholder of Friesland, and lately elected Stadtholder of Graningen and Guelderland, whom his Friends are endeavouring to get elected Stadtholder of the rest of the Seven Provinces. And the other is the Republican Party, who are ex-

This Month came Advice, that tremely averse to the Office of Stadtand these are much the most pour erful; the wealthy Provinces of Holland and Zeland being of this

There is a Dispute, also, between the States, and the Prince of Fris, about the City of Embden, the Capital of East Friesland, which the Dutch have taken Possession of, on Pretence it was fold to them, by the Ancestors of the Prince of Prife: But the Prince infifts it was only mortgaged to the Dutch, and he is ready to pay off the Money it was mortgaged for, and expects it should be restored him. But as this Town is well fortified, and covers the Dutch Frontiers against Germany, they were

not disposed to part with it.

The French having made some Attempts to restore the Harbour of Dunkirk, and both the English and Dutch taking Umbrage at it, the French pretended to fill it up again; but worked so leisurely as if they ne

ver defigned to effect it.

A Silver Mine which had been lately discovered in the Province of Britanny in France, was faid to yield a good Quantity of rich Ore about this Time.

A House was erected in the Park near Verfailles, for the Reception of lewd Women, where they are obliged to live honeftly, not having the Society of Men; and are constantly employed in Works proper for the Sex; and thereby maintain them felves, without any Charge to the Public; being never chastised but when they are idle: Thus they atone for the Sins of their Youth.

The Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Stubbs having presented a valuable Collec-tion of Manuscripts to the Univerfity of Oxford; written by Sir Henry Spelman, and Mr. Stephens, in Vin-dication of the Monarchy, Hierarchy, Univerfities, Spiritual Courts, Tyther, in the Bodleian Library.

The Duke of Argyll confirmed

Governor of Portsmouth.

Dr. Richard Smalbroke translated from St. David's to the See of Lieb field and Coventry.

field and Coventry.

The Duke of Dorfer chosen one of the Governors of the Charter-Haufe.

George Earl of Morton chosen one of the Sixteen Peers of Sostland.

James Earl of Waldegrave made one of the Gentlemen of his Majeity's Bed-chamber.

Haratio Waipole, Cofferer to his Majesty, called to the Council-board. George Sayer, M. A. made Archdeacon of Durbam.

The Earl of Dunmore nominated one of the Knights of the Thiftle.

His Majefty published another Proclamation, offering a Pardon, and a Reward of 300 L to any Person who should discover his Accomplices in sending threatening Letters: And his Majesty does thereby prohibit all his Subjects to pay or deposit any Money, or do any other Act, in Compliance with such Villains as threaten to burn Houses, or murder such as do not follow their Directions.

The King and Queen, returning from Kew Green to St. James's, were overturned in their Coach near Lord Peterborough's at Parfons-Green, about fix in the Evening; the Wind having blown out the Flambeauxs, so that the Coachman could not see the Way; But their Majesties received no Hunt, nor the two Ladies who were in the Coach with them.

who were in the Cosch with them.
We received Advice about this
Time, that the Negroes at Bermudas had poisoned several of the White
People there; for which some of
them had been executed. But the
Plantess were still in a great Consternation, looking on their Lives
as very precarious, now the Blacks
took this Way of revenging themselves whenever they were corrected,
or thought themselves hardly dealt
with.

The Prince Royal of Prufia is still kept in Prison, and Lieutenant Katte, one of his Favourites, was beheaded before his Face, the Prince being obliged to stand at the Prison Window, and see the Execution. A

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young Lady of fifteen, whom the Prince feemed to be fund of, was whipped through the Town, for no other Crime than because the Prince liked her. Such Severities do fome of the Northern Princes exessis on their Children.

The Province of Massachusets-Ray in New England still results to settle a stated Revenue on their Governor; which Mr. Beleber, their present Governor, exhorts them with the greatest Earnestness to do; assuring them, that the Parliament of England would resent it, if they resuled; that Old England would not suffer so considerable a Colony to act as if they were independent on their Mother-country. And in this Speech he takes Occasion to mention, of what Importance this Colony was to the Crown of Great Britain, viz. That their Militia amounted to fifty thousand Men; and that they employed near five hundred Ships, and four thousand Sailors, in their foreign Traffick.

The Negroes of South Carolina entered into a Confpiracy to murder their Mafters; but the Plot was dif-covered: There were at this Time near thirty thouland Black Slaves, and not more than three thouland White Men in that Colony.

Mr. Colley Cibber the Player made Poet Laureat. The Salary is one hundred Pounds a Year, and a Butt of Sack, or fifty Pounds in lieu of it.

Colonel Cofby made Governor of the Leeward-Islands.

Dr. Nicolas Penny made Dean of Lichfield. Mr. Nairne made Dean of Battle in the Diocese of Chichester.

Henry Earl of Delorain, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, died: He was the youngest Son of James Duke of Monmouth, natural Son of King

Charles II.

The Right Honourable Lucius
Henry Carey, Lord Viscount Falkland, died at Paris.

In the Beginning of this Month, a threatening Letter was sent to a Farmer 1730 Dec.

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Farmer at Hamersmith, sequiring him to lay ten Guineas in a certain Place: And the Farmer laying Halfnce instead of Guineas, and keeping a Watch several Nights, the Watch was no sooner removed but the Halfence were taken away, and his House and Barns burnt down.

Dr. Sydell Dean of Canterbury elected Bishop of St. David's.

Abram Stanyan, and Robert Fackfon, Elgrs. made Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of the

Privy Seal.

The Duke of Parma died, and in his Will declared, That the Duchess his Confort was three Months gone with Child; and intreated the allied Powers of Europe to have Compaffion on his People, and to defer the Execution of their Projects till the Duchess was brought to Bed: That in case the Prince she went with should not come into the World alive, or should die afterwards, he willed that the Infant Don Carlos should fucceed to his Dominions, and allodial Effates: And in case Don Carlos should die, his next Brother should succeed, by virtue of the Right the Queen of Spain, their Mother, had to the Succession; and appointed five Regents.

The Duke was no fooner dead but two thousand Imperial Foot, and five hundred Horse, entered the City of Parma, and seized the Gates, the Castle, and all the other Posts; but the German General Stampe declared at the same time, that they would pay for every thing they had, and should not intermeddle in the Administration of Civil Affairs, but leave it intirely to the Regents nominated by the late Duke's Will; and the People took their Oaths to obey the young Prince the Duchess was pregnant of. The Imperialifts also made Proclamation, That they took Pof-fession of the Duchies of Parma and Placentia for the Infante Don Carlos; and that if the Duchess Dowager should not be delivered of a Prince, the faid Infante might take the Investiture of the Emperor when,

ever he faw fit : Provided he came! without an Army. And the Imperialifts put a Garison of fifteen hundred Men into the City of Placentia, or Piacenza.

Sir Robert Raymond, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, created a Peer, by the Stile of Lord Rayand, Baron of Abbets-Longley, in

Com. Hertford.

The Parliament meeting, the King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he tells them, They must be sensible, that the Treaty of Seville had prevented the dangerous Confequences that were so justly apprehended from the Treaty of Virana; and they did not only fee that Union diffolved, which had alarmed all Europe, but the Allies of Hanover firengthened by the additional Power

of the Crown of Spain.

This gave them a Prospect of feeing the Treaty of Seville complied with, without coming to Extremities; and no Endeavours had been wanting, conformable to his Engagements, to obtain that happy End: But as this had been hitherto delayed, the Treaty of Sewills laid an indingentable Obligation on all the penfable Obligation on all the contracting Parties, to prepare for the Execution of it, and procure the Sacisfaction due to our Allies; either by fuch Means as should be most eligible, or by fuch as should be found absolutely necessary: And they need not be told with what Impatience the Resolutions of this Parliament were every-where expected.

That he was incapable of attempt ing to influence their Proceedings by groundless Fears, and as incapable of amufing them with vain Expectations; but that the great Event of Peace or War would be very much affected by their first Resolutions: The Continuance of that Zeal they had hitherto shewn to support his Engagements, must now be of the greatest Weight with his Allies, who could not then think their Interest neglected, before the Conditions of their Treaties were accomplished The Plan for executing the Treaty

of Seville by Force, if they should be under that Necessity, was under Consideration. And till the Proportion of the Confederate Forces should be adjusted, it was not easy to determine how far the Expences of the ensuing Year might extend, and ex-ceed the Provision made for the last Year's Service. If it should be neceffary, therefore, he should ask their further Advice and Affittance, when any proper Occasion should require

He did not doubt, that the Commons would grant him the necessary Supplies, and enable him to make good his Engagements, with that Chearfulness which became a British House of Commons, jealous of the Honour of the Crown, and folicitous for the Glory and Prosperity of the

Kingdom.

If the Tranquillity of Europe could be fettled without the Effusion of Blood, or the Expence of Treasure, that was certainly most defireable: But if that Bleffing could not be obtained, Honour, Justice, and the facred Faith due to solemn Treaties, called on them to exert themselves, to procure by Force what could not be obtained on just and reasonable Terms.

A Motion was made the fame Day, in the House of Peers, to re-turn his Majesty Thanks for his Speech; and declare, they would per-severe in their Zeal for his Majesty's Honour, and the public Faith of the Nation; and to affure him, they would support his Majesty's Engagements, and in all Events enable him. to procure Satisfaction to his Allies.

An Amendment being proposed, (viz.) That they should defire of his Majesty, in case a War broke out, Care might be taken that the fame should not be carried on against the Emperor in Flanders, or upon the

Rhine;

This was opposed; and, after a long Debate, it was carried against the Amendment: Whereupon the Address was drawn up and presented without it.

A Motion being made in the House of Commons, to return his Majesty
Thanks for his Speech, and to declare they would comply with every Article contained in it;

It was proposed, not to enter thto Particulars, but to make the Address general; and to defire his Majesty would take care, That no War fould be carried on in Flanders, or upon the Rhine: Which occasioned a warm Debate: Those who were for the Amendment faid, it was well known what a great Expende of Blood and Treasure it had cost this Nation, to reduce the exorbitant Power of France, and recover a Barrier in Flanders; and our joining now with France, and attacking the Emperor in Flonders, or upon the Rbine, must naturally throw Flanders, and perhaps Part of Germany, into the Hands of the French, by which that Monarchy would again become terrible

to Europe :
That French Alliances, through the Unfaithfulness of that People, and their inveterate Malice to us, had always proved destructive to the Interest and Trade of this Nation: The Use they had always made of a Correspondence with us, was to encourage arbitrary Designs in our Princes; and it had generally proved fatal to the King, as well as to the Ministry of England, to enter into any Friendship or Correspondence with them: That we might learn from the Histories of former Times, what Faith was to be given to French Pro-miles, or French Engagements; and at present they were taking Advanat present they were taking Advan-tage of the late precarious Situation of the Affairs of Europe, and of the Confidence we had reposed in them, and from thence had presumed to clear and restore the Harbour of Dunkirk, and to encreach on our Settlements in the Weft Indies. From their present Management we might judge how much their Friendship was to be depended on, and how dear we must pay for any superficial Favours they were pleased to vouchfafe us, or our Allies: That in the present Con-

juncture

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juncture of Affairs, the Balance of Power might be affected by our being beaten; but by our being victorious it would be intirely destroyed and lost for ever.

That according to antient parliamentary Proceedings, all Addresses were general: Our Ancestors never were to complaifant, as to declare their Sense of Things till the Particulars came regularly before them: That the addressing in Terms so par-ticular as those proposed, looked like an immediate Determination of all the Points likely to come before them; which was, in Effect, bring-ing the Business of the whole Session into the Refolves of one Day; and determining, without either Proofs or Reasons for such Determinations; as the promising now to support his Majesty in all his Engagements, without knowing what those En-

gagements were.
Those Members that were against the Amendment answered, That the making an Address in Terms so very general, was shewing a Diffidence in his Majesty's Conduct, who had al-ways been so careful of the Interests of the Nation, that they had no Reason to harbour the least Suspicion of his Majesty's Measures: And as to making War in Flanders, or upon the Rbine, they agreed it was not for the Interest of Europe, that any Part of those Countries should fall into the Hands of the French; and that his Majesty would, no doubt, take proper Care to prevent any fuch Confequence; but the putting such Words into the Address, would be increaching on the Royal Prerogative, by directing the Operations of the War: That the principal Design of the Alliance against the Emperor, was to convince him, that if he did not come into the peaceable Meafures proposed, he would be so power-fully attacked on all Sides, that it would be impossible for him to relift; which Defign must be frustrated, if they declared at the Beginning, that he was not to be attacked in Flanders, or upon the Rbine, these being

the only two Places in which he was 17 make himself superior to the whole Alliance, fince he was alread in Possession of that Country, and could pour in what Troops he pleafed, by unexpensiveLand Marches: He might fill the whole Country with his nu-merous Body of Horse, and, being Mafter of the open Country, as well as of the fortified Places, he might eafily subsist, whilst the Troops sent by the Allies to attack him in Italy, in order to force him into a Compliance with the Terms of the Treaty of Seville, muft be both transported and supported by Sea, it being impossible to force a Passage by Land into Raly, when it is provided with a powerful Army to oppose the Entrance of an Enemy: And thus those Alliances, which had been procured with fo much Expence and Labour, would be rendered fruitless, and consequently a Pacification become im-practicable, if the Emperor knew he should not be attacked in Flanders, or upon the Rhine.

Another Amendment being proposed, viz. That they would support his Majesty's Engagements, fo far as they related to the Interest of Great Britain. This also occasioned a Debate: Those who were for supporting this Amendment, faid, That it was agreeable to the Act of Settlement, whereby it was provided, "That" this Nation should not be obliged " to enter into a War, for the De-" fence of any Dominions not be-" longing to the Crown of Great
" Britain." That by virtue of this
Act his Majesty held the Crown of these Realms; and therefore every Clause and Proviso thereof ought to be exactly observed, unless where they had been altered by Act of Parliament; and therefore the House could not well go farther in their Address than to say, They would sup-port bis Majesty's Engagements, so far as they related to the Interest of

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Great Britain.

Against this Amendment it was faid, That fuch an Expression in their Address

Jan.

Address would infinuate, that his Majesty had entered into Engagements that did not relate to the Interests of Great Britain; which would be ungrateful to his Majesty, who had never shown the least Regard to any thing but the Interest of Great Britain, at all those could testify who had the Brane of Great Britain, at all those could testify who they hoped every Member of that House was convinced, that his Majesty never would enter into any Engagement that was not absolutely necellary for procuring the Happiness and Safety of his People; and there-fore it was persectly unnecessary to confine the Words of their Address to such Engagements as related to-

Another Gentleman faid, That, as to the Prerogative, he did not think the giving Advice to his Majesty could ever be called an interfering with the Prerogative of the Crown, fince it was the proper Bufiness of Parliament (the King's Great Council) to advise the Crown in all Mat-

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ters of Importance.
That the attacking the Emperor in Flanders, or upon the Rbine, was absolutely destructive to the Interest of England; and inconfiftent with that political Maxim of maintaining a Balance of Power in Europe; and be believed no Minister would dare to advise his Majesty to concur in such a Measure, and therefore it was needless to advise his Majesty against it.

That, in order to procure the longwished-for Peace, it was necessary to convince the World, they would join heartily with his Majesty, in all pro-per Measures for that End; which they could not more effectually do, than by shewing an Unanimity in their Refolves, at the Beginning of the Session: This would certainly have its Weight abroad, encourage our Allies, and terrify our Enemies, and make both attentive to fuch Propofils as his Majesty should make them.

That he looked upon all Addresses to be in their own Nature general; and that no Words which could be

put into an Address could any ways influence the future Resolutions of Parliament; he looked upon them only as Words of course: That the declaring in the Address, they would support the King's Engagements, ne-ceffarily implied, that such Engagements related to the Interest of England; and if afterwards it should appear, that any one or them himfelf he should not at all think himfelf that any one of them did not, obliged, by the general Words of the Address, to approve of, or support, any such Engagement. That he believed he should vote

for an Address, in the Terms first proposed; but he did not think this would be confirmed fo as to anticipate his Affent to any thing that hereafter should be proposed: And thought it proper to declare, that by supporting his Majesty's Engagements; he neither meant to agree to the continuing the Heffians in the Pay of Great Britain; nor to approve of fubmitting tamely to the Depredations of the Spaniards; nor of allowing them to blockade Gibraltar; nor should he approve of submitting passively to the Incroachments of the French in the West Indies; or to the Opening the Port and Harbour of Dunkirk; or of any other Measure he thought inconfiftent with the true Interest of Great Britain; and was of Opinion, the Address ought to be in the Terms first proposed : Whereupon an Address was drawn up accordingly, and prefented the next Day, his Majesty's Answer being much the same with that he made the House of Lords, viz.

Gentleman,

I Return you my bearty Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address ! tors dutiful and loyal Address the Zeal and Affection you express for me, and the Affurances you have given me, of enabling me to make good my Engagements with my Allies, will, I am perfuaded, have a very good Effect at this critical and important Conjuncture.

The

1730 25 Jun. The Right Honourable William Pulteney, Efg; received a Challenge from the Right Honourable the Lord Herwey, Vice-chamberlain of his Majetty's Houshold, to meet him that Afternoon in the Green-Park; and Mr. Pulteney went thither with Sir John Rusbout his Second; and met Lord Herwey, with his Second Mr. Fox. After four or five Passes Mr. Pulteney gave Lord Herwey two slight Wounds, one in the Arm, and the other in the Neck; after which they closed in, but were parted by their Seconds. The Quarrel was thought to be occasioned by a Pamphlet, suspected to be written by Mr. Pulteney, intituled, A proper Reply to a late secretary Libel, intituled, Sediction and Defamation displayed.

A magnificent Embaily was fent by the Emperor of China to the Court of Moscowy about this time.

Court of Moscowy about this time. The Bengal Indiaman was taken by Angria the Malabar Pirate.

From Constantinople we received Advice about the same time, that the new Sultan Mahomet, finding the Malecontents that advanced him to the Throne exceeding insolent, had invited their Chiefs into the Seraglio, under Pretence of consulting them about the Persian War; and caused them all to be assessed.

3 Feb.

An Estimate of the Charge of the Hessian Troops being laid before a Committee of the Commons, Objections were made against the continuing those Troops in British Pay, because they could not be of any Service to Great Britain: That if the Apprehension of a War should be made an Argument for keeping foreign Troops in Pay, we must never be without them; for Europe never could be in fuch Circumstances as it could be said there was no Reafon for having an Apprehension of a War: That many Wars might happen on the Continent, in which we had nothing to do; and, if we should have the Misfortune to be involved in a War, it was then time enough to take foreign Troops into Pay; for we might always find Troops enough

in Europe to hire whenever we had Occasion for them : Therefore the keeping of them at prefent, when we had no Occasion for them, was wasting the public Money. this the Creatures of the Ministry answered, That though we were disjoined from the Continent, yet, as long as we had any Trade or Communication with the Countries on the Continent, we could not help being involved in some of their Quarrels, as well as having Quarrels of our own with some of them ! That, by means of our Influence on the Continent, we had procured great Advantages in Trade; and, in order to preserve those Advantages, we were obliged from time to time to interpose in the Quarrels of foreign Princes: That fome Countries in Europe had so little Communication with the Sea, that they were out of the Reach of our Fleets; and, in case they laid the Trade of the Britifb Subjects in their Dominions upder any Hardships or Inconveniencies, or offered us any other Injury or In-dignity, we had no other Way of do-ing ourselves Justice, but by getting some of their powerful Neighbours or Rivals to engage in our Quarrel; which we could never procure with out engaging in some of theirs: That we had already experienced the good Effects of having the Heffian in our Pay; and the continuing of them might probably have fuch an Influence upon the Emperor, as to induce him at last to agree to re-fonable Terms; whereas, if we dif-missed them, the Emperor would be freed from all Fears of being attacked on that fide: And it was at length carried to continue the Hessiam in British Pay

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The Subfidy of 25,000 l. per Ampaid to the Duke of Wolfembuttle, came under Debate; and it was infifted by the Country Party, that such Subfidies were of no Service to Great Britain; they were only paid to protect his Majesty's foreign Dominions, which was contrary to the Act of Settlement.—The Friends

the Ministry answered, That all the Quarrel we had with the Emperor was on account of the Interest and Trade of Empland; and Britain would be for far from being involved in a War on their Account, that the Case would be directly the reverse; Hanover would probably be involved in a War, in Defence of the Trade and Commerce of Great Britain: That since we had a Quarrel with the Emperor, who was a powerful Prince upon the Continent, we had no Way of revenging this Quarrel, but by engaging as many Princes as we could upon the Continent on our Side; and therefore it was necessary to continue these Subsidies till the Emperor was brought to Terms. It was at length resolved, That the Sum of 25,000 l. be granted for one Year's Subsidy to the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfembuttle.

About the same time a Petition vas presented by the Merchants of Briftol trading to America, complaining of the great Interruptions of their Trade, and Depredations of the Spaniards, who, notwithstanding the Refolutions of that House, ind his Majeffy's Endeavours to obtain a just and reasonable Satisfaction for his Subjects, had lately taken and plundered several Ships and Vessels belonging to Bristol and other Ports, and had treated the Men who had fillen into their Hands in a very barbarous Manner; and therefore defired, that some adequate Remedy might be applied, to prevent fuch Losses and Outrages for the future, from a Power at prefent in Alliance with us.

During this Seffion a fecond Penfion-Bill was brought in, and paffed the House of Commons with great Unanimity; but was rejected again by the House of Peers without being committed.

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I. Because the Reasons entered on our Journals the last Session, against rejecting this Bill, have had nothing of Weight said against them: And this Resusal may be looked on by the Commons as an unkind and an unprecedented Treatment, and may too justly create in them a Refentment that may interrupt the Harimony between the two Houses, which is necessary for carrying on the important Affairs of the Nation.

2. Because it is earnestly desired by the People, and so writely contrived by a solemn Oath of Purgation, to guard against secret Corruption in that Place; where, it ever it should be prevalent, its Consequences would be most permicious and extensive; and we should be exposed to some uncharitable Suspicious, if we did not, in this most authentic Manner the Constitution of Parliament will allow, give an undeniable Proof we are untainted with it ourselves.

3. Because a Member of Parliament, who is not ashamed to accept a Gratuity for any Service which he is ashamed publicly to avow, must be conscious to himself, that he is guilty of an immoral Action; and therefore we conceive ourselves not only obliged in Policy, but in Conscience, to yield our Assent to a Bill that contains a proper Expedient in this limited Monarchy, to preferve both the Innocence and Independency of elected Legislators; and would in a great measure have prevented the Danger of an infamous Breach of Truft of the highest Nature reposed in every fingle Member of the Lower House, for the Benefit of the whole Community; which we think a Crime that ought to be dreaded by us as good Patriots, and that we are bound to abhor as fincere Christians.

4. Because we cannot but lament the Loss of that Opportunity, which, enacting this Bill into a Law, we affure ourselves his Majesty would have embraced with particular Satisfaction, of demonstrating to all his Subjects, that he is incapable of suffering an improper Use to be made by any of his Servants of that large Revenue, which a Parliament, liberal beyond any Example of their Predecessors, so chearfully gave him;

1730 F-1

or of entertaining the least Thought [ himself to the Prejudice of the Li-berties or Properties of his People, by any unjustifiable Influence on their

Representatives.
The Gentlemen on the other fide faid, The Question was not whether Bribery was a bad thing or not; but whether the Method proposed to put Stop to Bribery was an effectual Method, and confiftent with our

Constitution.

By this Bill every Member of the Commons was to fwear, that he would not directly or indirectly receive any Reward or Gratuity from the Crown during the time of his being a Mem-ber; or, if he did, that he would declare it to the House of Commons in fourteen Days: And if any Member neglected to take this Oath, or took any Gratuity of Reward afterwards, and did not declare it to the House, he was made subject to the

Penalties of Perjury.

So that the Members might take what Rewards or Gratuities they pleafed, provided they declared what they had taken within fourteen Days: But the Bill does not intimate what Use was to be made of this Declaration: But whatever Use was to be made of it, it must be by the House of Commons only.—There the De-claration was to be made; and it would probably be deemed a Breach of Privilege for any Person in the Kingdom to take Cognizance of what passed there: It was observable alfo, that this Ufe was to be diferetionary and arbitrary; there was nothing in the Bill to reftrain or limit the Use of this Declaration; and if the House should refer the Consideration of all fuch Declarations to the Committee of Elections, there the Merit of the Person that receives the Reward, and the View and Defign of the Crown in giving that Re-ward, must come in Question: And though they should be judged of, and determined there with the same Honour and Justice as Elections usually are, yet it was highly pro-bable the Consequence of erecting fuch a Iudicature would be injurious
to the Conflitution: Such a Power,
where-ever it is placed, must draw
the impreme Power after it.

We should do well to confider, if
such a Power should ever be allowed,

how far it may extend ; it is to comrobatever, received directly or indirectly by any Member of the Com mons; there is nothing in the Power of the Crown to grant but may be taken in under these general Work. There are great Offices in the Kind dom which do not at present dif-qualify those that hold them from But if they were confidered as Re-wards or Gratuities given by the Crown, they would be affected by this Bill; and those who hold them made subject to such a discretionary Judgment as should, in consequence of this Bill, be exercised in the House of Commons

If the Relation of any Member should be advanced to an Office, it might be construed as a Reward in-directly at least to the Member, and he made answerable to the House under the Suspicion of Bribery : The House might either turn out such Members as corrupt Men; or, by the Terror of such Usage, make them subservient to their own Ends.

There was but little Difference between a Power to give Places, and a Power to approve or disapprove the Gift of them by another: And what must this Power be in the Hands of the Commons, joined to the folk Right they claim of giving Money, to the Right of determining all dis-puted Elections, to the Right of calling to Account every Officer, and Minister in the Kingdom? Would they not grow too great to be con-Legislature? And might they not, in fuch Plenitude of Power, think the House of Lords to be of no Use? Should a republican Spirit poffels the House of Commons, as it once did, how long would our antient Confitution be able to subfift? Il For

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" For though (in the Words of a " Right Rev. Prelate) this Bill, at " first Sight, seems to be a self-de-" nying Bill, and to some particular "Members may perhaps prove to; yet the Commons, confidered as an House of Parliament, will " find in it, I fuspect, a very great "Enlargement of Power: And, whatever tends to break the Ba-" lance between the Powers effen-" tial to this Constitution, must 
some or later prove the Ruin of 
the whole. Anindependent House " of Commons, or an independent " House of Lords, is as inconsistent " with our Conflitution, as an inde-" pendent, that is, an absolute King: " And whoever loves the Liberties " and Laws of his Country, will no "more defire to fee one than the " other: Let Bribery be punished, " let Corruption be punished; but " not by giving so much Strength to one Power of this Constitution " as shall make it able to over-bear " the reft."

To this it was replied, That the Roman State was ruined by Bribery: That their Emperors governed as arbitrarily and tyrannically with the Approbation of the Senate, whose Consent they obtained by Bribery and Corruption, as if there had been no Senate at all.

That though this Bill should pass into a Law, the Crown would ftill have Power enough to reward those who deserved of their Country, unless it was supposed, that every Man was to have a Reward who voted as the Ministers of the Crown directed him: That the Crown had it still in their Power to give fuch Rewards as was thought proper, by granting a Pension for Life to any Person who had done a fignal Service to his Country, without subjecting him to any of the Forseitures or Disabilitities in the Bill: And those who had done fuch fignal Service ought to be provided for for Life, and not to be left dependent on the Caprice of a Minister or Favourite,

They wished a more effectual Me-Vol. II.

thod could be contrived to prevent Bribery and Corruption: They were forry to fee the Sanctity of Oaths ridiculed, and so little regarded; but they hoped it was no Crime to lay a Man under the Necessity of incurring the Guilt and Punishment of Perjury, before he could be guilty of that other Crime of betraying his Country: Though fome Men might be hardy enough to declare a Falfity upon Oath, where there was no Man present that knew the contrary; yet they believed no Man would have Affurance enough to declare upon Oath, that he had no Pension, in the very Face of the Man who paid him his Money, and who, upon hearing such a Declaration, must know, and must think him a most abandoned Villain. In answer to that Reverend Prelate, that had ap-peared fo zealous against the Bill, they were far from endeavouring to weaken that legal Dependence which each of the Branches of our Conflitution had upon the other two in nor did they observe any fuch Tendency in the Bill: All that they intended was, to prevent any pernicious and corrupt Dependence of the House of Commons upon the Servants or Ministers of the Crown. There was no Claufe in the Bill that could give Occasion to the House of Commons to affume a new or extraordinary Power; it was indeed provided by this Bill, that every Member; refusing to take the said Oath, should by his Refusal forfeit his Seat in Parliament ! This subjected the Member to a Forfeiture, 'tis true; but gave no new Power to the House, except that of administering the Oath: If he had such a Pension, he was by former Laws declared incapable of having a Seat in Parliament: So that all that was new in this Bill, was only a new Method of discovering, whether a Man was capable of being a Member by the Laws of the Realm already made or not.

If the Gratuity he had received from the Crown did not difable him to continue a Member by former

Laws,

Laws, the House could not by any Clause in the Bill determine that to be an Incapacity which was not de-

clared so by former disabling Laws. They could not from any Words in this Bill affume a Power of judging whether any Person, receiving a Gratuity from the Crown, deferved fuch a Gratuity or not; they could only determine, whether the accepting fuch a Gratuity came under any of the disabling Laws in Being: And without such Declaration, where the House could prove, that Man had accepted an Office or Gratuity, which subjected him to any legal Incapacity, they were al-ready Judges, and could declare his Seat in Parliament vacant by the Laws formerly Enacted : So that all that was intended in the Bill before them was, a new Methodof discovering whether any of their Members had fallen under the Description of any former Laws, difabling Persons from fitting or voting in the House of Commons. These disabling Laws were certainly thought reasonable, or they would not have been enacted; they were deemed necessary for the Preservation of the Constitution: And if the Methods formerly pro-vided were found insufficient for discovering those Incapacities, new Methods must be contrived for the Difcovery of them; which was the them.

A Petition was presented to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-mon Council of the City of London, by the Merchants, and other Traders of this City, against that So-ciety of Pawnbrokers, who assumed the Name of The Charitable Corpo-cation; setting forth, that the Prac-tices of the present Proprietors are so far from answering the Ends of their Charter, by preventing the Impositions and ill Practices of others, that they were themselves become the greatest Pawnbrokers, and more pernicious to Trade than all the reft: And such Scenes of Villainy have been discovered fince, in the Management of this Corporation, as none of the Bubbles in the South-Sea Year 1720 can parallel.

The Marquis of Lorbin one of the Sixteen Peers for Scor-

The Malt-Tax received the Royal Affent.

Two Regiments of Poot fent from Gibraltar to Janaica, in order to reduce the rebellious Negroes arrived there the latter End of this Month; but Colonel Hays, Major Ballandine, and eight or nine Captains, or other Officers, with abundance of the Soldiers, died there foon after their Arrival.

The Rev. Dr. Butts was this Month advanced to the Deanry of Norwich.

The Rev. Mr. Benjamin Andres made Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

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The Rev. Dr. Samuel Knight made Chaplain in Ordinary to his

Majesty.

A Convention was concluded between Great Britain and the Emperor; whereby it was agreed, that 6000 Spaniards should be admitted into Tuscany and Parma; that the Offend Company's Charter should be cancelled; and that the Pragmatic Sanction, containing a Settlement of all the Emperor's hereditary Dominions on his Female Iffine for want of Males, should be guaranteed by Great Britain, and particularly those of Italy; which was the principal Inducement the Emperor had to confent to the admitting of the Spa-niards into Tuscany and Parms, be-ing apprehensive, that if ever the Spaniards got Footing in Italy, they would endeavour to drive the House of Austria from thence, if that House was not supported by the Ma-ritime Powers in Defence of them: In which Conjecture a very few Years manifested he was not mistaken

The Duke of Brunfwick-Wel-

fembattle died.

The Royal Affent was given to the Bill for preventing Mutiny and Defertion; and to several private Bills.

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Jeremiah

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Jeremiab Huit, an Incendiary, was convicted and condemned at the Lent Affizes at Hertford, for fending threatening Letters to one Yenkins.

About the same time the City of

London presented a Petition to the House of Commons, complaining of the Frauds and Oppression of the Charitable Corporation.

A Patent was ordered to be prepared this Month for peopling the Colony of Georgia with Foreigners as well as Natives.

John Lade, of Warbleton in Com. Suffex, created a Baronet.

The Right Hon, the Earl of Effex appointed Embassador Extraordinary to the Kinn of Sandinia.

dinary to the King of Sardinia.

## 1731.

A Petition was about this time the Island, to any Country of Europe directly, without landing them
ados, shewing, that this Colony first in England. presented to his Majesty from Bar-bados, shewing, that this Colony very much declined of late for feveral Reasons : 1. That his Majefty's Subjects of this Island pay 10 per Cent. more than the French or Dutch by way of Duty. 2. That the French and Dutch fell their Su-gar, Rum, Melasses, &c. to Ireland and the Northern Colonies in America, and can afford them cheaper than the Subjects of Britain, on account of the heavy Duties the Inhabitants of Barbadoes pay. And, 3. Because the French and Dutch carry their Rum and Sugar directly to any Ports in Europe or America; whereas the British Subjects are obliged to carry their Goods first to England, whereby they lofe their Market, and are put to extraordinary Expences: And further, that the Irif and Britis Northern Co-lonies supply the French and Dutch Sugar Islands with Lumber, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions, without which the French and Dutch would not well subfift in their Colonies, and take Sugar, Rum and Melasses in Return. They therefore pray, that a Law may be made to prohibit the Importation of Sugar, Rum or Melasses, of the Growth of foreign Plantations, into any of his Matefly's Dominions; and that no Horses, Lumber, or Provisions, may e exported from any of the Britis Colonies in America to any of the foreign Colonies there; and that they might be at Liberty to carry their Sugars, and other Produce of

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Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, Daughter of Richard Cromwell the Protector, and Grand-daughter of Oliver Crowwell the Protector, died at her House in Bedford-Row, in the 82d Year of her Age.

The Royal Affent was given to the Land-Tax, being two Shillings

in the Pound.

An Act for the further Application of the Sinking Fund, by paying off one Million of South-Sea Annuities.

An Act for the further Regula-tion of Juries in Middlesex.

An Act to indemnify Persons who

have omitted to qualify themselves for Employments by taking the

An Act for repairing the Roads from Godftone, in Com. Surrey, to East-Grinstead, in Com. Suffen.

And to fix private Bills

The Right Hon. Robert Benfon Lore Bingley, Treasurer of the Houfhold to his Majesty, died : He left his Daughter 100,000 l. in Money, and 7000 l. per Annum.

Daniel De Foe, famous for his Review, Robinson Crusoe, The White Staff, and many other Writings, died the latter End of this Month. He feemed to understand human Nature, and how to apply to the Paffions of his Countrymen, as well as most Authors: He had pretty good Notions of foreign Commerce, and had fludied the Conflitution; and, perhaps, was one of

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1730 March

April

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1731 April the best English Writers that ever had fo mean an Education.

We received Advice about this time, that a most dreadful Earthquake was felt at Foggia in the Kingdom of Naples, on the 20th of last Month; above half the Houses of that City being overturned, and above two thousand People buried in the Ruins; and fome perished by the malignant Vapours which issued from the Openings of the Earth.

The criminal Conversation of Father Girard, Rector of the Jeluits at Thoulon, with Miss Kitty Cadiere when she came to Confession, was the general Talk of all Countries in Europe at this time: The Father was condemned to be burnt; but, by the Affistance of some of his Or-

der, made his Escape.

Great Complaints were made by the Colony of Barbados about this time against Governor Worsley, that, notwithstanding they had settled a Revenue of 6000 l. per Annum on them, he had extorted 3 or 4000 % more from them, and was guilty of very great Oppression in that Island; and at the same time neglected their Fortifications, &c.

The following Acts received the

Royal Affent ; viz.

An Act for raising 1200,000 %.

by Annuities and a Lottery,

An Act to continue the Duties for the Encouragement of the Coinage of Money.

An Act to prevent Frands in the Revenue of Excise, relating to Cof-

fee, Tea, &c.

An Act to explain an Act of 7 Ann. for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

An Act for importing from the Plantations directly to Ireland Goods not enumerated in the Act of Navigation.

An Act to prevent the counter-terfeiting Mediterranean Paffet.

An Act to prevent the inhancing the Price of Coals in the River Thames.

An Act to prevent the fealing of Linen, Fuftian, and other Wares,

from the Fields where they are

whitening or drying.

An Act for punishing Stealers of Lead or Iron fixed to Houses or Fences.

An Act for preventing Franch committed by Tenants, and for the more easy Recovery of Renns, and Renewal of Leafes.

An Act that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice in England, and the Court of Exchequer in Scotland,

shall be in English.

An Act for granting an Allowance on the Exportation of British

Gunpowder.

An Act for encouraging the Maaufacture of British Sail-cloth, by allowing an additional Bounty on the Exportation of it, &c.

An Act to amend an Act of 2 Geo. II. relating to the Watermen

on the River Thames.

An Act to enable Idiots and Luni tics, who are feifed of Effates in Trust, or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances or Affigument of fuch Estates.

An Act for obviating Doubes to cerning the Allowance made on the Delivery of Letters by the Peny-post in Places out of London, Westminster, and Soutbwark.

An Act for continuing the Duties granted for paying off the Debts of the Town of Aberdeen.

An Act for continuing the Duty of Two-penies Scots on every Pint of Beer fold in the Town of Dunder, for paying the Debts of the fa Town, and repairing the Harb

An Act for repairing the Harbour of Newbaven in Suffex.

An Act for repairing the Harbour of Ilfordcombe, in Com. De

An Act for rebuilding the Church of Gravefend in Kent as one of the Fifty new Churches

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An Act for repairing the Road from Chappel Heath in Oxon. to Burton on the Hill in Gloucefter fore.

An Act to amend feveral Roods leading from the City of Briffel.

An Act for repairing and widening the Roads from Wigan to Profit in Lancasbire.

17 May

Com. Middlefex.

An Act for confirming an Agreement between the Corporation of Worceffer, and the Guardians of the Poor of the faid City.

And to twenty private Bills.

After passing these Acts, his Ma-jesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, It was a great Pleasure to him to acquaint them, that the Hopes he had given them of feeing a happy Period put to the Troubles which had been fo long apprehended, were now accom-plified, by a Treaty figned at Vienna by him and the Emperor, and now under the Confideration of the States General: That the Conditions and Engagements he had entered into were agreeable to that necessary Con-cern which this Nation must always have for the Preservation of the Balance of Power in Europe: And as the Mischiers of an immediate ge neral War were now removed, that happy Turn gave them a favourable Prospect of seeing the publick Tran-quility re-established. That the remarkable Dispatch the Commons had given to the Supplies at this critical Juncture, had added very much to the Credit and Weight of their Proceedings; and they should find as great a Readiness on his Part to ease the Burdens of his People, as foon as the Circumstances and Situation of Affairs would admit of it.

He hoped they would find all Attempts to raise a Spirit of Discontent ineffectual, as it had appeared, that his first and principal Care had been for the Interest and Honour of this Kingdom: He wished no Innovations might differb his Subjects, but that all who were zealous in the Support of him and his Government, might partake the Benefit of the present happy Establishment. Then the Parliament was pro-

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rogued to the 27th of July.

Monfieur Vauban, Lieutenant-General of the French Armies, and first Engineer to his most Christian

An Act for repairing the Road Majesty, died in the 73d Year of his from Fulbam to Hamer mith, in Age. It was he that finished most of the Fortifications on the French Frontiers in the Reign of Lewis XIV. and was effeem'd the best Engineer of the Age he liv'd in.

The Right Honourable Richard Child Viscount Castlemain was created of Earl of Tilney, in the Kingdom

The Town of Ramfey in Hunting-donshire was almost all burnt down., His Grace the Duke of Wharton.

died in a Convent near Barcelona : He was remarkable for his fine Parts, and had a suitable Education; nor did any Man make a better Figure in the House of Lords: But, having taken some Disgust at the Adminifiration, he went over into Spain; and, refufing to return upon the King's Letter, his Estate was confiscated, and he entered into the Spa-

nijb Service.
The Pregnancy of the young Duchels Dowager of Parma was examined by feveral Ladies, appointed on Behalf of Don Carlos, and others, who laid Claim to the Succession of the Duchy of Parma; and thefe Ladies gave their Opinion, that the Duchefs was with Child.

At the Seffions at the Old Baily a Person was condemned, and afterwards hanged, for forging a Bond, being the first that was put to Death

for Forgery.

A terrible Fire happened at Blandford in Dorsespire, which burnt down the whole Town, with the Church, except 26 Houses.
There happened a Fire at Treerton

in Deconfibere, which burnt down 200 Houles; for both which Towns very large Collections were made.

Earl Couper appointed Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of

Wales, in the room of the Earl of

Afbburnbam.
The following Gentlemen made Commissioners of the Navy; viz. James Mighells, Eig; Sir Ja-cob Activorth, Thomas Pearle, Eig; Sir George Sanders, John Fowler, William Clevesand, and Thomas Kemptborn, 1731 May

17

21

31

4 June

Kemptborn, Efgrs. Sir Nicolas Trevanion, and Richard Hughs, Esq; Japhet Grook, alias Sir Peter Stranger, stood in the Pillory at Charing-Crofs for forging a Deed; and after he had stood an Hour, a Chair was brought to the Pillory Scaffold, in which he was placed, and the Hangman with a Pruning-Knife cut off both his Ears, and with a Pair of Scissars slit both his Nostrils, all which he bore with

much Patience; but when his Right Nostril was seared with a hot Iron, the Pain was so violent he could not bear it; whereupon his Left Nostril was not seared, but he was carried bleeding to a neighbouring Tavern, where he was as merry at Dinner with his Friends, after a Surgeon had dreffed his Wounds, as if nothing of this kind had happened. He was afterwards imprisoned for Life in the King's Bench, and the Iffues and Profits of his Lands were

At the same time Lady Lawley, who had endeavoured to keep one of the Witnesses against Japher out of the way, was condemned to pay a Fine of 300 Marks, and committed to the King's Bench Prison for a

confiscated for his Life according to

Month.

his Sentence.

Mr. Crook, in Excuse for this Forgery, faid, he had neither wronged or intended to wrong any Man by it, but that he did it to get into the Fa-vour of a Man who had promifed to leave him all his Eftate, and accordingly did leave it him: And it feems the common People had such a fa-vourable Opinion of him, that he was not once pelted in the Pillory.

We received Advice about this time, that the Rebecca, Robert Jen-kins Mafter, failing from Jamaica with a Cargo of Sugar, was taken by a Spanish Guarda Costa, near the Hawanna, on the 9th of April last. The Spaniards told the Captain they came to visit his Ship for Pieces of Eight, Logwood, Hides, and Tal-low, the Product of the Spanish Settlements in America; pretending,

that if any of these were found on that if any of these were found on board, the Ship and Cargo were forfeited; and being told there was nothing on board but what was of the 
Growth or Produce of Jamaica, 
they broke up all the Hatches, Cabins, and Chefts in the Ship; and 
being able to find nothing, they cut 
and beat the Captain and his Mate in 
harkstone material a barbarous manner, and, putting a Rope about the Captain's Neck, they drew him up to the Foreyard, where they let him hang till he was almost dead, and shee let him he was almost dead, and then let him down again and bid him confess where his Mo ney was; and he telling them again he had none, they repeated the same Cruelty several times, till he lay to all Appearance dead upon the Deck; and, being come to himself a little, they cut, or rather tore off one of his Ears, and, giving it him again, bid him carry it to his Mafter King George: Then they robbed him of his Watch and his Money, which was all European Coin; stripped the Crew of all their Cloaths and Redding, beat his Mate and Boatfwain, took away all his Infruments of Navigation, and then diffmifed the Ship, which with great Difficulty was brought to England.

A Proclamation was published, prohibiting his Majesty's Subjects to affiit the Malecontents in Corfee.

Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Gloucester, translated to Rochester, with which he holds the Deanry of Westing. fter.

Robert Byng, Efq; made one of the Committioners of the Navy.
His Grace the Duke of Decempointed Lord Privy Seal.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bu lington appointed Captain of the Band of Penfioners, in the room of the Duke of Devon.

The Right Hon. the Earl of De lawar appointed Comptroller of his Majefty's Houshold.

The Right Hon. Boward How-ard Earl of Suffolk and Bindon died. We received Advice about this time, that the Prince George, an time, that the Prince George, and English Ship, being cast away upon the

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1 Aug.

the Coast of Gbina, the Governor and Magistrates of Cannen collected upwards of 660 h. and distributed among the unfortunate Officers and Sailors that escaped: An Instance of Pagon Humanity that cannot be paralleled in any Christian Country on the like Occasion.

on the like Occasion.

Samuel Ruffel, and Thomas Pindar, Eigra. were chosen Sheriffs of

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The Swedes erected an Kaft-India

Company.

The Hon. William Pultency, Efq; having given some Offence, his Majety ordered his Name to be struck out of the Council-Book, which was been done by any Privy out of the Council-Book, which has not been done by any Privy Councillor for many Years: Hu Majefty also ordered he should be put out of the Commission of the Peace, and out of the Number of Deputy Lieutenants.

Forces were about this time ordered to march to the Southern Coafts of England, and a Squadron of Men of War ordered to be equipped, as if we expected a Vifit from France.

we expected a Vifit from France.

The Lady Brudnel appointed Lady of the Bed-chamber to her Majerty, in the room of the Counters of Suffield made Mistress of the Robes.

The Hon. Sir Charles Wager, Vice-Admiral of the Red, made Admiral of the Blue; and commanded to fail with a Squadron of between thirty and forty Men of War to the Coast of Spains. Sailed from Spithead on the 14th. from Spithead on the 14th.

A new Treaty was figned at Vi-cana between the Emperor and the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain; whereby the Treaty of 16 March, 1730. between the Emperor and Great Britain, concerning the eventual Succession of Don Carles to the Duchies of Tuscany and Parma, and the Introduction of Spanish Troops, is confirmed.

Dr. Philip Nichols, of Trinity-Hall, Cambridge, having been de-tected of stealing Books out of fe-veral Libraries in that University, and of other Thesis, abscorded, and was expelled the College.

George Fox, Elq; was married to Mile Harriot Benfon, Heirele of the late Lord Bingley, who had 100,000 /. in Money for her Fortune, and an Effate in Lands of 6 or 7000 1. per

The Right Hon. the Lord Anne Hamilton, youngest Brother to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, was married about the same time to Miss

Edwards, reputed to have an Efface of 12,000 l. per Ann. and upwards.

Mr. Patton appointed High Bailiff of Welminster, in the room of Wm.

Morrice, Elg; who refigned.

George Wymie, of Leefwood in Com. Flint, Elg; created a Baronet.

Com. Flint, Esq; created a Baronet.

A Treaty was figned at Florence between the Great Duke of Tuscany and the King of Spain; by which the Introduction of Spanis Troops into this Duchy, and the Succession of Don Carlos, were agreed on.

Mr. Franklin the Bookfeller, Publisher of the Crassisman, taken into Custody for publishing a Pamphler, intituled, An Answer to some Part of a late infampus Libel, intituled, Remarks on the Crassisman's Vindication of his two Homerable Patrons, &c. The marks on the Craftfuran's Vindication of his two Homorable Patrons, &c. The Counfel infifted he should give Bail for his good Behaviour, as well as for his Appearance; whereupon he brought his Habass Corpus. And the Case coming to be argued before the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, and the rest of the Justice Raymond, and the rest of Banch, it was determined, That he meed nor give Bail for his pood Behaviour; and, accordingly, he was admitted to Bail on giving Security for his Appearance only.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore appointed Gentleman of the

more appointed Gentleman Bed-chamber to his Majeffy.

Sir Charles Wager, with the Fleet under his Command, arrived at Ca-

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leieffer appointed Constable of the Tower.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Tan kervile made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards.

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Sir

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1731 Aug.

Blandford, Grandson of the first Duke of Marlbrough, and only Son of Earl Godolphin by the junior Duchels of Marlbrough, died at Oxford; whereby the little and great Part of the Estate of the late Duke of Marlborough devolved on the Earl of Sunderland, Son of the late Duke's fecond Daughter.

The Right Hon. Charles Royle Earl of Orrery died! He was a Mem-ber of the Privy-Council, a Lieu-tenant-General, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, having diftinguished himself very early in the University of Oxford by an Edition of the Epiftles of Phaleris; which occasioned a Controversy between him and Dr. Bentley, in which the Earl was affifted by most of the Wits at Ox-ford. The Astronomical Machine called the Orrery, being the first of the kind, and made by his Direction, from him obtained its Name.

The King of Pruffia, and his Son (whom his Majesty had imprisoned some time), were reconciled this Month.

The Imperialists affist the Genoese with a Body of Troops, to reduce the Malecontents in Corfica.

The Ducheis Dowager of Parma declared this Month that the was not with Child, or ever had been pregnant, as the once gave out; where-upon the Imperial Troops took Pof-fession of the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, in the Name of Don Carlos.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wyndbam, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, created a Peer of that Kingdom by the Stile of Baron Wyndbam of

Finglass.
Dr. Waddington, Lord Bishop of Chichefter, died.

Victor Amadeus King of Sardinia, and Duke of Savoy, who had abdicated the Government, and placed

Sir Robert Baylis made a Commissioner of the Customs.

Samuel Ogie, Esq; appointed Governor of Maryland by the Lord Baltimore the Proprietor.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of the first land ill used by his Son and Ministers; looking on himself to be flighted, and ill used by his Son and Ministers; looking on himself to be flighted, and ill used by his Son and Ministers; looking on himself to be flighted, and ill used by his Son and Ministers; looking on himself to be flighted, and ill used by his Son and Ministers; looking on himself to be flighted, and ill used by his Son (his present Majesty) on the missioner of the Customs. had formed a Defign (as 'tis faid) to remount his Throne: But however that was, the young King, under Pretence of his having discovered a Conspiracy against his Government, caused his Father to be made Prifoner, and kept in close Confinement; and the Countess his Consort to be removed at a Distance from him.

Mayor of London.
The Country of Whidab on the Country of whilab on the Coast of Guiney having been conof Great Britain, who arrived at London about this time.

Dr. Elias Syddal, Bishop of St. Davids, translated to the See of Gloucester.

Dr. Francis Hare, Bifhop of St. Afapb, translated to the See of Chi-

Dr. Tanner nominated Bishop of St. Asaph.

The Lord John Russel, Brother to the Duke of Bedford, married to the Lady Diana Spencer, Sister to the Earl of Sunderland.

The Lottery crected by a late Act began Drawing, and the Ten Pound Tickets role to fixteen Guineas.

The Common-Council of Lond ordered the Money collected and brought into the Chamber to be diftributed to the Sufferers by the late Fire at Blandford, Tweston, and Ramfey, which amounted to 3177 l. besides large Sums collected in other Parts of England.

The Warehouse-keeper belongs to the Charitable Corporation ab sconded about this time, carrying off a great many Jewels, and other va-luable Goods, pledged to the Com-pany (as 'tis faid). The Books of the Company are also carried off or

concealed.

The

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s Sept.

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2 Dec.

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5 Jan.

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The Duke of Lorrain landed at The Duke of Lovaing on his Majeffy at Hampton-Court next Day.

A Bill to prevent the felling Places in London paffed the Common-Coun-

cil.

A Fire happened in the Cotton Library at Westminster, and destroyed several valuable Manuscripts before it was extinguished.

The Duke of Lorrain, coming down to Newmarket Races, from thence made a Vifit to the University

of Cambridge. The Right Hon. Talbet Teleprton Earl of Suffer, and Deputy Earl Marshal of England, died.

Advice came about this time, that the Duteb Bast-India Company had discovered several rich Gold Mines in Malacca.

The Rev. Mr. Wadbam Chandler, Son of the Bishop of Durbam, made Chancellor of that Diocese.

The Rev. Dr. Terwbit, Son-in-Law to the Bishop of London, insti-tuted into the Archdeaconry of Lon-don, in the room of Dr. Stanley, deceafed.

The combined Fleets of England and Spain, with the Spanifb Forces on board, and fome English Regiments, arrived at Lagborn, the latter End of this Month.

The Court of Great Britain gave Notice to the Court of Heffe-Caffel, that they should have no further Oc-

casion for their Troops.

Dr. Mawson, Master of Bennet-College, elected Vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

Hugh Campbel Barl of Loudon,

one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, died; whereby a Penfion of two thousand Pounds per Ann. reverts to the Crown.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Leicester sworn of the Privy Council, and at the same time took the Oaths as Conflable of the Tower of London.

Sir Hans Sloane re-elected Prefident of the Royal Society.

The Right Honourable Murray Viscount Stormount died; and was succeeded in Honour and

Eftate by David his eldeft Son.
The Right Honourable the Lord
Naffan Pawlet, Brother to the Duke of Bolton, married to the Lady Ifa-bella Tufton, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the late Earl of The-

The Lord Howard of Effingham created Earl of Effingham in Com-

The Trial of Franklin the Book feller came on, before the Judges of the King's-Bench, for publishing a Libel against the Government, by way of a Hague Letter, in the Craftiman: Of which he was found guilty.

Sir Charles Wager returned to England with the Fleet from Le-

Charles Earl of Selkirk was ap-pointed Secretary of State for Scot-land, with a Pention of 2000 l. per

Dr. Herring, Chaplain to his Ma-jefty, made Dean of Rocbeffer in the room of Dr. Clagger, elected Bishop of St. David's.

James Earl of Derwentwater, Son of the Earl that was beheaded, died.

William Clayton, of Marden in om. Surrey, Efq; created a Ba-Com. Surrey, ropet.

Colonel Cofby made Governor of New York and New Jerfey. The Duke de Riperda went pri-

vately from Holland to Moracco.

The Parliament meeting this Day at Westminster, the King made a Speech to both Houses, in which he said, It was a great Pleasure to him to fee the Tranquillity of Europe te-flored: That the Influence Great Britain had, in bringing about this difficult, but defireable Work, must be agreeable to his People, and acknowleged by them with Grati-

That the Execution of the Treathat the Execution of the Irea-ty of Seoille, a Difficulty that was thought unfurmountable, had, by their Support, and the Confidence they had reposed in him, been over-come by just and honourable Trea-ties, without the Hazard and Ex-

Fan;

pence of a general Rupture, or the kindling a War in Europe.

That Parms and Placentia were in the Possession of Don Carlos, and fix thouland Spaniards admitted into Tufcany, with the Confest of the Great Duke.

That he had lately concluded a Treaty at Vienna, wherein he had entered into no Engagements contrary to former Treaties, or tending to aggrandize or reduce the Power of any Potentate; but calculated purely to preferve a Balance, and avoid such Confusion as new Changes and Convulfions on future Events would unavoidably create, and wherein Great Britain could never be an idle Spectator.

That their Expences would be much less than they had been in former Years: They now saw the happy Effects of their Zeal and Refolution, and would reap the Fruits of his Endeavours, and of their Confidence in him; and all the Return he defired for his paternal Love and

Cencern for them, was the Duty and Affection of his Subjects.

The House of Peers presented his Majefty with an Address of Thanks, wherein they congratulate his having made the Crown of Great Britain so fignal an Instrument of restoring and fecuring the general Tranquillity of Europe, in a manner the most advantageous and honourable to this Kingdom: They admire his Majefty's Wisdom, in reconciling the jarring Interests of the contending Parties, and improving every critical Conjuncture, that could contribute to maintain the Rights and Possessions of this Kingdom. And observe, that fuch had been the happy Consequences of his Majesty's Measures, that the most successful War could not have produced fo just a Balance of Power, as his Negotiations and Treaties had eftablished

A Motion also was made in the House of Commons, to return his Majesty Thanks for his Speech, and declare the highest Satisfaction in feeing the Tranquillity of Europe re-

ftored, by his Majefty's Credit and Influence, fo much to the Glory and Honour of Great Britain : To ex. prefs their just Sense of his Majefty's Wildom, in being able to fur-mount the Difficulties that had fo long embaraffed the Affairs of Europe, and affected the Interests of Britain, without kindling a War in any Part of Europe; and to fillure his Majesty, they were so sensible of the happy Esseets of the Considence they had reposed in him, and the Blessure. they enjoyed under his Government, that they should with Chearfaness grant the Supplies for the Defence and Support of his Government, and the Security and Protection of his

People.
To this it was faid by fome, that they would heartily join in an Address of Thanks for his Majetty's Speech; but they could not descend to the Particulars contained in the Motion, the Treaties upon which it was pretended the Tranquillity of Europe, and the Happine's of this Nation, were to laftingly established, Nation, were so lastingly established, not being now before the House; but if they might judge from what they had heard abroad, they must be of Opinion, that notwithstanding the great Things they had done for the Crown of Spain, they had yet received very little Satisfaction for the Injuries the Spaniards had done this Nation; and they might still go an in taking and plundering our Merchant-ships, under Pretence of their being concerned in some illicit Commerce.—That such Addresses formerly were in general Terms; there were in them no flattering Compliments, for Transactions and Succelles that had not been laid before the ments, for Transactions and Succe that had not been laid before House: Of late Years indeed were fallen into a Custom of com plimenting the Throne on their Occafions; and it might at length come to be a Thing of course, to vote an Address to his Majesty in such Terms as should be proposed by those very Men whose Measures were approved by the Compliments made to the Throne; but they were not so much Courtiers Courtiers as to return Thanks for what they knew nothing of, nor could applaud Measures before they knew some Reason for their Applause. Befides, when fuch Addresses have been proposed, they had been assured, that no Advantage should be taken of any Words contained in the complimenting Part; and yet when Things have come to be examined more par-ticularly, they have been told they could not centure passed Transactions, could not centure patted Transactions, because they had approved them in their Address: And they could not approve all that had been transacted or negotiated by his Majesty's Minifiers. They ought to thank his Majesty for his Speech, but they could not see any Reason they had to thank him for their Liberties and Properties; these were secured to them by the Constitution.

That by agreeing to the Guaran-ty of the Austrian Dominions, they were under an Obligation of affitting the Austrian Family, whenever they were attacked; and thus they might be obliged to engage in a War against the Interest of their own Country, or be guilty of a Breach of Faith: That by the Hanover Treaty we were obliged not to treat with any Power against whom that Treaty was made; and yet we had concluded a Treaty with the Emperor, without the Concurrence of our Allies the French; and, as much as they knew of the late Negotiations, neither the Honour or Interest of this Kingdom had been much confidered. It was true Don Garles was established in the Succession of Tuscany, and in the Possession of Parma and Placentia; and the Spanis Troops were introduced into Italy: But they wished their Introduction did not prove the Origin of new Troubles. Nor had much Regard been had to the Interest of the Nation at home;

their Debts had been increased, Luxury incouraged; many had run out their Fortunes, and become depend-ent on the Court; our Trade was decaying, and public Credit like to be deftroyed, by the many public-frauds that were committed.

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Others faid, That a Peace, at-tended with a Continuation of Taxes, and a ftanding Army, did not deferve any Thanks from the Nation: That at one Time we were frighted with Apprehensions, that the Pretender would be put upon us; then the In-fant Don Carlos had been made such a Giant, that he was to swallow a up; and then we courted an Alliance with France, and bagged their Affidance; forme time after we shook off all Fears of the Presender, Don Carles was reduced to an ordinary Sine, and we began to bully France as much as we had courted her: This Conduct dig not arreser flexible and many first them. duct did not appear steady and un form; and indeed we had been of liged, in some measure, to com with the Demands of almost ev Power we had treated with. Spaniards had made use of us to in-troduce their Forces into Easy, and the Emperor had prevailed on us to guarantee his hereditary Dominions.

Some wished they could have heard the late new Works at Dunkink had been demolifhed, or more Case taken in arming and disciplining the Milita it was a Scandal to the Mation, or appear so frighted as we seemed to be on the marching a few French Troops to the Coafts over-against us: They had a flanding Army indeed, but they hoped the Nation would never be brought so low as to have nothing to trust to for their Defence but regular Forces; these could cover but an army lower but the Coaff from a form of the Coaff from a could cover but the could cover but the could cover be could cover but the coaff from a cover but the coaff from a could cover be could cover be could cover but the coaff from a cover but the could cover be could cover be could cover but the could cover be cover be could cover be cover be cover be cover be could cover be cover a small Part of the Coast from an Invasion, it was necessary the Militia should be instructed in military Discipline in every Part of the Kingdom; pline in every Part of the Kingdom; our Safety, next to our Fleet, must depend on them, in case of an Invafion; if they should be kept ignorant of the Use of Arms, an Enemy that should either by Cunning or Accident escape our Fleet, might, land with little Danger, and do a great deal of Mischief, before the regular Forces could be drawn together to oppose them.

It was answered, by those who were for the Motion, That in all their Transactions the true Interest of

1731 Fan. of the Nation had been firielly purfued; it was the Interest of this Nation, as of almost every other Nation in Europe, to preserve the Dominions of the Austrian Family intire and undivided: That it could not be the Interest of this Nation, that the Du-chies of Tuscany and Parma should ever be in the Possession of Germa my, France, or Spain: That it was the Interest of this Nation to have the East India Trade from Oftend demolished; and as evident, that the Nation was particularly interested in the preserving Gibratiar and Port-mabon, and at the same time cultivating a Friendship with Spain: And in every one of these Points they had obtained all that they could expect or defire, without any mean Compli-ances, or giving up any thing they were before intitled to, How then could it be faid, that neither the Honour or Interest of this Nation had been confidered; or that they had complied with every one in their Turn ?

As in all Treaties there were some Points left to be determined afterwards; so, by the Treaty of Seville, the Spaniards were to make full Satisfaction and Reparation for the Losses our Merchants had sustained: But as the Quantum could not then be determined in nor could it be determined what Seizures were lawful; it was necessary therefore to leave that Affair to be determined by Commissaries, and they had all the Resson in the World to expect they should meet with a full Satisfaction.

However, it was not inconfishent with the Honour of that House, to thank his Majesty, in the most particular Terms, for every Thing he had acquainted them with: That in common Decency they were to look upon every thing to be as it had been represented by his Majesty: That no Compliments, as some Gentlemen were pleased to call them, that should be put into the Address, could be made use of to prevent the House's inquiring into the Measures that had been pursued, when the Treaties that

had been entered into should be laid before them: On the contrary, if it should appear, that any Negotiations had been carried on, or Treatier concluded, contrary to the Honour or Interest of the Nation, it was then to be prefumed his Majeffy had been imposed on, and thereby induced to make such a Speech to them; and, in such Case, that House would not only punish evil Counsellors for entering into Measures so weak, o fo wicked, but also punish them for imposing on his Majesty, and ad-vising him to make such a Speech from the Throne. — That, upon the Opening of a Session of Parliament, the Eyes of Europe were usually turned towards Great Britain; and from their first Resolves, the neigh-bouring Powers would judge of the Unanimity that was to be expected between the King and his Parlia-ment: If they at first appeared diffi-dent, or jealous of his Majesty's Conduct, it would weaken his Influence on foreign Powers, and put it out of his Power to rectify any falle Step, if any had been made, by his Ministers; and this no Man would do, who was a Friend either to his King or Country, for the fake of any private Pique he might have to

any of his Majefty's Ministers.

The Question being put, To agree with the Motion, or not? it was resolved in the Affirmative, without a Division: And an Address, of the Tenor of that which had been moved for, was accordingly presented to his Majesty.

It was moved, That the Number of Forces in Great Britain should be 17,709 Men, which some were for reducing to 12,000.

reducing to 12,000.

Against which Reduction it was faid, though the Peace of the Nation was, by his Majesty's wise Conduct, established on a firm and lasting Foundation, a wise People ought always to be upon their Guard, against the worst that might happen: That the Number of Forces moved for was the least that could be thought of, by any Man who had a regard

for the Prosperity of the Nation, or the Preservation of the Protestant Succession: That we never did reduce our Army but that Reduction was the Occasion of some Plot or Design against us.

That, though every Thing was quiet at present, we must not imagine we have no Enemies; the many seditious Libels that were every Day published, and the many Scribblers that were employed to asperse his Majesty, and his Administration, and sow Disastection among his People, shewed we had yet many Enemies in our Bosom, who would probably think of making use of other Weapons than their Pens, if we should be so unwife to make a great Reduction of the Army.

That it was not to be supposed his Majesty would employ the Forces that were kept on foot, to encroach on the Liberties of the People: His Majesty defired nothing but to preferve us in the happy quiet State we were in at present.—That the Question was not, Whether we should establish a standing Army to continue for ever, but only about continuing the Number proposed for one Year only, till they saw what Effect the Treaties would have that had been lately made.

But if there were no Dangers to be apprehended from abroad, yet the Prefervation of their own Liberties, and the Protestant Succession, made it-necessary to continue the whole Number of Troops proposed; for there was still a Spirit of Jacobitism in the Country, as appeared by the Treatment lately given to a Petition for erecting King William's Statue; the Peace of the Nation could never be secured, without keeping up such a Number of Forces as might deprive such People of all Hopes of Success.

fuch People of all Hopes of Success.
Others faid, It was certainly the Interest of the Nation to render itself confiderable among its Neighbours:
The greater Opinion they had of our Power, the less apt they would be to invade us, and the more easy it would be to obtain from them any

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Advantages we might think neceffary for improving Trade, and increasing our Wealth.

It was said, on the other Side, that there being a great Number of Scribblers employed to write against the Government, was not a sufficient Reason to keep up a standing Army. If Scribbling gave the Government any Uncasiness, or made them dream of Danger, the best way would be to employ an Army of Scribblers to defend them: For no doubt a sufficient Number might be found who would lit on the Side they expected the best

Pay.

That it was a Maxim received from our Ancestors, that a standing Army, in Time of Peace, was inconsistent with our Liberties: And his Majesty had assured them, that the Tranquillity of Europe was now fully restored, and either now was a proper Time to reduce Part of our Army, or such a Time would never happen; this Nation must always be obliged to be at the Expence of maintaining a numerous Army, and its Liberties be liable to be exposed and trampled on by such an Army, whenever we should have a King weak or ambitious enough, or a Ministry wicked enough, to engage in such Measures.

A mich less Number had been found sufficient to guard us from Invasions abroad, and Insurrections at home, even in Time of War: During the long Wars in the Reign of King William and Queen Anne, a Body of fix or seven thousand Men, was all that was thought necessary to be kept in the Nation, for guarding us against our Enemies, foreign and domestic; this small Body, with the Affestions of the People, appeared sufficient to deter the united Powers of France and Spain from invading us: They never attempted it but once, and then in so faint a manner as shewed they scarce expected Success.

That the Disaffection pretended to be in the Country was nothing but a Pretence, and would always be a Pretence;

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731 Jan. Pretence; but if there was any Difaffection, the keeping up a standing Army would certainly increase it: The People never could be easy under the Load of Taxes, and the many Oppressions that always were, and must be, the Consequences of keeping up a numerous Army in any Country. The continuing the Army from Year to Year, by Parliament, must make them despair of ever being relieved, or preserving their Liberties, by peaceable Methods, and force them on more violent Measures; but Woe to those Ministers who advise such fatal Effects! They wished that neither God or Man might pardon the Authors of so much Misery.

As for the Diffinctions between a flanding Army and a parliamentary Army, they iaw no Difference; the People might meet with the fame Oppressions from both, and both must be maintained at the People's Ex-

pence.

It was true, the Affections of the People had been measured by the Affections of their Representatives in Parliament: On their Representatives they used to depend for a Remedy of all their real and imaginary Wrongs; but if that House should from Year to Year agree to the Continuance of a standing Army, this will no longer be looked on as a Rule to measure the People's Affections: The People would look upon them, not as their Representatives, or Guardians of their Liberties, but as the infignificant Tools of a Court, and the hireling Supporters of the Administration.

That the fetting up, or not fetting up, King William's Statue, was no Proof of there being a Spirit of Jacobitism in the Country: That the Opposition to the fetting it up in the Place proposed, did not proceed from any Disaffection to the Government, or any Dislike to the Revolution; there were many other Reasons to be

afligned for that Refufal.

That at the End of the two last Wars the Army was reduced to seven thousand Men: It was not then pretended necessary to keep an Army on foot till they saw how the Treaties of Peace would be relished by foreign Powers; and with this small Number, not only the general Tranquility of Europe was preserved, but, upon the Queen's Demise, the Protestant Succession took Place, without the least Disturbance or Opposition.

That it was not to the Reduction

of our regular Forces that any Infurrections of Invafions have been owing, but to the Ministry's pursuing Measures by which Disassection and Discontents are sowed among the People; and when the People are People; and when the People are generally difaffected, the Malecon-tents will gather Confidence from their Numbers, and our Neighbours appear ready to havade us, when they are fure of meeting with a powerful Affiftance from the People them-felves: Nothing was more spt to create a Difaffection than a fanding Army: This was one of the princi-pal Things that ruined the late King Yames, and alienated the People's Affections from him, almost to a Man: He trusted to an Army; but that Army was so far from securing him against the general Discontent of the People, that they themselves, like honest Men, joined in the general Defection, and contributed to the Overthrow of the Man who unjustly put his whole Trust and Confidence in them; and they hoped the Army would ever remain so faithful to their Country, as to forfake the Man that attempted to enflave it: And though this was not to be de-pended on, the Example however shewed, that an Army created Difaffection among the People, and that even an Army could not be much depended on, by a King who put his whole Truft and Confidence in them, and had incurred the Displeasure of his People. From the fincere Affection therefore they had for the prefent Establishment, they must againff

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sgainst the continuing such a great Number of regular Forces in the Kingdom.

The Courtiers seplied, They were forry to hear a Parallel drawn between the Army kept up by the late King James, and the Army intend-ed to be kept up at present: King James's Army was raised against Law, and was to have been employed in overturning the Liberties of the People: And the present Question was about an Army kept up according to Law, with the Confent of the People; and fuch an Army, kept up by Confent of Parliament, was not illegal, or contrary to the Conflitudrawn between this Army and that

of King James.

They believed there was at prefent but little Difficisfaction in the Nation: That the Jacobite Party was become very inconfiderable, but fill that Party was not to be made a Jeft of; they were not fo despicable but they ought to take Measures to provide against them. Gentlemen m ght by what they would, of the little Confequence of any Efforts that night be made by them; but the ate Rebellion was a certain Teffimony, that they were not to be too nuch despised: The Fate of the Kingdom was brought to the Deci-tion of a Day; and if the Rebels had been successful at Profion, they did sot know what might have been the Consequences; but let them have been never so fatal, it would have cen intirely owing to their having ad fo few regular Forces at that Time; and they hoped, they should not expose themselves to such Daners for the future, by reducing any Part of the Army now on foot: That it was our disbanding the Army after the Peace of Ryfwick, which encouraged France to take those bold Steps the afterwards did: And the Reduction of the Army, after the Peace of Utrecht, had not, by good Fortune, all the ill Confequences that were defigned; but that Reduction-was made with no good Intention.

The Queen had not, perhaps, any ill Defign; but they were convinced, her Ministers had laid a Scheme to overturn the Protestant Succession; and they had no other Way of exe-cuting that Scheme, but by difmiffing those brave Officers and Soldiers who had ferved their Country fo faithfully in the late Wars.

That the Circumstances of Enthey were formerly; there was not heretofore what we now call a flanding Army; nothing but the Militia in any Country; and our Neighbours had nothing but Militia to bring against us, and our Militia was as good as theirs; but the Militia of no Country can ever be made as good as regular Troops: This was impossible, and so looked upon by all the Powers of Europe, and therefore every Sovereign State kept a Body of regular Troops in Pay, and any of them a much greater Number than we did; and therefore it was become absolutely necessary for us to keep some. We must have some regular Troops to oppose to those who may, upon a sudden Emergency, be brought against us, till we can raise more. The only Question was, How great a Number we ought to keep, and in what Manner they were to be kept up, fo as not to be dangerous to our Conflitution? And for preventing any Danger to that, there could not be a better Method proposed, than that of keeping them up by Authrity of Parliament, and continuing them only from Year to Year: Thus they would always be dependent up on, and fubservient to the Parliament; and, confequently, could not be made use of for any Thing but the Preservation and Safety of the People against all Attempts foreign and domestic.

Notwithstanding the great Army it is pretended we have at prefent, we could not in feveral Weeks bring five thousand regular Troops together, to oppose an Invation, without ffripping our Capital, and leaving it without any Defence against its open

1731 Fan. or fecret Enemies: Those who relate there were but seven thousand Men in Englana during the late War, forget that we had four or five thousand in Scotland, and had a great Army at our Command abroad, which we could bring over when we pleased; and that we did actually bring over ten thousand Men from Flanders, upon the first Advice we received of an Invasion intended against Scotland: Besides, the King of France was then employed in defending his own Frontiers, and securing his Grandson upon the Throne of Spain; he could spare the Pretender but very few Troops for that Invasion.

Whereas should that Nation, or any other, quarrel with us now, they would probably, in the first Place, steal in the Pretender, with a good Body of regular Troops, which they will always be the more ready to do, the sewer regular Troops we have at home; we have now no Army abroad, and our Allies may have none to spare; and if they had, they knew how tedious an Affair it was before they could be brought over to our Assistance: They could not therefore put their Trust in any but those they had within the Island; and the Number proposed was the smallest they could trust to, till the Assiss of Europe were so settled, as they should be out of Danger of an Attack.

They observed, That all those who were professed Enemies to the Conftitution, and Protessant Succession, exclaimed against a standing Army: Every Jacobite strenuously opposed the keeping up so great a Number of Forces, for which Reason the Courtiers elosied in being for it.

tiers gloried in being for it.

To this a notable Speaker in the Country Interest, replied, To me a standing Army is a terrible Thing, whether it be called a Parliament Army, or whatever other Name be given it: They are a Body of Men distinct from the Body of the People; they are governed by different Laws; and blind Obedience, and an intire Submission, to the Orders of their

commanding Officer, is their only Principle. The Nations around us are already enflaved, and have been enflaved, by fitanding Armies; nor is it possible the Liberties of the People can be preferved in any Country where a numerous standing Army is kept up: Shall we then take our Measures from the Examples of our Neighbours? No! From their Missortunes we ought to learn, to avoid those Rocks upon which they have split.

It is little to the Purpole to say our Army is commanded by Gentlemen, that cannot be supposed to join in any Measures for enslaving their Country. It may be so: I believe they would not join in any such Measures; but their Lives are uncertain; nor can we be sure how long they shall be continued in Command; they may be all dissified in a Moment, and proper Tools of Power put in their room: Besides, we know how dangerous it is to trust the best of Men with too much Power. Where was there a braver Army than that of Julius Casar? An Army commanded generally by the best Citizen of Rome, Men of great Fortunes and Figure in their Country; and yet that Army enslaved their Country.

The Affection of Soldiers to their

The Affection of Soldiers to their Country, the Honour and Integrity of the under Officers, were not to be depended on. By Military Law the Administration of Justice was a quick, and the Punishments to severe, that neither Officer or Soldier durit dispute the Orders of his Commander: He could not consult his own Inclinations.

If an Officer was commanded to pull his own Father out of this House, he must do it; he durst not disobey; immediate Death would be the sure Consequence of the least Grumbling. If an Officer was sent into the Court of Requestes, accompanied by a Body of Musquesters, with Orders to tell us what we ought to do, and how we were to vote; it would be our Duty to order such an Officer to be hanged up at the Dog

of the Lobby: But I doubt much if fuch a Spirit could be found in the House, or in any House of Commons that will ever be in England.

These are not imaginary Things:

These are not imaginary Things: This has happened to an English House of Commons, from an Army mised and paid by that very House of Commons, and commanded by Generals appoided by them: Do not let us therefore vainly imagine, that an Army raised and maintained by Authority of Parliament, will always submit to them. If an Army be so numerous as to have it in their Power to over-awe the Parliament, they will be submissive as long as the Parliament does nothing to disoblige their favourite General; but, when that happens, I am afraid that, instead of the Parliament's dismissing the Army, the Army will dismiss the Parliament, as they have done here-toste: Nor does the Legality or Illegality of that Parliament, or of that Army, alter the Case; for with respect to that Army, and according to their Way of Thinking, the Parliament dismissed by them was a legal Parliament: They were an Army nifed and maintained according to their Law, and were raised, as they imagined, for the Preservation of those Liberties they afterwards destroyed.

It has been urged, that whoever was for the Protestant Succession, must be for continuing the Army: Now, for that very Reason, I am against continuing the Army: I know that neither the Protestant Succession in his Majesty's illustrious House, nor any Succession, can ever to fale as long as there is a standing Army in the Country. Armies have no regard to hereditary Successions. The first two Cesars did pretty well, and found Means to keep their Armies in tolerable Subjection, because the Generals and Officers were their own Creatures: But how did it fare with their Successions? Was not every one of them named by the Army, without any Regard to hereditary Vol. II.

Right, or any Right? A Cobler, a Gardener, or any Man who happen'd to raife himfelf in the Army, and could gain their Affections, was made Emperor of the World. Was not every fucceeding Emperor raifed to the Throne, or tumbled headlong into the Duft, according to the mere Whim, or mad Phrenty, of the Sol-

But we are told, this Army is not to be continued but one Year longer; it is not defired to be continued for a Term of Years: But how abfurd is this Diftinction? Is there any Army in the World continued for a Term of Years? Does the most absolute Monarch tell his Army, he is to continue them for any Number of Years? How long have we already continued our Army from Year to Year? And if we continue to do this, wherein will it differ from the standing Armiel of those Countries which have already submitted their Necks to the Yoke? We are now come to the Rubicos; our Army is now to be reduced, or it arener woull? From his Majesty's com Mouth we are assured of a profound Tranquillity abroad: We know there is one at home: If this is not a proper Time, if these Circumstances do not afford us a safe Opportunity for reducing Part of our regular Forces, we can never expect to see a Reduction. This Nation, already overloaded with Debts and Takes, must be loaded with the heavy Charge of perpetually supporting a numerous standing Army, and remain for ever exposed to the Danger of having its Liberties and Privileges trampled on, by any fature King or Ministry who shall defire to do so, and take proper Care to model the

of having its Liberties and Privileges trampled on, by any fitture King or Ministry who shall defire to do so, and take proper Care to model the Army for that Purpose.

Another Member fald, he was glad to hear his Majesty declare, in such strong Terms, his Affection for his People; but, from the Motion that had been made for such a Number of Troops, he thought the Speech ought to have concluded with these Words, That his Majesty, to shew

1731 Jan. 1731 Fan.

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his Affection to his People, would quarter upon them, for next Year, but eighteen thousand Men.

However, the Operation being put to agree with the Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative, 241 against

Then the Question was put, upon a fecond Resolution, viz. That a Sum not exceeding 653,216 % be granted, for defraying the Charge of the 17,709 Men, for Guards and Garisons, and other his Majerty's Land Forces, in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the Year 1732. Which occasioned another Debate.

Those who were against this Motion faid, That the Nation ought not to be cheated, and made to betieve, that the maintaining these eighteen thousand Men cost them only fix hundred and fifty-three thoufand Pounds, when in reality it coft them a great deal more: There was sot an Inn-keeper, Alchouse keeper, or Brandy shop, but paid a very great additional Tax, by way of Quarters, for the Officers and Soldiers: But there was still a greater Evil arising from this hidden Way of raising Money on the People: It was an arbitrary and unequal Way of raising Money; and confequently, those who had the Management of the Army had an Opportunity of oppressing fome People, or some Parts of the Nation: If any County or Borough disobliged those in Power, by sending Representatives who did not vote as the Ministers would have them, it was in the Power of the Government, without any Pretence for fo. doing, to fend a great Number of segular Forces to be quartered on that County or Borough; by which a much greater Sum was raifed upon the People there, than was propor-tionably raifed in any other Part of the Nation: Nay, if any private Inn-keeper, of Alehouse-keeper, gave a wrong Vote at an Election, it was in the Power of the Government, by the Justices of Peace, and Consta-bles, who were named by them, to

oppress that Man, by quartering more Soldiers upon him than was in Proportion quartered on any of his Neighbours: Which were Grievances the Nation justly complained of, and ought to be confidered and redressed by them.

Another Member faid, That his Tenants complained, they fhould be suined by the Dragoons that were quartered on them; they had not a Lock of Hay but what they were forced to give to the Soldiers, so that their own Cattle were in danger of being starved: That in all Countries where the Soldiers came, they and their Horses were to be first served, and with the best of every Thing; and, what was worst, the poor People were obliged to serve them at their own Price.

That there was not a Soldier quartered upon an Inn-keeper but costs the Inn-keeper as much as he costs the Government; so that, if they were to raise all the Money by parliamentary Authority, that was ne cessary for maintaining the Army, they must raise near double the Sum proposed.

Another said, That since the Army was like to be a Part of our Constitution, it was but just and reasonable, the Expence of maintaining them should be laid as equally as pessible; but he observed, that the same Money they raised for maintaining eighteen thousand Men, would maintain sixty thousand Men in France, Germany, or any other Part of Except; and this great Expence arose from the maintaining so great a Number of Officers in the Army, which did not only make it more expensive, but more dangerous, to the Constitution.

Another Gentlemen faid, That, during the laft War, eighteen thouland of our Troops were maintained abroad for four hundred thouland Pounds; and yet both Officers and Soldies had the same Pay they have now.

had the fame Pay they have now.

To this those Gentlemen that had been Secretaries of War, answered, That they never knew any morefa-

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your flewn to any one Part of the Country, or to any one Man in the Nation, more than another, by quar-tering of Soldiera; but quartered the Troops in fach Places as were most eafy for the Country, and convenient for them.

for them.

Others faid, That they who were acquainted with the Method of mainmining a German Army, would not 
envy them the Happiness of maintaining their Troops so cheap; for 
what they came short of ours in Pay, 
they more than made up for, by 
plundering and oppressing the Country. And, upon putting the Country. And, upon putting the Que-fion, for raising the fald Sum of 653,216 f. it was carried in the Affirmative.

A Bill being brought in, for the better fecuring and encouraging the Trade of the British Sugar Colonies, which had paffed through the House of Commons the preceding Year; it was resolved to address his Majesty, was refolved to address his Majesty,
That he would give Directions to the
Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, to lay before the House Copies of all Representations and Papers
which had been laid before them,
since the last Session of Parliament, relating to the Disputes between his Majesty's Sugar Colonies, and his Northern Colonies in America.

The Pragmatic Sanction was confitned by the Diet of the Empire, at Ratifon, on the 11th Infant, N.S. when the Electors of Babatheir Protests against it.

The Protestants of Sattfourg, being driven out of their Country, were invited to fettle in Brandenburgh, by the King of Pruffia.

We received Advice about this We received Advice about this time, that the Spanis Guarda Coftas continued to take great Numbers of British Merchant Ships in Asserted.

The Earl of Crawford elected one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

Charles Earl of Murray initialled a Knight of the Philile.

Six Thomas Robinson presented to the Hungs of Comments a Patition

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the House of Commons a Petition of the Proprietors of the Charitable

Corporation, complaining that by the notorious Breach of Trust in Several Persons, to whom the Management of their Affairs was committed; the said Corporation had been defrauded of the greatest Part of their Capital, amounting to several hundred thousand Pounds; and that some who had been guilty of these frauds, were gone beyond Sea, and carried with them Part of the Books and Effects of the faid Corporation.

Lord Convoy, Baron of Ragles in Com. Warnick, died.

The Duchess of Monages, Resist of the Duchess of Monages, Resistant of the Resistant Resistant

Cornevallis.

A Motion was made by Sir Refert Walpole, for reviving the Duties open Salt, granted by an Act of \$ 85 6 W. & M. which occasioned great Debates, but it was at length refulved in the Affirmative, 205 against 176.

George Lord Carbinate ded the was the eldest Lieutenant-General in his Malesty's Services and had been

his Majefty's Service, and had been fifty-nine Years in the Army, riting

gradually from a private Gentleman in the Third Troop of Horie Guards.
Dr. Henry Steding made Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majefty.
The Rev. Dr. Welbors, Bishop of Kildare, translated to the Bishoprick of Meath in Ireland.
Dr. Charles Cobb, Bishop of Drammer, resultated to the Histoprick.

more, translated to the Bishoprick of

Dr. Herry Mault, Bishop of Glores, translated to the Bishoprick of Dram-

Dr. Edward Synge, Bishop of Clonfore, translated to the Bishopsick of Cloyne. Dr. Mardetai Cary nominated

Dr. Mardeen Gary nominated Bishop of Clonfort.

Dr. Francis Attendary, Sishop of Richiffer, died in Exile at Paris, in the 70th Year of his Age: He was one of the meatest Men that ever England bred.

Dr. Heavy Briggs made Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majusty.

George

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Envoy to the King of Poland.

John Baron, M. A. made Archdeacon of Norfolk, void by the Promotion of Dr. Thomas Tanner to the

Sinking Fund would, by the fam means, be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must affect our Credit.

3. Because this Tax, instead of the public Debts of the public Debts of the must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts, which must be reduced too low to discharge the public Debts and the public Debts and the public Debts are reduced to low to discharge the public Debts and the public Debts are reduced to discharge the public Debts and the public Debts and the public Debts are reduced to discharge the public Debts and the public Debts are reduced to discharge the public Debts are reduced

Bishoprick of St. Asaph.

Robert Brown, of the City of Westminster, Eig. created a Baronet.

The Accession of the States Ge-

neral to the last Treaty of Vienna, was figned on the 20th Inft. N. S.

The British and Spanish Com-missaries met the first Time at Seville, on the 23d Instant, N. S. in order to accommodate the Differences between the two Crowns.

The French lay Claim to the Duchy of Deux-Ponts, as a Dependent on the Duchies of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.

The Spaniards affemble a great

Fleet and Army about this time.

They cut off all Communication between Gibrahar and the rest of Spain, by a Line fortified and defended by a numerous Artillery; and have erected Works whereby they can an-noy the Ships in the Read of Gi-braltar.

The Substance of the Arguments in both Houses, against the reviving the Duties upon Salt, were of the following Tenor, viz.

1. That it was most grievous to the Poor, and for that Reason repealed but two Years before.

2. That as it was Part of the Sinking Fund, the Parliament would not have repealed it, if they had thought it should have so soon been applied to any other Use: People might apprehend, that the reft of the N. S.

means, be reduced too low to difcharge the public Debts, which must

3. Because this Tax, instead of being applied to the Payment of our Debts, occasioned an Increase of them. We fell into the old Method which had already proved fo deftructive to the Nation, of anticipating our Revenue.

4. That it was liable to Frauds, and great Deductions, which made the real Produce into the Excheques little, though it raised much upon the People: That it was a great Discouragement to the Fishery, and to Trade and Navigation.

5. That it hindered the Improv ment of Lands which required a Salt Manure.

6. It must create a Jealoufy in the People, that a general Excise was intended.

7. Because Scotland was to pay no Part of this Tax.

8. Because the Subject is laid under grievous Penalties by this Bill, and must lie at the Mercy of the Officers of the Revenue.

9. That it occasions such Numbers of Officers, to collect and ma-nage, as might be dangerous to the Conflitution.

Don Carlos, passing by Land thre France to Italy, arrived at Florence on the 9th Instant, 1731-2. N.S.
The Imperialist sent a farther

Reinforcement of 3300 Men, to affift the Genotfe to reduce the Malecontents of Corfica, on the 23d Instant,

1732.

1732 31 Mar.

March

Sir John Eyles reprimanded by the making Ancona, in the Gulph of Speaker of the House of Commons, Venice, a free Port. for directing the Secretary of the Commissioners for the Sale of forfeited Estates, to set his Name to an Order for the Disposal of the Earl of Derwentwater's Estate; in the Sale whereof great Frauds were discover'd. The Pope published an Edict, for

Venice, a free Port.

A Riot happened at Cambridge this Month, on the taking up a Corps out of the Church-yard of a neighbouring Village, to be diffected: It being carried into Emanuel College, Mr. Pern, a Justice of Peace, granted his Warrant to fearch the College for

but did not find the Corple there: However, the Justice made a Speech upon the Occasion, which the Students of that University will never forget.

The Royal Affent was given to the Land-Tax, one Shilling in the

Pound.

A Bill for reviving some Duties on

Salt.

A Bill for giving a Recompence of 14,000 l. to Sir Thomas Lombe for his erecting three Italian Machines for making Organzine Silk.

A Bill for the more easy Recovery

of small Debts in America.

A Bill for importing from America directly to Ireland Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament. And to several private Bills.

Robert Warner, Esq; made one of the Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, in the room of Richard Fo-ley, Esq; deceased. The Rev. Mr. Williams made Pleas,

Archdeacon of St. Davids.

Peter Bettefworth, Efq; m. Governor of the Island of Jerfey.

The Marquis of Lotbian appointed High Commissioner to the Kirk of

Scotland.

The House of Commons resolved, That George Robinson, Esq; a Member of that House, having been charged in Parliament with being privy to, and concerned in many in-direct and fraudulent Practices in the Management of the Affairs of the Charitable Corporations, and with having got into his Hands very large Sums of Money belonging to the faid Corporation, and having never attended the Service of the House, the required to to do, was guilty of an high Contempt; and that the faid George Robinson fould be for his faid Offence expelled the House And afterwards was declared a Felon

for not furrendering.

The Elector of Monta died at

Breslew, the Capital of Silesia, of which he was Bishop.

Richard Smith, a Bookbinder, Prisoner in the Rules of the King's

it; whereupon the Constables and Bench, and Bridget his Wife, being their Posse broke into the College, reduced to great Distress, murdered their Child in the Cradle, and then

hanged themselves.

We received Advice about this time, that Muley Abdalla had defeated all his Competitors, and reigned fole Emperor of Fex and Morocco.

Thomas Earl of Macclesfield Vif-

count Parker died.

The Archbishop of Saltzburg published a Declaration, permitting his Protestant Subjects to retire out of his Territories, and carry their Effects with them.

Capt. Petre, Commander of an English Ship at Confiantinople, having entertained the English Embasing entertained the Land his Ship, fador Lord Kinnowl on board his Ship, on the 25th of last Month, and fire fifteen Guns on the Embaffador's going ashore after Nine at Night; the Grand Signor was fo alarmed and terrified, that in his Fury he ordered the Captain to be hanged, and the Ship to be funk; but the Embaffador, with a great deal of Difficulty, procured the Sentence to be reverse

We received Advice about this time, that one Dabba, Mafter of an English Ship, having agreed to carry 150 Palatines from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, flarved 100 of them in the Passage, and set the rest on shore on a little Island called Marcha's Vicestand in New Rayland. tha's Vineyard in New England, having seized all their Essets, which

were very confiderable.
Sir Robert Sutton, and Sir Archi-bald Grant, expelled the House of

Commons.

Moved to resolve, That Sir Robert Satten, Sir Archibald Grant, William Boroughe, Esq. George Yack-son, Benjamin Robinson, William Squire, Geo. Robinson, John Thomas St. Robard Wooley, and Thomas Warren, having been guilty of many notorious Breaches of Truft, and many indirect and fraudulent Practices in the Direction and Management of the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation, and having thereby occasioned great Losses to many of his Majesty's Subjects, ought to R 3

May

make a just Satisfaction for the same : But some of the Members objecting to their making Satisfaction, it was answered, Since they had agreed to that Part of the Resolve which charges the Offenders with Fraud, Me. it was the highest Piece of Juffice, that they should make Satisfaction to the poor Sufferers; and it was after some Struggle carried, that shey should make Satisfaction for what they had defrauded the Company of : And two Bills were paffed, one to prevent the Offenders going out of the Kingdom; and another to compel them to discover their Estates and Essects, and preventing their transporting and alienating the

The Right Hon, the Lord Vere Beauciant made one of the Commitfioners of the Navy.

The Right Hon. Park called to the Council-Board. Pattee Byng

Sir George Cook, Prothonotary of the Gemmon Picar, furrendered that Office to his Son George Gook, of the Janer Temple, Elg;

The Right Hon. the Lord Vifcount Howe made Governor of Bar-

adoes,

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I June

The Corple of Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Respecter, was interred in a very private Manner in his Vault in McTwinfler-Abbry, attended only by Milliam Morresc, Esq. his Sonid Law, and his two Chaplains, Dr. Savage, and Mr. Midr.

General Wade appointed Governor of Sermich, and Holy Island.
The following Bills received the

Royal Affent. An Act for the further Application of the Sinking-Fund.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Woolen Manufactory,

An Act for the improving Til-

age. An Act, for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in America.

An Act for qualifting the Deftroy-

An Act for the better focuring the Egg Lidia Company's Trade An Act for the Encouragement of

he Greenland Fifhery.

An Act for the Regulation of Pilots.

An Act for the further Qualifica-

tion of Justices of Peace.

An Act for the making Process in Courts of Equity effectual.

An Act to oblige the Justices as

their Quarter-Seffions to determine Appeals. An Act for making void the Con

tracts for the Sale of the late Earl of Derquentquater's Eftate

An Act to refrain Sir Robert Sut-ton, and other Managers and Officers of the Charitable Corporation, from going out of the Kingdom,

An Act appointing Commissioners to determine the Claims of the Creditors of the Charitable Corporation, An Act to prevent frivolous and

vexatious Arreffs.

An Act to prevent Frauds com-

mitted by Bankrupts. An Act to prevent the Exportation

of Hats from the British American Plantations.

An Act for rebuilding the Town of Blandford.

An Act for rebuilding Treeres An Act for repairing the Cheft Roads.

An Act for repairing the Pier of Scarborougb.

An Act for repairing the Dunftable Roads.

An Aft to rebuild the Pier of Barton.

An Act to make the River Oufe navigable.

And to feveral private Bills.

After the paffing these Acts his Majesty made a Speech; wherein he tells both Houses, that they must be fensible of the happy Situation of public Affairs, which was universally feen and felt in the full Enjayment of a general Peace 3 and that the Concurrence of the States-General, in the late Treaty of Vienna, had perfected the Establishment of the public Tranquillity, as far as human Rendense could provide on forefec. It was a great Satisfaction to him that the Commons had raifed the Supplies by Moans the least burden-Att 20 074

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fome to his People; and hoped they would always render the necessary Supplies as equal and easy as postible: That he was going to Hameter, and should leave the Administration to the Queen, whose Overnment he was confident they would make easy to her.

Then the Parliament was pro-regued to the 27th of July. The Baron Von Else cholen Elector

of Menta the 9th Inflant, N. S. The King fet out for Holland in

his Way to Hanover.

Mark Stuart Plydele of Calefbill, in Com. Berks, created a Buronet.

Queen Caroline appointed Guar-an of the Kingdom during the dian King's Absence.

John Waller flood in the Pillory at the Seven Dials, in pursuance of his Sentence, for swearing against several innocent Persons for robbing him on the Highway in different Counties, for which they received Sentence of Death (but were not executed) : He was first severely pelted in the Pillory, and then beaten and trampled on by the Mob till he gied.

The Duchels of Marlborough about this time advanced 300,000 L on the Salt Duty resided the last Session.

The Truftees for creeting the new Colony of Georgia (in the South of Carolina) met the first time at their House in Old Palace-Yard.

Sir Robert Sutson, Knight of the Bath, and a Privy Counfellor, was obliged to enter into a Recognisance before the Barons of the Excheguer not to depart the Kingdom, Sa not to depart the Kingdom, Sa pursuant to the late Act of Parlia-

Mr. Weelley, and Mr. Warren, nitable Corporation, gave Security also not to depart the Kingdom.

Martin Bladen, Samuel Taffnell, and John Drammond, Edgs. ap-pointed Committaries to treat with the Committaries of the Emperor, and the States-General, on cortain Matters referred to their Determinacion by the late Treaty of Vienna.

Thomas Clusterback appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the moon of Jahn Cockbarn, Efg; who refigned.

Samuel Clark, Eig; called to the Council-Board.

Colonel Kane made Governor of Minorca, in the room of General

Carpenter, deceased.
Sir Charles Wager appointed Ad miral of the Blue ; Sir George Walton, Vice Admiral of the Red; Salmon Morris, Eq; Vice-Admiral of the White; Philip Cavendift, Eq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue; John Boleben, Efq; Rear-Admiral of the Red; \_\_\_ Stuart, Eig; Rear-Admiral of the White; and Sir George Saunders Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Mr. Durand, a Protestant Preacher in the Cevennes in France, hanged for affembling a Congregation in those Mountains, and taking upon him to be their Pastor, contrary to the Laws of France.

Robert Alfop, and Henry Hankey, Efqu. were elected Sheniffs of Lon-

The following Gentlemen were infinited Knights of the Bath, wist. the Marquis of Cornarvon, Lord Bateman, Sir Charles Downing, and Sir Charles Nicall.

The grand Fleet of Spain, with 500 Transports, and 25,000 Men on board, assived near Oran, on the Court of Barbary, of the a8th Inftant, N. S.

The Morratticked the Spaniards on the 4st Instant, N. S. but were defeated; whereupon the Morra abandoned the City of Oran, and the Fortrels of Manilginvir; and the

Dr. Crowall made Archdeagon of Salop.

The Right Hon. George Brudere! Earl of Candigan died.

The Emperor, shooting at a Stag, happened to kill the Prince of Schupernumber his Master of the

Horfe:
A Charter, appointing Truffers for establishing the Colony of Georgie, having

1732

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having passed the Seals, the Lord Viscount Percival, who was appointed President, took the Oath of Office, and administered it to the rest of the Trustees. This Colony is bounded by the River Savanna on the North, and the River Alatamalia on the South.

Advice came about this time, that the Duke de Riperda was Minister to the Emperor of Morocco.

Mr. Naifb, chief Supercargo of the East-India Company in China, was charged with some unwarrantable Practices in that Post.

The old Prince Palatine of Sultzbach, Heir to the Elector Palatine, died on the 11th Inftant, N.S.

Woods Rogers, Esq; Governor of the Babama Islands, died on the Island of Providence.

The Bank of England laid the Foundation of their new House. The Hon. Charles Rofs, General

of the Horse, died at the Bath.
The Hon. William Finch, Esq.
Brother to the Earl of Winchelsea, appointed his Majerty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain.

Edward Stepbens, Eig; appointed Governor of Cape-Coaft Caftle, and all the British Settlements on the Coaft of Guiney.

There having been some Abuses committed by the Keepers of Newgote, the City of London resolved, That the Keeper's Place should not be fold, but disposed of during Pleafure, in order to prevent Extortions, and other iniquitous Practices.

Sir Thomas Hardy, Rear-Admi-ral, who first discovered the French Fleet, and the Spanif Galleons at Vigo, died this Month.

Queen Caroline about this time

built a fine Grotto at Richmond, adorned with the Bufts of Mr. Locke, Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Woolaston, and the late Dr. Clark, Rector of

St. James's.

Robert Godschall, Esq; elected
Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward.

The Hon. Major-General Harvey

Herman Moll, who had made

Geography his fole Study for up-wards of forty Years, and furnified us with the most correct Sett of Maps that have yet been defigned, died at his House against Deverma. court in the Strand. 'He was a Native of Amfterdam, but came into England in the Reign of King Charles II. where he resided till his Death.

His Majesty arrived at Kenfingto from Hanover, having knighted Cap-tain Charles Hardy, Commander of the Yatcht that brought him over.

Mr. Wilkes, the best Actor of

his Time, died.

Francis Child, Efg; Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen and Reco of London, congratulating his Majefty's Return, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Barnard, and Alderman Hankey, were knighted.

Alderman Barber elected Lord

Mayor of London,

The States-General and those of Zeland refuse to admit the Prince of Orange into the Possession of the Lordships of Tercuer and Finghing, in the Island of Zeland; which would give the Prince a Place in the Affembly of the States, and intitle him to appoint the Magistrates in those Lordships, and the Towns dependent on them.

The Dutch apprehended them-felves in great Danger at this time from an Army of Worms, which eat up their Piles and Timber-work that supported their Dikes against

the Ses, and endangered the laying their Country under Water. An Order was published by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that all Prisoners acquitted at the Old Baily should be discharged without Fees. They passed another Order, that all Prisoners dying in Newyate Should be delivered to their Friends without any Fees demanded; and the fame Orders to be observed by the Keepers

of Ludgate, and the two Compters. Dr. Helmes, Prefident of St. John's College in Oxford, appointed Vice-chancellor of that University, in the room of Dr. Butler,

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George Earl of Cholmondeley ap-pointed Governor of Guernfey, in the room of Lieutemant General Harvey, deceased.

Richard Bignion, Efq; appointed Governor of Fort St. George in the

Eaft Indies.

Christopher Montague, John Whet-bam, Roger Gale, Charles Polbill, John Fowle, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, Robert Eyre, and Humphry Ibayer, made Commissioners of Excife.

The Right Hon, the Lord Harorough died

Col. Edward Montague appointed

Governor of Hull.

Wriothesly Duke of Bedford died at the Groyne in Spain: He was go ing to Portugal for the Recovery of his Health. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother the Lord Yohn Russel.

His Majesty granted a Commission to the Lords of the Admiralty,

impowering them to erect a Corpora-tion for the Relief of poor Widows of Sea-Officers, and gave 10,000 %. towards it. An Admiral's Widow is intitled to 50 l. per Ann. a Cap-tain's to 40 l. a Lieutenant's to 30 l. and all other Officers Widows to

201. per Ann. each.
Victor Amadeus, the late King of Sardinia, and Duke of Saroy,

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At a great Affembly of the Diffenters at Thame in Oxfordfbire, where the Right Hon. the Lord Vifcount Barrington, an Irifb Peer, was Chairman, they resolved to endeavour to get the Corporation and Test Acts repealed the next Session of Parliament.

James Ogletborpe, Efq; imbarked at Gravefend with some poor Fa-milies, in order to fix a Colony in Georgia on the South of Carolina.

The South-Sea Company came to Resolution to carry on the Green-land Trade or Whale-Fishery no longer, finding they had been Losers by it; and thereupon fold their Ships employed in that Trade.

James Brudenel, Efq; made Groom

of the Chamber to his Majefty, in the room of the Lord Catheart, deceased.

Other Windfor Hickman Earl of Plymouth died, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by Other Lewis Windfor his Son.

John Randal, of Virginia, Efq;

Mr. John Gay the Poet died. Dr. Baker, Bishop of Norwich,

Mr. John Philips, Preceptor to the Duke, made Hittoriographer to his Majesty.

The Lord Viscount Lymington appointed Justice in Eyre of all his Majetty's Forests, Chaces, &c. North of Trent.

Dr. William Brodfbaw, Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of Chichester,

Richard Firmwilliams, Efq; made Governor of the Babama Islands, in the room of Woods Rogers, Eiq; deceased.

Thomas Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal, and the first Peer of Great Britain, died without Iffue; whereupon he was fucceeded in Honour and Effate by his Brother Philip Howard, now Duke of Norfolk.

The Right Hon. William Paffe Earl of Tarmouth died in the 78th Year of his Age, whereby a Penfion of 2000 l. per Annum reverted to the Crown, and that Honour became extinct.

Sir Gilbert Heatboote, Knt. was this Month created a Baronet.

Edward Trelawney, Eiq; apthe Cuftoms.

William Finch, Efq; appointed Ple-

nipotentiary to the States General.

The Diffenters, having well weighted the Confequences of applying to the Parliament for a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, came to the following Resolutions, at a Meet-ing of the Deputies of the several Congregations of Differers in Lon-don and Westminster, and within ten Miles of the fame, viz.

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1. Resolved, That an Application to Parliament for a Repeal or Expla-nation of the Corporation and Test Acts, is not like to be attended with Success.

2. Resolved, That, upon this Con-

fideration, such an Application is apprehended by no means adviseable.

Riebard Norton, of Soutbwick near Portmouth, Esq. died this near Portsmouth, Esq; died this Month, leaving all his Real Estate, computed to be about 6000 f. per Annum, and his Personal Estate, amounting to 60,000 l. per Annum, to the Parliament, whom he conflituted his Executors, in Truft to dispose thereof in charitable Uses at eheir Discretion; and, in case the Parliament refused the faid Truft, he devised the same to the Bishops of Bogland upon the like Trust; and Jeft Rings to all the Bishops, to go to their respective Successors.

William Leland, Gent. of Lif-Years of Age, born in 35 Eliz. 1593, at Warrington in England, and peroctly remembered the Coronation of King James I. He was almost as remarkable for his Stature as his Age, being vaftly tall and big-boned.

The Excise-Scheme being set on Foot about this time, there was a general Meeting of the Tobacconifts about London in order to oppole it.

The Worms which eat up the Piles and other Timbers, which supported the Dikes in Holland, were killed by a severe Frost about this

The States of Zeland, as Sovereigns of the Marquifate of Terveer and Flufb. ng, secreed, That those Towns, were free Towns, making Part of the States of that Province, and that they did not belong to or depend on any Per-ion whatfoever; and discharged the faid Towns of their Oaths of Submission or Obedience they had taken to the Marquiles of Terveer and Flashing (Ancestors of the Prince of Orange), declaring them free from their Vaffalage; but ordered the Re-ceiver of the Province to offer the Sum of 200,000 Rixdollars, to make

Satisfaction to the Person who fo appear to have the Right to the Succeffion of the fald Marquifate; and even more than that Sum if at thousand

be necessary.
N. B. The Marquis of Flust. and Terveer had the Disposal of all the Offices and Places in those Towns; and as each of them chuse a Reprefentative, who has a Vote in the Affembly of the States of the Pre-vince of Zeland, the Marquifes, by the Disposal of the faid Offices and Places, could influence them to chuse what Representatives they pleased, and were consequently sure of two Votes in the Assembly of the States: The Marquis also was looked up the Representative or Head of the Nobility in Zeland, and as such his Deputy had a Vote, and prefided in their Affemblies; so that he had three Voices in the Affemblies of the Province out of feven, and couls influence fome of the other four; and was thereby in a manner Sovereign of the Province. If the Province of Zeland had not arbitrarily deprived the Prince of Orange of the Marquifate, he would not only have had the Command of Zeland, but would probably have had such an Influence over the rest, as to have obtained the Stadtholdership; which none of them were more apprehenfive of than the Province of Holland, which usually governs thereit; and therefore, it is prefumed, that the Hollanders put the Zelanders on this Piece of Injustice.

The King of Profia having guaranteed this Marquilate to the Prince of Orange, on the Partition they made of the late Prince of Orange's Possessions, his Majesty infitted on the Zelanders delivering it up to the Prince; but the Dutch did not think fit to comply with the Inftances in made.

Advice came about this time, that Thomas Kouli Kan, General of the Perfant, had seized on the Person of his Sovereign Sha Thomas, and usurped his Thrane.

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The Parliament meeting, the King made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, it was a great Satisfaction to him, that he had no other Reason for calling them together, but the ordinary Dispatch of the public Business: And he did not doubt but they would, with the same Chearfulness he had always experienced, raise such Supplies as they judged necessary for the Honour and Defence of the Kingdom: And recommended it to them to avoid all unreasonable Heats and Animosities; and that in raising the Supplies, and the Distribution of the public Revenues, they would pursue such Meafures as would most conduce to the Ease of them they represented.

The Lords attended his Majesty

The Lords attended his Majefty with an Address of Thanks for his Speech 3 and said, it was owing to the happy Success of his Majefty's Councils and Negotiations, that he had no other Reason for affembling them but the ordinary Dispatch of the public Business; and that no unreasonable Animostics should interrept their Deliberations for the Interest of their Country, and the surface of their Fellow-Subjects, which they were consident would render their Resolutions agreeable to

his Majesty.

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It being moved in the House of Commons to thank his Majesty for his Speech, and to express their Satisfaction at the present Situation of Affairs; to declare they would chearfully raise the Supplies; and in the Raising and Distribution of the Revenue they would pursue such Measures as should conduce most to the Ease of their Fellow-Subjects; and would endeavour to avoid unreasonable Heats and Animosities, and not suffer themselves to be diverted by any specious Presences from pursuing the true Interest of their Country—Some particular Expressions in the Address were objected to by the Country Party; as, That they would endeavour to avoid all unreasonable Heats and Animosities, and not suffer themselves to be diverted by any specious Presences.

They faid, they did not know what was meant by these Words: That if any Gentleman happened to distike what was moved by another, they hoped he might oppose it, and give his Reasons for so doing, without being guilty of any unreasonable Heat or Animosity: That the defiring such Words to be inserted in their Address looked as if something was to be brought before them, which it was foreseen would mace with a warm Opposition.

their Address looked as if something was to be brought before them, which it was foresen would meet with a warm Opposition.

And as to that other Expression, That they would raise the Supplies in such a manner as would nost conduce to the present and suture Ease of the Subject; they said there was a great Jealousy without Doors, as if something was intended to be done this Settion of Parliament, as might be destructive to Liberty, and detrimental to our Trade: And that they ought to take the first Opportunity to quiet the Minds of the People, and assure them they might depend and affure them they might depend on the Honour and Integrity of the Members of that House, that they would never consent to any thing that might be definedive to their Liber-ties, or detrimental to their Trade: That they thought it firange, that this House, after it had fat to quietly fo many Sessions, and granted so many, and such large Supplies, should now be put in mind to avoid all un-reasonable Animosities: That there appeared indeed a remarkable Spirit in the People at present for protecting and defending their Liberties and Trade, in Opposition to some At-tempts they expected would be made on both: They heard of Meetings and Refolutions for that Purpose from all Quarters; and this was fo general, that it could not be ascribed to any one Set of Men; they could not be branded with the Name, of Jacobites or Republicana; the whole People of England feemed to be united in the Spirit of Jealousy and Opposition, which ought not to be neglected; and the People would never to generally complain, unless they found themselves some way

1732 Jas.

hurt, and then they had a Right to | complain; and it was their Duty to take notice of fuch Complaints; for which Reason it was moved, that the following Words might be added in their Address, viz. And such as short be confiftent with the Honour and Justice of Parliament.

It was answered by the Courtiers, That as his Majesty only desired them to avoid all unreasonable Heats, he did not thereby intend to preclude any Man from offering his Sentiments freely on whatever was proposed: If any thing should be proposed inconfiftent with the public Good, no Opposition thereto could be called an unreasonable Heat or Animofity.

Nor was it to be prefumed they would do any thing inconfiftent with the Honour and Justice of Parliament, it any such thing should be proposed: They did not know what they meant by the Trade of the Nation; they hoped nothing would be brought into that House detrimental thereto; they knew of no fuch Defign: That the Complaints of the People ought not to be neglected when they were fincere and true; but People might be taught to complain, and made to feel imaginary Ills: However, whether the People's Complaints were real or imaginary, if it was thought necessary to add the Words proposed, they did not oppose

Tot his it was replied, That if the Gentlemen on the other fide did not think Trade could be hurt by what the People were afraid of, they had a better Notion of Trade than all the

Traders in England.

Another Gentleman faid, He could not in an Address approve of saying what he did not believe to be true: He could not congratulate his Majesty on the Situation of Affairs at bome and abroad, because did not really think our Affairs in the bett Situation ; the French were fortifying Dunkirk, contrary to the Faith of the most solemn Treaties; we could not call them our good Allies at prefent? And our Merchants had yet met with no Redress for the Depredations committed on them by the Spaniards, notwithflanding that Treaty which had been to much ap-plauded, and had been to punchastly observed on our Part : Our Countrymen were fill waitin Reparation which had been fin for by that Treaty. Could the then, that Treaty. Could they fay then, that they were fatisfied with the prefent Situation of Affairs, while the Cries and Complaints of their injured Countrymen met them in every Corner of the Streets? And, as to our home Affairs, was not our Trade daily decaying; our staple Manufacture of Wool amost

loft; or, was there any fort of Trade in a thriving Condition but that of Change-Alley? And there were such abominable Frauds, that many wellmeaning Men were intirely undon by them : And did not every Seffion of Parliament open fome new Scene of Villainy and Rognery, which might be owing, in forme measure, to those who had the Management of public Affairs. While such fraudu-lent Practices were suffered, and Trade thereby for much injured, could they approach the Throne, and fay, in such a solemn manner, that they were fatisfied with the Situation of Affairs? It was moved therefore, that those Words might be left out

But the Speaker observed, That by the Orders of this House, and the constant Forms of their Proceedings, the making an Amend-ment to any Part of a Motion, was an Approbation of every precedi Part of that Motion; and therefor this Motion could not be received.

Then it was agreed to present an Address of the Tenor above proposed, with the first Amendment; and the Address was presented to his Majesty

accordingly.

The Lord Viscount Torrington First Commissioner of the Admi ralty, and Admiral of the Flest, died; and was furceeded in Honour and Effate by his eldeft Son the Hon-Patter Byng, one of his Majeffy's most Honourable Privy-Council, and Treafurer of the Navy.

er was called to the Council-Board, and fucceeded the Lord Torrington as First Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Dr. Butts, Dean of Norwich, no-

minated Bishop of that See.

Dr. Cecil, Rector of Hatfield, nominated Bishop of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Bradsbaw, deceased.

Dr. Conybears conflituted Dean of Christ-Church in Onford, in the room

of Dr. Bradfbaw, deceased. Sir John Jennings, Knt. appointed Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Commander in Chief of his Majefty's Fleet, in the room of Lord Torrington.

General Syburg, Governor of Fort

William, died.

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Thomas Lord Foley Baron of Kidderminster died, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Thomas, now Lord Fole

Thomas Herbert Earl of Pembroke died, and was fucceeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son the Lord Herbert, Colonel of the first Troop of Guards.

Sir John Blunt, to whom the vile South-Sea Scheme is chiefly ascribed,

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Father of the City, died, worth 500,000 / as fome compute.

Dr. Tyreubit appointed Canon Re-fidentiary of Sr. Paul's, in the room

of Dr. Godolphin, deceased.

Robert Kendal, Esq; chosen Alderman of Cheap Ward.

This was a very fickly time; People were afflicted this Month with a Head-ach and Fever, which very few escaped, and many died of; particularly between Tuesday the 23d, and Tuesday the 30th of January, there died upwards of 1500 in London and Westminster.

Frederic Augustus, King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony, died.

The Dutch attempt to limit and

restrain the Traffick of the Swedes and Danes, &c. to the East-Indies about this time; and would have en-

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wa- | Navigation of those Powers thither, as they had done that of the Flemings in the Affair of the Oftend Company: But the English feem to have grown wifer than to make the Dutch Quarrel their own, especially in what concerned the Dutch infinitely more than the English; for the Dutch have monopolized all the fine Spices, and drove the English and the reft of the Europeans from those Islands, where they are produced; and now are in great Pain left some European Power should ut in for a Share of them, the Dutch having no other Title to these than a lawless Force.

The Hon. Robert Price, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas,

The Rev. Mr. Nicols appointed Head-Master of Westminster School,

on the Refignation of Dr. Freind. The Lord Hinton, eldett Son of Earl Powler, appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, in the room of Duke Hamilton.

Mr. Franklin the Bookseller, having been fentenced the preceding Year by the King's Bench to pay a Fine of 100 l. to be imprisoned for one Year, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for feven Years, for printing the Hague Letter in the Crafif-man, was discharged, on producing Se-curity for his good Behaviour, the last Day of this Hilary Term. This Month Mr. de Dieden,

nipotentiary from the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, received in the Name of his Mafter,

from the Hands of the Emperor, the Investiture of Bremen and Verdun. George Crowle, Esq; appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling-Office, in the room of Edward Trelawney, Efq; made one of the Com-missioners of the Customs.

Dr. Henry Bland, Dean of Dur-bam, elected Provost of Eton Col-

The Right Honourable the Earl of Cholmondeley appointed Governor of Guernsey.

12

1732 Feb.

A Motion was made to address his that the Number of Troops proposed Majeffy, that There might be laid before the House Copies of the Re-Spain, as to the Satisfaction made to the Subjects of Great Britain for the Loffes they had obtained by the Depredations of the Spaniards, pur-fount to the fecond Article of the Treaty of Seville, concluded 9 Nov. 1729. for those Affairs were to have been adjusted within the Space of three Years, which were now ex-

pired.

After some Debate, an Address was agreed on, and presented to his Majesty, who answered, That Commissaries were appointed to treat with those of Spain on the 2d of April 1730. but, by some unforeseen Ac-cidents, the Meeting of the Commissaries in Spain was so long delayed, that they did not meet till the 23d of Pebraary 1732. N. S. and it had been fince agreed between the two Crowns, that the three Years for finishing the faid Commission fould be computed from their first Meeting on the 23d of February laft; which made it impracticable for his Majesty to give Orders for laying a perfect Account of those Negotiations before the House.

A Proclamation was iffued, prohibiting all Persons to receive or utter, in Payment by Tale, any Broad Pieces of 25 or 23 Shillings, or the Half or Quarter Pieces; and requiring the Collectors of the Revenue to receive the same by Weight, and the Mint to allow four Pounds one Shilling per Ounce for them.

Mr. Reeves was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the room of Judge Price, deceafed.

It being moved in the House of Commons, that the Forces for the enfuing Year be 17,709 Men, it was proposed to reduce the Number to 12,000 : Among other Arguments for continuing the first Number, it was faid, That the Pretender was breeding one of his Sons a Protestart and that the reducing the Forces was what the Jacobites most wished; and

would be necessary as long as the pre-fent Family was upon the Throne. On the other fide it was faid

That they understood from his Majeffy's Speech, that En on more was in greater Tranquillity; and therefore, if a Reduction was not made now, it was never to be enpected : That the Apprehentions of the Pretender had always been a Mi-nifterial Device to accomplish their own Ends: That if his Majerty did not reign in the Hearts of his Subjects, there could be but little Security in any Number of flanding Forces: And that if there was any Diff-fection in the Nation, it must be afcribed to the keeping up fuch a numerous standing Army in time of Peace. It was observed, that the Friends of the Ministry; formerly, only defired a Continuance of th Forces from Year to Year; but now they had thrown off the Mafque, and were daring enough to declare, that a numerous standing Army must be continued for ever, and be mode in a manner Part of our Constitution; and then we should be in the Condition of other Countries, governed b flanding Armies: Where the Incli-mations of the People are but fittle confulted, the Ministers place their Security in the Army, and with them they divide the Spoil; the wretched People are plundered by

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Upon the Question, it was refolved to continue the present Army, 239 against 17 r.

The Pention-Bill was passed thro

the House of Commons again.

A Motion was made for taking 500,000 l. from the Sinking-Fund for the Service of the current Year, and continuing the Land Tax at on Shilling in the Pound: To which it was answered, That the Sinking-Fund was a facred Deposit, appro-priated to pay off the Debts of the Nation, and ease the People of their Taxes; and no Confideration ought to prevail with them to convert that Fund to any Use but that for which

it was originally defigned: That it had been robbed indeed on feveral Occasions; a large Sum had been applied to the Civil-Lift at the King's Accession ; the Salt-Duty had been taken from it, and applied to other Uses; and now 500,000 l. at once : At this rate the People must ever groan under that Load of Faxes they were at prefent subject to, and our Trade languish under perpetual Difficulties and Discouragements.

The Honourable Gentleman that

made the Motion had the Vanity to call himself the Pather of the Sink-ing Fund; but they would allow him to be the Father of two other Children lately brought forth, wix. fanding Army, and the Excise: But as to the Sinking-Fund, he feemed to have renounced all Pretentions to

be the Father of it.

That they were told this would fave the landed Gentlemen 500,000 !. but this must be repaid some time or other: If it should be paid next Year, then they should pay 520,000 /. for it; if two Years hence 540,000 /. and if fifteen or fixteen Years hence, computing Interest upon Interest, they must pay above a Million for this 500,000 L now pretended to be given to ease the landed Gentlemen : But if to this was added what might be faved, by abolishing some of those Taxes which lay so heavy upon Trade, the Nation must be still greater Lofers, and the landed Gentlemen stand ultimately obliged to pay fail, which they might probably do by the Decay of our Trade, if it continued under the Difficulties it boured at present. What could Gentlemen say who were thus for What could loading Pofterity? Could they ever imagine there would be a time when there was lefs Occasion for Expence? Belides, by this new Method of raifing Money, we clearly point out a Method by which fome future ambitious Prince might provide for the current Service of the Year without the Affistance of Parliament, and may judge Parliaments unnecessary;

he may take those Taxes granted for the Sinking-Fund, which his Officers may levy according to the Law. Being; and thus he will find h felf provided of a Revenue fufficient to support his Government without the Assistance of Parliament, and, consequently, will govern without them, if ever they attempt to thwart

his Meafures.

It might be answered, That it would be as illegal and criminal to apply the Revenue of the Sinking-Fund to the current Service of the Year without the Authority of Parliament, as it would be to levy Taxes without fuch Authority : But there was a wide Difference between the two Cases; for in levying a Tax contrary to Law, every Officer em-ployed knows he acts with a Rope about his Neck; and therefore it would be difficult for the most power-ful Prince to get Officers to be employed in levying fuch Taxes; whereas, in levying those Taxes appro-priated to the Sinking-Fund, every Officer acts according to Law; no Man is guilty of any Crime in levying of them; only fome few great Officers would be liable to be called to an Account, who should connive at the Misapplication of them.

But further; the levying any Tax contrary to Law immediately alarms the whole Nation, every Man thinks he is robbed of his Property; it would be easy therefore to stop such a Prince in his tyrannical Career, before he could establish his arbitrary Power: But should an ambitious Prince and his Ministers misapply the Produce of the Sinking-Fund, the Body of the People would not be alarmed at it; they would not think themselves hurt, because they would not be obliged to pay any Taxes but those they were used to, and which were

due by Law.

That the Sinking-Fund was not abfolutely at the Disposal of the Parliament; they might indeed direct what Debts should be paid off, but could not direct those Surpluses to any other Use but that of paying the National Debts,

Debts, without repealing the Law rity of Parliament, and depended that appropriated them for that Purpose: The public Creditors had as much Right to their Principal as their Interest, and they could not fince by the Destruction of the their Interest, and they could not divert that Fund, which was appropriated to the Payment of their Principal, without their Consent, any more than they could divert those Funds which were appropriated to the Payment of their Interest : It was a Breach of Parliamentary Faith in the one Case as well as the other.

The Courtiers answered, That the Sinking-Fund was indeed established for the Payment of the Nation's Debts, but still it was lest sub-ject to the Disposal of Parliament; and if it should appear, that a Part of it might be more properly ap-plied to some other Use, the Legislature had a Power of applying it in that manner they judged most for the public Good: That the Creditors of the Public did not defire their principal Money; and it was admitted the landed Interest stood in great need of Relief; and there was no doubt therefore, that the Parliament might and ought to apply Part of the Sinking-Fund to their Relief.

That some Gentlemen pretended to dread the Consequences of this Refolution; but there could be no Colour for fuch Apprehensions as long as the present Royal Family possessed the Throne: It was not to be prefumed they would ever think Parliaments useless, or attempt to lay them aside: Such a thing indeed might be apprehended, if the Pre-tender should get Possession of the Throne: Then indeed the public Creditors might despair of ever having their Principal or Interest; Parliamentary Faith would then indeed be laughed at; and the Taxes appropriated to the Payment of the public Creditors would all be converted to the Support of Tyranny, and arbitrary Power: But how invidious was it to suspect any such Defign in his Majesty, or any of his Family who should succeed to the Crown, whose Title flowed from the Autho-

they would certainly defiroy th felves ?

The Anti-Courtiers replied, They could not depend on the Dispositions or Humours of future Princes, en of the present Royal Family, who might succeed to the Crown: Who could tell but a Prince not yet born might arife, even of the prefent Royal Family, who, finding himself pollessed of a Revenue, which he may raise by virtue of the Laws in Being, and which he knows to be sufficient for the Support of his Covernment without any Assa. Government without any Affiftance from Parliament, may from thence conclude, that Parliaments are useless to him, and resolve to lay them afide ?

The prefent Royal Family has as good a Right to the Crown as ever any Family had ; the Crown is made hereditary by the Act of Settlement, and their Right no more depends on Parliaments now, than the Right of any former Family ever did; and we see former Kings have had Views of overturning the Peoples Liberties: The only Barrier against such Defigns is, to take care that it never be in any future Prince's Power: The Pretender has unaccountably been lugged into this Debate, though the mentioning that Bugbear is as foreign to the Subject in hand as any thing can be : And indeed there is no Prince in Europe we have less Reafon to fear; he has so little Power or Interest, our Liberties can never be in Danger from him: The only Hopes he can ever have, must arise from the arbitrary Defigns of the Prince upon the Throne; and we ought therefore to avoid all Measures which may lay a Foundation for the forming such Defigns in time to come.

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Another Gentleman observed, That when proper Answers could not be made to what was advanced, then those in the Opposition were to be taxed with the terrible Name of Jacobites; but he wished they would produce Arguments instead of Names, in Support of their Opinions: He as much despised the Imputation as he sid that of being a servile Assenter to every thing proposed by the Ministry: But, as such Insinuations had been often thrown out, he let them know it was a Treatment he thought inconsistent with the Dignity of that House; and which he would no longer bear.

would no longer bear.

Another celebrated Speaker faid Some Gentlemen might be offended at his mentioning the Reign of King James II. but upon the present Ocation he must mention it ! That infortunate Prince took many wrong Steps, ran himself into great Diffi-ulties, and at last lost his Crown, by following too implicitly the wicked Counfels of a bad Minister; and that Minister most basely betrayed, and t last deserted his Master : That which contributed most to the Overthrow of that Prince, was, his keepng a flanding Army in time of Peace: He did it indeed without Confent of Parliament, but he did it at his own Expence; he did it without laying any Charge upon his People; and he did it without Connot find a Parliament mercenary and corrupt enough to give their Confent.

The Penfion-Bill was rejected in the House of Lords (and not allowed second Reading), as it had been in former Seffions.

We received Advice this Month, hat the Empress of Ruffia had reinquished all the Ruffian Conquests a Persia, and withdrawn her Forces from thence.

The Excise-Scheme was first introduced into the House of Comnons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pened the Debate with a Speech; wherein he observed, they were then n a Committee for confidering the most proper Methods for the Security Vol. II.

and Improvement of the Duties and Revenues already charged upon and payable from Tobacco and Wines, which could be done in no Way so proper and effectual, as that of preventing those Frauds by which the Public had been so much injured in time past: He knew that whoever attempted a Thing that must be very disagreeable to those who had been guilty of them, or expected a Benefit from them in Time to come; and from hence had sprung all those Classours which had been raised without Doors against what he was about to propose: The Smugglers, the fraudulent Dealers, and those who had for many Years been enriching themselves by cheating their Country, foresaw, that if his Scheme took Effect their profitable Trade would be at an End.

fitable Trade would be at an End.

These had been strenuously supported by those who were Enemies to their Country, and were fond of improving every Opportunity for Airring up the People of Great Britain to Mutiny and Sedition; but, as the Scheme he had to propose would be a great Improvement to the public Revenue, an Improvement of 2 or 300,000 l. per Annum, and be of great Advantage to the fair Trader, he thought it his Duty to lay it before them : No Clamours should deter him from doing what he thought it his Duty, or from proposing any thing he was convinced would be of fuch fignal Benefit to the Revenue and Trade of his Country. It had been reported, That his Scheme was a general Excise: But no such Scheme ever entered into his Head; his Thoughts were folely confined to the Duties on Wine and Tobacco, and first that of Tobacco.

The Tobacco-Planters in America were reduced almost to Despair, by the many Frauds that had been committed in that Trade, by the heavy Duties which were paid on Importation, and the ill Usage they met with from their Factors and Correspondents in England, who, from being their Servants, were now be-

1732 March

come their Lords and Mafters : These oor People had lately fent over a Remonstrance, praying Relief, which they might obtain by this Scheme; but he believed from no other.

He observed, that the fair Trader, who paid all Duties, was forestalled almost in every Market in the Island by Smugglers, and fraudulent Dealers : And, as to foreign Trade, they were every Day conttiving to cheat the Public by their Perjuries and false Entries, and would always be the greatest Gainers, unless they put it out of their Power to commit fuch Frauds; and that whoever viewed his Scheme in a proper Light, must fee, that the Planters, the fair Dealers, and the Public, would receive great Benefit from it, and none would be hurt by it but the unfair Traders, and the Tobacco Factors.

Then he mentioned some of the Frauds; as the getting the Tobacco weighed at an Underweight upon Importation, and getting it weighed much above what it ought to be on Exportation; the relanding Tobacco after it was shipped, the stealing and smuggling of it out of Ships after their Arrival in the River, stripping off the Leaves and pressing the Stalks, and then exporting them, giving Bonds they never paid, &c.
As the Laws of the Customs had

been found ineffectual for preventing fuch Frauds, "Therefore be pro-posed to add the Laws of Excise to the Laws of the Customs; by which means all such Frauds might be prevented.

Then he observed, that the prefent Duties on Tobacco amounted to Six-pence a Pound, and one Third of a Peny; all which was to be paid down upon Importation, with the Allowance of ten per Cent. for prompt Payment; or Bonds were to be given for the Payment thereof, which was often a Loss to the Public, and always a great Inconvenience to the Importer; whereas, by the Scheme he proposed, the whole Duty would amount to but Four-pence three Farthings a Pound, and this was not to be

paid till the Tobacco was fold for home Confumption; and if the Mer-chant exported it again, he was to pay no Duty; only three Farthings a Pound on Importation, for the Se-curity whereof the Tobacco fhould be lodged in the King's Warehouses till fold; and if fold for Exportation, the three Farthings was to be difcharged, and it might be exported without further Trouble; and if it should be sold for home Consumption, he should pay the three Farthings charged upon it at the Custom-house and then it might be delivered to the Buyer on paying the inland Duty of Four-pence a Pound to the proper Officer; and he proposed, that all Penalties and Forseitures, which formerly belonged to the Course Sould merly belonged to the Crown, should for the future belong to the Public.

And whereas it might be objected, that this would subject a great many of the King's Subjects to be tried in a Multitude of Cases by the Com-missioners of Excise, from whom there was no Appeal, but to other Commissioners or Justices all named by the King, he proposed, that all Appeals should be to three of the Judges in Westminster-Hall, or to the Judge of Affize at the next Circuit, to be determined in a fummary way; which must take away all Ground of Complaint, and would be a great Relief to all who were already fubject to fuch Laws.

Then he moved, that it might be resolved, That it was the Opinio of that Committee, that the Subfidy and additional Duties on Tobacco, granted by several Atts in the Reigns of Car. II. James II. and Queen of Car. II. James II. and Queen Anne, should, from and after the 24th of June 1733, cease and deter-

In answer to the Chanceller, Alderman Perry, one of the Members of London, faid, That the Cal-culations made by that Honourable Gentleman, who introduced the Scheme, were far from being just.

He admitted there were too many Frauds committed in the Tobacco-Trade, as well as in every other Branch

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Branch of the public Revenue; but | he was fure they did not amount to the Value that had been mentioned: And as to the Hardships of the Tobacco Planters, it appeared they had been put upon complaining, their Remonstrance was obtained by Let-ters sent from hence, and those who joined in it heartily repented what they had done. It was evident, that the Hardships the Factors laboured under were much more grievous, and if this Scheme took Effect, no Man would be able to continue the Trade, the Planters would be utterly undone, and the Trade loft to the Nation: It would be impossible for the Planters to manage their Plantations, or fend their Produce to Britain, without some considerable Merchants here fent Ships to receive the Tobacco in America, and disposed of it after it was landed here, and furnished them with ready Money, till their Tobacto could be brought to a proper Market.

As this Scheme therefore could not be of any great Benefit to the public Revenue, and would be so far from being an Advantage to the fair Trader, or the honest Planter, that it would probably ruin both, he could not give his Affent to the Proposition.

That he looked upon it as his greatest Glory, that he had been chosen one of the Representatives of the City of London; and he could not tamely sit still, and hear the whole Body of Merchants of that great City represented, by that Honourable Gentleman, as a Pack of Rogues and Smugglers, and unsair Traders; it was a Treatment they no way deserved; it was very unkind, and such a Treatment as he was sure they never would forget, and he believed they never would forgive.

Another Gentleman faid, This was a great Step towards establishing a general Excife: That the Laws of Excife had always been looked upon as most grievous to the Subject; that those who were already subject to

those Laws, were so far deprived of their Liberty: And since by this Scheme a great many more were to be subjected to those arbitrary Laws, let the Advantage accruing from it be never so great, they would be purchased at too dear a Rate.

That other Nations were once as free as we are; but, under Pretence of preferving the People from fome great Evil, their Liberties had been deftroyed; which was the very Cafe before them. In order to enable the Crown to prevent fome little Frauds committed in collecting the public Revenue, it was proposed to put such a Power into the Hands of the Crown, as might enable some future Prince to enslave the Nation: And he hoped, that those Gentlemen who had so good an Opinion of the Scheme would not think of thrusting it down the People's Throats, when they found the Generality of the Nation had a quite different Opinion of it : Such an Attempt might produce Confequences he trembled to think of: That he loved his Majefly, and thould be always afraid of any Thing should be always afraid of any that might alienate the Affections of his faithful Subjects, which he believed would be the certain Confequence of establishing this Scheme;

To this a great Lawyer replied, He could not see what the Affair before them had to do with the Constitution: There was nothing in the Scheme that tended towards encroaching on the Constitution, or affecting the Liberties of the Subject; the only Question was, Whether they should allow those gross Frauds and Abuses committed in the Tobacco Trade, to be carried on with Impunity, or accept a Remedy, which, by preventing those Frauds, would considerably improve the public Revenue, and be of great Advantage to the fair Trader? He could not help thinking, therefore, that the Distike which appeared against the Remedy proposed proceeded from other Motives

than

for which Reasons, if the Question

was now put, he should heartily give

his Negative to it.

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1732 March March

than the Gentlemen who opposed it

were willing to own.

To talk of our Constitution, seemed really to him, a Sort of Infinuation, as if Frauds in collecting the public Revenue were become a Part of our Conflitution; and that whoever attempted to semedy them, must attempt fomething against the Consti-tution: Nor could he see any Liberties struck at by this Scheme, but the Liberty of Smuggling: And as one of the chief Things intended by this Scheme, was the Relief of the Landed Interest, it must contribute to establish his Majesty, and his Government, in the Hearts of all the Landed Gentlemen in England, when they faw themselves so considerably relieved, in a Tax they have been charged with a great many Years, and that without loading them, or their fellow Subjects, with any new Tax whatever: As to the Severity of the Excise-Laws, the Laws of the Customs were as severe, and the Powers granted as extensive: An Officer of the Customs had, in many Cases, a Power of entering the House of any Subject, which was absolutely necessary, as long as there were Duties to be levied; he was surprised therefore to hear it said, that all those who were subject to the Laws of Excise, were downright Slaves, and deprived of their Liberty.

That one great Objection to this Scheme was, That it would increase the Number of Excise Officers: That a new Army of Excisemen must be raised, which would be dangerous to our Liberties: Whereas the whole Number proposed to be added, was not above one hundred and twenty-fix Officers, or at most one hundred and fifty, and was the Nation to be enslaved by one hundred and fifty little Excisemen?

As to that Objection, That a great many People would be deprived of the Privilege of being tried by a Jury; it was true, by Magna Charta, one of the fundamental Articles of our Conditions, every Fortilibrary was

Conflitution, every Englishman was to be tried by his Peers: But the

Wildom of the Nation had found it necessary to make many Exceptions to that Rule; our highest Courts were an Exception to it. In the Court of Chancery there were no Trials by Juries: Nor in the High Court of Admiralty: And why should not the Legislature alter the Method of Trial in this Case? Whatever is done by the Wisdom of Parliament, becomes Part of our Constitution: And if ever there was a Reason for altering the Method of Trial, there was in Trials concerning the Re-venue; fo great was the Partiality of Juries, in favour of those who were fued by the Crown, for any Frauds in the public Revenue : He should be as ready to appear in the Defence of the Liberties of his Country as any Man: But as Liberty did not at all enter into the present Question, it was unnecessary to take it under their Confideration, and therefore he should give his Affent to the Motion.

One of the Members for the City took Notice, that it had been faid, That the Opposition to this wicked Scheme proceeded from other Motives than Gentlemen were willing to own: He did not know what Motives could be meant; but he was fatisfied, the Gentlemen who pro-posed the Scheme had some secret Views, which it would neither be convenient nor fafe for them to own in that Place: For as to any Rea-fons or Views which might be openly avowed for promoting this Scheme, he knew of none but the preventing Frauds; and if the Laws now in being were fufficient for answering that Purpose, if duly executed, what Neceffity was there of applying this desperate Remedy? And thereupon defired that the Commissioners of the Customs might be called in: And the Commissioners being called in accordingly, it was deminded, What they thought the Value of the Frauds committed in the Tobacco Trade might amount to, one Year with another? To which one of them answered, That he believed the Frauds that came to their Knowlege, one

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Nui the Year with another, might amount to thirty or forty thousand Pounds per Ann.

Then it was demanded, Whether it was not their Opinion, that if the Officers of the Customs performed their Duty, it would not effectually prevent all or most of the Frauds that could be committed in the To-bacco-Trade? To which it was an-fwered, They were of Opinion it would. Then it was demanded, Whether it was their Opinion, if the Commissioners of the Customs had the same Power over their Officers as the Commissioners of the Excise had over theirs, it would not contribute in a great measure to make them more exact and faithful in the Discharge of their Duty, than they now were? They answered, They believed it would. And then the Commissioners withdrawing, the Gentleman proceeded, and faid, He now left it to every Member of the House to consider, what real Pretence could be formed for introducing such a dangerous Scheme; It had been faid irdeed, that our Conftitution, or Liberties, had no Concern in the present Question; but he was of Opinion, that the Constitution of our Government, and the Liberty of the Subject, was never more nearly concerned, than in the Question be-fore them. If the Scheme succeeded, they must tumble of Course; if the Scheme was deseated, they might be preserved. The Gentlemen, who were Advocates for the Scheme, were in the right of it, if they could, to keep the Constitution, and the Liberties of their Country, out of the Debate; for, from thence, the prin-cipal Arguments were to be formed against their Scheme: From thence such Arguments might be formed against it, as were unanswerable to every Man who had a regard for either.

If there were to be one hundred and fifty Excise Officers added, befides Warehouse-keepers, this small Number, as they called it, added to the Swarms of Tax-gatherers already established, was no trivial Matter. And the Warehouse-keeper, who is appointed by the Treasury, and paid by it, is as much an Officer of the Revenue as any other Officer; and, when added to the other, would be found a very confiderable Number.

As to the new Method of Appeal, where poor Retalers are concerned, the Charge and Trouble of Attendance must be greater than they can bear; they must submit to the Mercy

of the Commissioners of Excise.
The Judges in Westminster-Hall, to whom the Appeal is contrived to be made, it is true, are for Life: But if the Crown should make use of the Power the Parliament puts into their Hands, to oppress the Subject, they will always find Judges for their Purpose; the Judges are subject to the same Frailties as other Men, and the Crown had always Plenty of Baits to tempt them; a Judge might be made Lord Chief Juffice, and a Chief Juffice, Lord Chancellor; and every one of them may have a Son, a Brother, or a Coufin to be provided for; the Crown may eafily win over a Judge to de-termine according to the Directions he shall receive from Court; especially as he is to administer Justice in a fummary Way; for by this new Method of Appeal, so much boasted of, the Subject is not to be restored to his antient Birthright, a Trial by Jury. He did not know in how many Instances this Method of Trial by Juries had been altered, or the Reasons for doing it; but he would venture to say, where-ever that Me-thod of Trial had been set aside, whether the same were done by the Wildom of the Nation, or otherwife, fuch Alteration was an Innovation, and a dangerous Encroachment on the original Charter of their Constitution.

As to the pretended Partiality of Juties, it was of no Weight with him: How could any Gentleman know what Reasons a Jury might have for their Verdict. No Gentleman had a Right to be believed, on

1732 March

1732 March his fingle Conceit, against a Verdict Liberties their Ancestors had done, given by twelve honest Men upon and transmit them to their Posterity in the same glorious Condition they given against the Crown as was pretended, it was to him a strong Proof that the Veracity of the Witnesses was not to be depended on; and this was fo far from being an Argument for altering the Method of Trial by Jury, that he thought it a very good Reason for continuing it: And concluded with declaring, that now he had heard the Scheme opened, he difliked it as much as ever he did any Representation of it before, and therefore he should give his Negative to the Question.

Another Member for the City faid, This feemed to be the last Branch of Liberty they had to contend for; they had already established a standing Army, and made it in a manner Part of the Conftitution; they had already subjected great Numbers of the People of this Nation to the arbitrary Laws of Excise, and this Scheme would make so wide a Step, towards subjecting all the rest of the People of England to those arbitrary Laws, that it would be impossible to prevent the fatal Consequences of fuch a Scheme.

It had been faid, That his Majesty was a good and a wife Prince; but no Argument could be drawn from thence, to induce them to surrender their Liberties and Privileges: Tho' his Majesty should never make a bad Use of it, his Successors might : A Slave, that has the good Fortune to meet with a humane Master, is never the less a Slave than he that meets with a barbarous one: Their Liberties were too valuable, and were purchased at too high a Price, to be sported with, or wantonly given up, to the best of Kings: He hoped they had the same Value for their Liberties their Ancestors had; and if they had, they would certainly use all peaceable Means to preserve them; and if such Means should prove ineffectual, he hoped there was no Englishman but would use those Methods for the Preservation of their

found them, and not facrifice the Conftitution to that poor Pretence, of suppressing a few Frauds in the collecting the public Revenues, which might easily have been suppressed, without entering upon such dangerous Measures; and therefore he gave his Negative to the Question under Debate.

Another celebrated Speaker obferved, That the Honourable Gentleman that introduced the Scheme, had declared, that his Thoughts were intirely confined to the two Articles of Wine and Tobacco, and that nothing more was ever defigned: But whatever his Thoughts might have been in time past, he must excuse him, if he believed they would not be so much confined in time to come, for there were Frauds committed in every Branch of the public Revenue: And would not that Honourable Gentleman think himself as much bound in Duty to lay those Frauds before the House, and propose the like Remedy for them, as he now, thought himself bound to offer a Remedy for preventing Frauds in Wine and Tobacco? Would it not be faid, You have given fuch a Remedy in this Case, and why should you fcruple to apply the fame Remedy in the Case before you? From the Gentleman's own way of arguing in the Case now before them, they might plainly see an evident Defign of a much farther Extension of the Laws of Excise; they might plain-ly see a Design of subjecting every Branch of the public Revenue to those arbitrary Laws; only the Gen-tleman made use of a little Cunning, to do it by Piece-meal.

Whatever Opinion Gentlemen might entertain of the Propolition, the inlarging of the Power of the Crown; the increasing the Number of its Dependents; the rendering the Happine's of the Subject precarious and uncertain, and depending intirely on the Good-will of a Prime Mini-

fter, or of those employed under him, were the certain Consequences of the Scheme now proposed.

of the Scheme now proposed.

It had been said, That there were no Complaints made of the Laws of Excise, or the Oppressions of Excise Officers: But there was no Gentleman in that House but could give some Instances, within his own Knowlege, of cruel Oppressions. Certain it was, there was no Gentleman that had acted in the Country as a Justice of Peace, but could give hundreds of such Instances: People had complained so long of the Severity of such Laws, and the Vexations of those Officers, that they were weary of complaining: Why should they complain, when they could meet with no Redress?

It was the Cuftom of our Ancestors, when any new Device was proposed, to desire to have a Conference with the Counties that elected them. In the 9th of Edw. III. when a Motion was made for a Subsidy of a new Kind, the Commons answered, They would have a Conference with the several Counties and Places that put them in Trust before they treated of the Matter: But such a Conference indeed was the less necessary now, because they already knew the Sentiments of their Constituents, as to the Device before them. The whole Nation had already, in the most open manner, declared their Dissile of it; and therefore he hoped they would reject it with that Scorn and Contempt it deserved.

and Contempt it deserved.

Another Gentleman observed, That an Ease to the Landed Interest had, upon this and some other late Occasions of the same Nature, been thrown out as a Bait for some Gentlemen; but he hoped the Landed Gentlemen were not to be caught by such Baits; the Hook appeared so plain, that it might be discovered by any Man of common Sense: However, it was an unsair Method of arguing; the Design was wicked; it was an Endeavour to set the Landed Interest at War with the Trading Interest of the Nation; it was endea-

vouring to destroy that Harmony which always ought to subfist among the People of the same Nation, and which, if once destroyed, would certainly end in the Ruin and Destruction of the whole. But every Landed Gentleman would do well to consider what Value their Lands would be of, if, for the sake of a small and immediate Ease to themselves, they should be induced to oppress and destroy the Trade of their Country.

Thou'd be induced to oppress and deftroy the Trade of their Country.

There was another strong Reason why the Landed Gentlemen should oppose this Scheme: The House of Commons was chiefly composed of Gentlemen of the best Families, and greatest Properties, they had generally a great Family Interest in their several Counties and Boroughs they represented; but if this Scheme should take Effect, their Interest would soon be destroyed: The Power and Insuence of the Crown would be so great in all Parts of the Nation, that no Man could depend on the natural Interest he had in his Country, to be a Member of this House; he must depend intirely on the Crown for this Favour.

They were told indeed, there was no new Tax to be imposed, only a new Method of raising those Taxes which were already due by Law; but this Nation had been more grievoully oppressed by a new Method of raising and collecting that Money which was before due by Law, than ever they were by any new Tax that was ever laid on them. Empfon and Dudley, those two notorious Ways-and-Means Men, those two wicked Ministers, knowing the Avarice of their Master, concluded, that no Scheme would be more agreeable to him than those which would fill his Coffers, by draining the Purses of his Subjects; and this they did, without imposing any new Taxes; they laid no new or illegal Burdens on the People; they did it by a severe and rigorous Execution of the Laws that had been before enacted: But what was their Fate? They had the Misfortune to outlive their Mafter; and his Son,

March

1732 March as foon as he came to the Throne, took off both their Heads. In this he did juftly, though he did it against
Law; they had done nothing contrary to Law, they had only put
the Laws severely in Execution, and what they did was in Obedience to the Commands of the King his Father; yet that could be no Excuse for them. There never was a Scheme or Project attempted in any Reign fo much to the Diffatisfaction of the People as this: The whole Nation had already declared their Averfion to it; and the very proposing such a Scheme to a House of Commons, after so many Remonstrances against it, was a most audacious Attempt; it was in a manner flying in the Face of the whole People of England; and fince they had declared against it, God forbid that they, who were their

Representatives, should declare for it! The Chancellor answered, When Things were thrown out quite foreign to the Debate; when Hittories were ransacked for Characters of wicked Ministers, in order to adapt them to the prefent; and Parallels drawn between them and some modern Characters, to which they bore no other Refemblance, than that they were Ministers; it was impossible to fit ftill: The Case of Empson and Dud ley was fo very different from any Thing now before them, that he wondered how it was possible to lug them into the Debate: He thought it very unjust and unfair to draw any Parallel between the Characters of those two Ministers and his: If he ever endeavoured to raise Money by oppressive or illegal Means, if his Character should ever come to be in any respect like theirs, he should deserve their Fate; but, while he knew he was innocent, he should depend on the Protection of the Laws of his Country; and, if that Protection should fail, be was prepared for the worst: His political and ministerial Life had, by some Gentlemen, been long wished at an End; but they might afk their own disappointed Hearts, how vain their Wishes had

been: And, as to his natural Life, be had lived long enough to learn to be as easy about parting with it as any Man could well be.

As to those Clamours which had been raised without Doors, and were so much infisted on, it was well known by what Methods they were raised; and it was no difficult Matter to guess with what Views; but he was very far from taking them to be the Sense of the Nation: Most of the People, concerned in those Clamours, did not speak their own Sentiments, but were plaid by others, like so many Puppets: It was not the Puppets spoke, it was those behind the Curtain that plaid them, and made them speak whatever they pleased.

There was now a most extraordinary Concourse of People at their Door; it would not be said, that all those People came there of themselves naturally, without Instigation from others; to his Knowlege, some very odd Methods were used to bring such Multitudes thither: Circular Letters had been sent by Beadles, in the most public and unprecedented manner, round every Ward in the City, almost summoning them at their Peril, to come down this Day to the House of Commons; he had one of those Letters in his Pocket, signed by a Deputy of one of the greatsst Wards in Landon; and by the same unwarrantable Methods had these Clamours been raised in every other Part of the Nation almost.

Gentlemen might call the Multitude now at the Doors a modest Multitude: But whatever Temper they were in when they came thither, it might be very much altered now: After having waited so long at their Door, it might be very easy for some designing seditious Person to raise a Tumult amongst them: He could not think it prudent or regular to use any Methods for bringing such Multitudes to that Place on any Pretence. Gentlemen might give them what Name they thought sit: It might be said, they came thither as humble Supplicants,

Supplicants, but he knew whom the Law called STURDY BEGGARS:
And those who brought them thither could not be certain they would not behave in the same manner.

Sir John Barnard then rifing to speak, and the Question being loudly called for, Sir John Cotton cried out, To Order. Sir, I hope you will call Gentlemen to Order: There is now a Gentleman got up to speak, who speaks as well as any Gentleman in the House, and who deserves Attention as much as any Gentleman that ever spoke in this House: Besides, Sir, he is one of the Representatives of the greatest and richest City in Europe; a City which is greatly interested in this Debate; and therefore he must be heard: And I desire, Sir, that you will call to Order, that the Committee may shew him, at least, that Respect which is due to every Gentleman who is a Member of this House.

The Committee being called to Order, Sir John Barnard said, He knew of no irregular or unfair Methods, that were used to bring People from the City to their Door: But any Gentlemen or Merchants might lawfully defire their Friends, by Letters, or otherwise, to come down to the Court of Requests, and solicit their Friends and Acquantance against any Scheme or Project they thought prejudicial to them: This was the undoubted Right of the Subject, and what had been practifed upon all Occasions: That the Honourable Gentleman talked of Sturdy Beggars at their Door; but he affured them, those he saw at the Door deserved the Name of Sturdy Beggars as little as the Honourable Gentleman himfelf, or any Gentleman whatever: The City of London was well apprifed of what they were to be upon that Day: Where they had their Information, he did not know; but he was very fure they had a right Notion of the Scheme; and were fo generally, and to zealoutly, bent against it, that whatever Methods might have been used to call them thither, he was

fure it would have been impossible to have found any legal Methods to have prevented their coming thither.

It being now about two o'Clock in the Morning (15 March), the Question was put, and carried in the Affirmative.

Then a second Question was put; viz. That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that, in lieu of the Duties mentioned in the first Resolution, there should be granted an Inland Duty of Four-pence a Pound, on all Tobacco imported, to be paid before the taking it out of the Ware-house.

A third Question was put, viz. That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that the Inland Duties to be levied on Tobacco should be appropriated to the same Uses as the former Duties were appropriated.

A fourth Question was, That all Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Seizures, to arise by the said Duties, should be applied to the Use of the Public, except what should be allowed to the Informer.

All which were resolved in the

The first Resolution being reported on Friday the 16th Instant; and it being proposed, to agree with the Committee;

Sir John Barnard rose up, and shewed, That the Merchant would be subjected to more Trouble and Expence than ever, both upon Importation and Exportation, if this new Scheme should be established.

He observed also, That it had been said, that the Brewers made no Complaints, on account of their being subjected to the Laws of Excise: But he said he never conversed with any Brewers, who did not complain of it as a very great Grievance. There were many Ways by which the Officers of Excise might be troublesome and vexatious to the Brewer: But there was one which was generally practised, viz. That the Officers did not only gauge, and take an Account of their Liquors, but

1732 Mar.

15

March

obliged the Brewers to shew their Books, as often as they had a mind to it; whereby they not only pried into all the Secrets and Mysteries of their Trade, but into their Circumstances and Fortunes; which every Gentleman must think a Grievance. Was it not a Hardship upon any Man to have his Secrets and Circumstances exposed to every little Fellow whom the Commissioners of Excise should give an Authority over him, and perhaps to one who was his Enemy?

Gentlemen seemed to make light of the Trouble Merchants would be put to by the Warchouse-keepers, who would be debarred of all Access to their Goods, but at those Houra when the Warchouse-keepers were to be obliged to attend him. But this was not all; the Merchant, for every Quantity of Tobacco he seels, must make a Journey, or send a Messenger, to the Permit-Office

for a Permit.

It had been faid, That Liberty had nothing to do in this Question: But was not the giving Power to every little paltry Exciseman, to enter Peoples Houses at all times of the Day and Night, no Encroachment on the Liberty of the People? Could any Man be faid to be free, who must submit to be the humble Slave of his Excileman, or expect no Quiet or Comfort in his Dwelling-House? The most blameless Conduct could not fecure him from Vexation; an Officer invested with such Power may fall upon twenty Ways to teize and vex the most innocent Man upon Earth. One of his Acquaintance, who had the Misfortune to be subject to the Laws of Excise, was, for a considerable Time together, visited by his Exciseman at the Hour the Family went to Dinner; and if they civilly asked him to call again, his Answer was, No, Sir; I'm in a burry: I bave a great deal of other Business to attend besides yours, &c.

These, Sir, are the Fellows who, by this fine Scheme, are to be put into every Man's House who deals in Wine or Tobacco: These are the

Lord-Danes, who are to be by Law appointed to lord it over every fuch Dealer, and his Family: They knew what was the Fate of the Lord-Danes that were formerly in England, and he should be very little surprised, if these new ones met with the same Fate: They might dress up the Scheme in what Colours they pleased; but he was convinced, it would produce nothing but the most mischievous Consequences, not only to those who were to be immediately affected by it, but to the Liberties and Properties of the Nation in general; and therefore he was intirely against agreeing to the Resolutions of the Committee.

Sir Thomas Afton, in a Speech against the Scheme, said, That it was his Misfortune to know too much of the Influence that the Officers of the Cuttoms and Excise had at Elections: For, at his own Elec-tion, many of the Voters came and told him, that they would vote for him, but those Officers had threatened to ruin them if they did: Others told him, Promises had been made them, to prefer either themselves, or their Sons, in the Excise or Customs, by his Antagonist; and their Bread depended on it; they hoped he would excuse them. And knowing the Evil of this illegal Influence by Experience, he should always be against any Measure that might tend to increase it, as this Scheme evidently would: He should always distain to owe the Honour of representing his Country in Parliament to any Administration whatever.

The Queffion being at length put, upon all the four Refolutions of the Committee, they were all agreed to by the House, by a great Majority, viz. 249 against 189. And a Bill was ordered to be brought in, purfuant to the said Resolutions: And a Bill was brought in accordingly.

The French King declares, He will not fuffer any Power to concern itself in the Election of a King of Poland, (17 Mar. N. S.).

The

The Right Honourable Robert Lord Raymond, Lord Chief Justice of England, died.

1732 Mar

The following Acts received the Royal Affent, viz.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to take the Oaths.

An Act for allowing further Time for the Enrolment of Deeds and Wills made by Papifts, and for the Relief of Protestant Purchasers.

An Act for obviating a Doubt in the Act requiring all legal Proceed ings to be in English.

An Act for the free Importation

and Exportation of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, and all other Jew-

els and precious Stones.

An Act for amending the Acts for making the River Dun navigable.

An Act for rebuilding the Parish Church of St. George, Southwark, as one of the fifty new Churches.

## 1733.

pealing feveral Subfidies, and an Impost now payable on Tobacco, and for granting an Inland Duty in lieu thereof; a great Number of eminent Merchants and Tradefmen appeared in the Court of Requests, and Lobby of the House of Commons, to soli-cit their Acquaintance in the House against passing the said Bill: How-ever, the Bill was read, and passed the first Time, by a Majority of 36, the Numbers being 236 against 200.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, drew up a Petition against the faid Bill, wherein they represent to the House of Commons, That if the Excise-Laws are extended to other Species of Mer-chandize not yet excised, and a Door opened for extending them to all, they could not, in Justice to them-selves, to the Merchants, Trades-men, and Manusacturers of the whole Kingdom, and to the general Interest of their Country, conceal their Apprehensions, that the most fatal Blow would be given to the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain that ever was given, if this Bill thould pass into a Law; and therefore pray, that this Honourable House would hear them, by their Counsel, by their Counsel, against the faid Bill.

And about Noon the next Day, viz. Tuesday the 10th of April, the Sheriffs, accompanied by several of the Aldermen, Common Council-

The Bill being brought in for re- men, and eminent Merchants, went down in two hundred Coaches to Westminster-Hall, to present their Petition; which being brought up, and read at the Table, Sir John Barnard moved, they might be heard by their Counsel: But this, upon the Queftion, was refolved in the Negative, 214 against 197. and the Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table till the Bill should be read a second time.

> The next Day a Petition from the Corporation of Nottingbam, against the Bill, was presented, and read; and another from Coventry: Which Petitions were also ordered to lie upon the Table. And a Motion was made by Mr. Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, That the Bill should be read a fecond time on the 12th of June next; which being agreed to, it was evident, that the Ministers intended to drop the Bill.

About Seven the fame Evening, several Persons were apprehended, for insulting Sir Robert Walpole, as he passed through the Court of Requests, and committed to the Gatebouse, but foon after discharged: And the fame Night, and the next, Rejoicings were made in Landon and Westminfler, by Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and Illuminations. And a certain Minister was burnt in Effigy, in feveral Bonfires.

Several Members complaining, that they had been infulted the Night be-

1732

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1733 April

13

fore, as they went from the House, by a tumultuous Croud of People in the Passages near the House; it was unanimously voted, That this was a high Infringement of the Privileges of that House, and a high Crime and Misdemeanour; as was also the meeting and encouraging of People to come in a riotous and tumultuous manner to that House, in order to hinder the Passing of any Bill, or promote it: And it was ordered, That the faid Refolutions should be communicated to the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff of Middlefex, and the High

Bailiff of Woftminster.

The Earl of Chesterfield refigned his Staff as Lord Steward of the

Houshold.

The Lord Clinton refigned his Place of Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

Advices came every Day of the Rejoicings made in all the great Towns in *England*, on the dropping the Excise-Bill.

Lord Forbes appointed Minister

Plenipotentiary to the Czarina.

William Matthews, Esq; made Governor of the Leeward Islands. Gabriel Johnson, Esq; made Governor of North Carolina.

Earl Cowper made Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, in the room of

Lord Clinton.

Advice came, that the Duke of Anjou, the French King's fecond Son, died on the 7th Instant, N. S.

A Petition of the Druggists, Gro-cers, Chinamen, and other Dealers in Coffee and Tea, was presented to the House; setting forth, That by an Act of King George I. intituled, An Act for repealing certain Duties therein mentioned, payable on Coffee and Tea, &c. and for granting certain Inland Duties in lieu of them, they were made subject to most oppreffive Laws ruinous to Trade, and put in a worse Condition than any of his Majesty's Subjects, to the Pre-judice of the Revenue, &c. and praying Relief: But, upon a Motion to refer the Petition to a Committee, it was resolved in the Negative, 250 to 150.

The Earl of Stair was about this | time removed from being Vice-Admiral of Scotland.

The Interregnum Diet was of in Poland, to consider of the Choice of a new King.

Edward Hammond, Mafter of Arts, made Archdeacon of Dorfet.

The Duke of Devon appointed Lord Steward of the Houshold, in

the room of the Earl of Chefterfield.

The Earl of Burlington religned his Gold Staff as Captain of the Band of Penfioners.

The Lord Viscount Lonfdale made Keeper of the Privy-Seal, in the room of the Duke of Devon.

The Earl of Moreton made Vice-Admiral of Scotland, with a Salary of 2000 l. per Annum, in the room of the Earl of Stair.

George Earl of Cholmondeley, Vifcount Malpas, General of Horse, and Governor of Guernsey, died; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son George Lord Viscount Malpas, Master of the Horse to the Prince.

Lord Walpole appointed Lord Lieu-tenant and Cuftos Rotulorum in Com. Devon, in the room of Lord Clin-

The Earl of Marchmont refigned his Place of Lord Register of Scotland.

Lord Lovel appointed Captain of the Band of Pensioners, in the room of the Earl of Burlington.

Gilbert Flemming, Esquire, made Lieutenant-General of the Caribbee Islands in the room of William Matthews, Efg;

Dr. Lewis, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, made Canon of Wind-

His Majesty communicated the intended Marriage between the Princess Royal and the Prince of Orange to both Houses of Parliament; in which he promises himself the Concurrence and Affistance of the Commons, to enable him to give fuch a Portion with his eldeft Daughter as shall be suitable to the Occasion : Whereupon the Commons addressed

his Majesty, and promised to enable him to give fuch a Portion.

The Commons resolved, That out of the Money arifing by the Sale of Lands at St. Christopher's, his Majefty should be enabled to apply the Sum of 80,000 l. for a Marriage Portion with the Princels Royal.

Resolved also, That the Sum of 500,000 L out of the Sinking-Fund should be applied to the Service of the current Year.

The fame Session a Memorial of the Council and Representatives of the Massachusets Bay in New-England was presented to the House complaining of the Difficulties and Diffresses they laboured under from a Royal Instruction given their Governor, in relation to the Disposal of the public Money of that Province, and defiring that their Agent might be heard by Counsel on that Affair; and defiring the House would be Intercessors to his Majesty to withdraw his faid Inftructions, as contrary to their Charter, and tending to their

After some Debate it was resolved, That their Complaint and Petition were frivolous and groundless, and a high Infult on his Majefty's Govern ment, and tending to shake off the Dependency of the faid Colony on this Kingdom, to which they ought to be subject; and thereupon the Pe-

tition was rejected.

Immediately after a Complaint was made by Col. Bladen, That the House of Representatives of the said Province had censured Jeremiab Dunbar, Esq; for giving his Evidence before the Parliament in relation to the Trade of the Sugar-Colonies: Whereupon it was refolved, That the prefuming to call any Perfon to account, or pass a Censure upon him, for Evidence given before this House, was a high Violation of their Privileges: And a Committee was appointed to inquire into the Authors of these Proceedings.

A Motion was made about the fame time in the House of Lords, That the Directors of the South-Sea

Company might be ordered to lay before that House an Account how the Produce of the forfeited Estates of the late Directors of that Company had been disposed of; but this, being opposed by the Courtiers, occafioned a long Debate: At length the Question being put to agree to the Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative, and the South-Sea Company were ordered to lay the Account be-fore them: And it was accordingly brought in the 24th of May; but not being very intelligible, the House ordered the present Directors, and also the last Directors of the South-Sea Company, to attend and be examined; as also the late Inspectors of that Company's Accounts.

The following Acts received the

Royal Affent, viz.

An Act for repealing the Duties on compound Waters or Spirits; and for licenfing the Retaiers thereof and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof; and for preventing the running of Brandy.

An Act for encouraging the Trade

to the Sugar Colonies.

An Act for preventing frivo-lous and vexatious Arrests, and for the more easy Recovery of Debts in Wales and Cheshire.

An Act to amend an Act of the 3 W. III. for regulating Elections, as far as the fame relates to County-

Courts.

The infamous Cardinal Cofcia, who had imbezilled the public Revenues during his Administration under the last Pope, was condemned to be imprisoned ten Years in the Caftle of St. Angelo, and to restore all the Money he had cheated the Holy See of, and declared to be excommunicate.

Queen Caroline transmitted to the Provoît of Queen's College in Oxford 1000 l. towards the rebuilding and adorning the faid College, by the Hands of Arthur Onflow, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Bill for granting a Sum out of the Sinking-Fund for the Year

1733 May

1733. and for enabling his Majesty, tion, that some of those grievous out of the Money arising by the Sale of Lands in St. Christopher's, to pay 80,000 L for the Marriage-Portion of the Princess, being read a second time, and a Motion made for committing it, this also occasioned a confiderable Debate.

It was objected, That it was a most disrespectful way of providing a Marriage-Portion for the Princess in a Bill with fo many other Items ; as 500,000 1. for the Service of the current Year, 10,000 l. by way of Charity to the distressed Persons who were transporting themselves to Georgia; Item, fo much by way of Charity for repairing an old Church; Item, so much by way of Charity for repairing a Dormitory; Item, 80,000 l. for the Marriage-Portion. They did not approve the tacking fo many Articles together, whereby they might be obliged to pass some Articles they did not approve of:

However, the Bill was passed.

Then it was moved to resolve,
That it was the Opinion of that
House, that the Produce of the Sinking Fund should be applied for the future towards redeeming such Taxes as were most grievous to the Subject, oppressive to the Manufacturer, and detrimental to Trade; but, upon the Question, it was car-ried in the Negative:

Which occasioned a Protest, among

other Reasons, for the following, viz. That the Method of applying large Proportions of the Sinking-Fund to the Service of the current Year, must in Effect perpetuate the Debts and Taxes.

Had this Fund been strictly applied to its proper Use, great Part of the National Debt would have been discharged; and the Taxes, which are most oppressive to the Poor, and prejudicial to Trade, might have been taken off.

If the whole Produce of the Sinking-Fund were not to be applied to the Discharge of the public Debts, it would be much more for the Ease of Trade, and Advantage of the NaTaxes, out of which it arises, should cease.

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It must create the utmost Uneafiness in the Minds of his Majefty's Subjects, and tend to diminish their Affection for his Person and Government, when they faw this Fund continued to be mortgaged, and ap-plied to the Service of the current Year in the midft of a profound Peace; they will then despair of ever seeing their Taxes taken off, or

the public Debts discharged.

William-Anne Keppel Earl of Albemarle made Captain of the Third Troop of Life-Guards, in the room of George Earl of Cholmondeley, de-

ceased.

The House of Lords proceeded to examine into the Conduct of the South-Sea Company; and the pre-fent Directors were first called in and examined; then the late Infpettors of the Company's Accounts; and, laftly, the former Directors were examined.

Then it was moved, That the disposing of the forfeited Estates of those who were Directors of the South-Sea Company Anno 1720. without the Direction of the General Court, was contrary to Law; which was opposed by the Courtiers, and at length resolved in the Negative by a Majority of five.

Another Motion was made to ap point a Committee of twelve Lords, to examine into the Transactions of the South Sea Company from Feb. 1720.

This also was resolved in the Negative, against which several Lords protested for several Reasons; par-

Because the House having begun this Inquiry, they apprehended they were bound in Honour to go through with it; especially since they found the Company's Books in great Confusion, and neither the Directors, or their Book-keepers could explain them, or give any latisfactory Account of their Management; which made it suspicious that some fraudu-

practifed. Because the great Distresses and Calamities of the Year 1720. had been occasioned by the then Directors declaring fuch extravagant Dividends as the Company was not able to sup-port: The Legislature had in all their Acts relating to this Corporation ince, taken the utmost Care to prohibit, and restrain the Directors from being guilty of the like Practices; notwithstanding which, they had been so far from taking Warning by the Examples made of their Predecessors, that it appeared by their Accounts, that although by the Cash which came into their Hands, and by the Sale of four Millions of Stock to the Bank, and by Loans of Stock and otherwise, they were suf-sciently enabled do pay off the Debt of five Millions 400,000 L then owing by the Company, as in Jufice and Prudence they ought to have done: Yet, influenced by the corrupt Views of fome few, who affuned to themselves the whole Maagement of their Affairs, they left great Part of their Debt on Bonds at Interest unpaid, and by unwarrant-able Dividends out of the Money, in order to give a fallacious Value to their Stock, Multitudes had been defrauded; and they had, without the Knowlege of the Proprietors, not only diffipated above 2,300,000 /. received from the Directors Estates, but had brought a Debt of two Millions upon the Company; by which great Injustice had been done in numerous Inftances to Orphans, and the reversionary Heirs of these Eflates, to the great Dishonour of the public Faith, and Discredit of the Nation.

Lord Lovel made joint Commif-fener with the Hon. Edward Carteret, Esq; for executing the Office of Postmaster-General, in the room

of Governor Harrison, deceased.

George Earl Cholmondeley appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Montgomery, Flint, Merioneth, Caernarvon, and Anglesea; and Lord

lent and unfair Dealings had been | Lieutenant of the County and City of Chefter.

Lord Harry Powlet made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Earl Growford made Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Prince.

Earl Ila made Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, in the room of James Duke of Montrofe.

Duke of Athol made Keeper of

the Privy-Seal in Sculand.

Lord Harvey, Vicechamberlain to the King, called by Writ to the House of Peers.

Earl of Jerfey made Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Prince.

Robert Holford, Esq; and four more Masters in Chancery, appointed Commissioners to examine which of the Sufferers of the Charitable Corporation were intitled to the Advantages arifing from the Scheme for a

new Lottery.
Col. Richard Kane made Governor

of Portmabon.

George Wade, Esq; LieutenantGeneral, appointed Governor of Fort William, Fort George, and Fort Augustus in Scotland.
Major-General Sutton made Go-

vernor of the Island of Guernfey.

Earl of Selkirk made Lord Re gifter, in the room of the Earl of Marchmont.

The Earl of Sutberland died this Month, and was fucceeded in Honour and Estate by his Grandson the Lord Stratbnaver.

All Ships coming from the Coaft of Barbary ordered to perform Quarantine.

The following Bills received the

Royal Affent, viz.

An Act for applying 500,000 l. out of the Sinking-Fund for the Service of the Year 1733, and for the further Disposition of the faid Fund, by paying off one Million rund, by paying on one million of South Sea Annuities; and for enabling the King, out of the Money arising by the Sale of Lands in St. Christopher's, to pay 80,000 L for the Marriage-Portion of the Princess Royal; and 10,000 4 to

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the Trustees of Georgia; for making | good Deficiencies, occasioned by takeing Broad Pieces at the Mint; for appropriating the Supplies of this Seifion; for iffuing 4000 l. of the Money referved for building 50 new Churches, for the Repair of West-minster-Abbey, and 1200 l. for fi-nishing the Dormitory there.

An Act to prevent the coining or counterfeiting Broad Pieces.

An Act for perpetuating feveral Acts for the Regulation of Juries; and for continuing an Act for punishing wicked Persons going armed in Disguise; and to prevent the cutting the Banks of Rivers or Sea-banks, or the malicious cutting of Hopbinds; and for continuing the Acts for preventing Theft and Rapine on the Northern Borders of England.

An Act to amend an Act of 2 Geo. II. for regulating Attorneys.

An Act for inlarging the Time for the Exportation of Tea.

An Act for the Regulation of Lastage and Ballastage in the River

An Act for the Relief of Parishes from fuch Charges as arise from Bastard Children.

An Act for converting a further Part of the Capital Stock of the South-Sea Stock into Annuities, and for fettling the remaining Part of the

Stock in the faid Company.

An Act for the further Encourage. ment of the Whale-Fishery.

An Act to revive an Act of I Geo. II. for obliging Ships to perform Quarantine, and to enable his Majesty to prohibit Commerce with any Place infected with the Plague.

An Act to recover the Navigation

of the River Dee.

An Act to enable certain Persons to propound the Papers, importing to be the Will, Codicils, and testamentary Schedules of Richard Norton, late of Southwick, in Com. Southampton, Esq; deceased, in the Pre-rogative Court of Canterbury, and to fue for Administration, with the fame annexed.

An Act for appointing Commif-

fioners to examine, flate, and report, which of the Sufferers in the Charitable Corporation are Objects of Compassion, and for giving them Relief, and for enforcing the Laws against foreign Lotteries.

An Act for making effectual fuch Agreements as shall be made between the Charitable Corporation and their

Creditors.

After paffing these Acts, his Ma-jesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, he would not pais by unobserved the wicked Endeavours lately made use of to inflame the Minds of the People, and raise Tumult, which almost threatened the Peace of the Kingdom : But he depended on the Force of Truth to remove the groundless Jea-lousies that had been raised of Defigns carrying on against the Liberties of the People, and upon their known Fidelity to defeat the Expectations of fuch as delighted in Confusion.

It had always been his Study to preserve the Religious and Civil Rights of his Subjects ; and it should be their Care to undeceive and make them sensible of their present Happiness, and the Hazard of being drawn in by specious Pretences to their own Destruction.

Then the Parliament was pro

rogued to the 26th of July.
His Highness William Prince of Orange, Earl of Wilmington, the Duke of Devon, created Knights of the Garter.

The Lord Viscount Cobban removed from the Command of the Regiment of Horse, called the King's

Regiment.

At a Trial in the Exchequer be tween the East India Company, and Mr. Naish their Supercargo in China, on an Information brought by the Company against him, for importing 2000 Pieces of Gold, amounting to 100,000 l. without paying a Duty of 5 per Cent. for the same; and Mr. Naish denying the Fact, and likewise insisting, that no such Duty was due by Law; the Jury found, that Naish had imported 365 Pieces of Gold, Value 26,864 l. and left the Matter of Law to the Determination of the Court, which feemed to be of Opinion, that no fuch Duty was due.

We received Advice about this time, that the Governor of Ceylon (the Cinnamon-Island), having rebeiled against the Dutch, was re-duced by Forces fent from Batavia, and executed.

The Prince Royal of Pruffia was married to the Prince's of Brunfwick-Wolfembuttle, on the 9th of June, N.S.

The Prince of Beveren was this Month married to the Princess Charlotte of Pruffia.

Daniel Harvey, Efq; elected one of the Sheriffs of London, together

with Robert Westley, Eiq;
Francis Earl of Godolphin made Governor of the Islands of Scilly.

The Hon. John Fane, Eiq; created an Irifb Baron, and made Captain of the First Troop of Horse-Guards.

The Earl of Kintore appointed Knight-Marshal of Scotland.

Sir Robert Rich, Bart. made Captain of the First Troop of Grenadier Guards.

Edward Turner, of Ambrosden,

in Com. Oxon, created a Baronet.
The public Act began at Oxford, where no Terræ filius was fuffered

to make a Speech as usual. Notwithstanding the Excise-Scheme had rendered Sir Robert Walpole very unpopular at London, and other great Towns, yet at his visiting Norwich he was met by Bishop Butts, and a thousand Horse, three Miles out of that City, and was afterwards pre-sented with his Freedom: But says the Person that furnished us with this Piece of Intelligence, it would be endless to relate with what Demenstrations of Joy the Gentlemen, who opposed the Excise Scheme, were received in their feveral Coun-

It was computed, that there were eight hundred thousand Quarters of Vol. II.

Corn and Grain exported to Portugal this Year, for which they paid near a Million of Pounds English Money.

Peniston Booth, S. T. B. preferred to the Dignity of Chancellor of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London.

Sir Edward Crofton, Sir Henry King, and Sir Thomas Pendegrafi, called to the Council Board.

Walter Campbel, Esq; made Re-ceiver General and Cash er of the Customs in Scotland.

The Emperor about this time af-fembled a Body of Forces in Silvia, in order to oppose the Election of King Stanislaus to the Throne of

The Duke of Montagu made Go-vernor of the Isle of Wight, in the room of the Duke of Bolton.

The Duke of Argyll made Colonel of the King's own Regiment of Horse, called the Blues, in the room of the Duke of Bolton.

The Lord Catheart made Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, late Sir Robert Rich's.

Lord Percival created Earl of Egmont in Ireland.

Lord Malton appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkbire, and Cuftos Rotulorum of the North and West-Riding.

Lord Lymington made Lord-Lieu-tenant and Cuftos Rotulorum of the County of Southampton.
Earl of Dunmore made Knight of

the Thiftle.

Lieptenant-General Ewans made Colonel of the Queen's Regiment of

Brigadier Tyrrel made Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, in the room of General Evans.

James Synclair, Esq; made Colonel of a Regiment, in the room of

Brigadier Tyrrel.

Dr. Matthew Tindal, Author of the Book, intituled, The Rights of the Christian Church, and of another, intituled, Christianity as old as the Creation, died this Month, leaving a fecond Volume in Manuscript, which he bequeathed to Euflace Budgel, Efq; with two thousand Guineas :

1733 Tuly

Aug.

Guineas: The Residue of his Estate he left to his Nephew Tindal, Translator of Rapin's Hiftory : He turned Roman Catholic in the Reign of King James, and professed himself a Protestant in the Reign of King William, with whom he was in some

> Sir John Gonfon, Sir Francis Child, William Peer Williams, Efq; and others, were appointed Commiffioners to inquire into the Fees of the feveral Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery, and the Extortions practifed in those Offices.

A Roman Pavement of Mofaic Work discovered in digging for a Foundation in Bishopfgute-ffreet, which had been laid above 1700 Years.

This Month General Lafei, and other Russian Generals, entered Poland with upwards of thirty thousand Men, to favour the Election of the Elector of Saxony.

About the same time the Marshal Duke of Berwick marched with a great Army of French to the Rhine, and threatened the Frontiers of Ger-

King Staniflaus fet out from Ver. failles for Poland on the 22d Inftant, N. S.

Miss Williams appointed Maid of Honour to her Majesty.

The back Court of the College of St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford began to be rebuilt.

About this time Advice came, that King Stanislaus was rechosen King of Poland by his Party on the 12th of September, N.S. He tra-velled from France by Land to War-He trafare incog

Dr. Whaley chosen Mafter of Peterbouse, in the room of Dr. Richardfon, deceased.

The Russian Troops advancing to Worfaw, King Stanislaus, the Pri-mate, and all their Party, aban-doned that City on the 22d Instant, N.S.

Sir William Billers was chosen Lord Mayor.

The Duke of Atbol chosen one

of the 16 Peers of Scotland.

A Squadron of French Men of War failed this Month to the Bahie, on which it was supposed King Sta. nistaus was on board; but he went by Land, and the French returned to Dunkirk again not long after, being apprehensive of meeting with the British Squadron.

The Earl of Pembroke appointed

Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

The Elector of Saxony chosen King of Poland.

At this time were very high Difutes between the Patentees of the Playhouse and the Actors

The French King published a De-charation of War against the Empe-

The French affemble a great Army in Daupbine, in order to invade Italy.

The Rev. Dr. Long chosen Master of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, on the Refignation of Dr. Howeirs.

The King of Sardinia declare
War against the Emperor.

M. de Chavigni, the French Minister, presented a Manifesto to the Court of Great Britain, containing his most Christian Majesty's Reason for declaring War; the chief where of was, the Emperor's combining with the Russians to drive his Father-

in-Law King Staniflaus from the Throne of Poland. The Duke of Devensbire's fine House in Piccodilly was burnt down by Accident.

The new Church of St. Lake's in Old-fireet was consecrated.

Mr. Morland, High-Mafter of St. Paul's School, died in the 8oth Year of his Age.

The French Army, having paffed the Rhine near Strafburgh, his Siege to Fort Kehl, which furren-

dered a few Days before.

The King of Sardinia joins the French in their Invation of the Milanefe.

The French take Poffession of

Nancy, the Capital of Lorrain.
King Staniflaus retires to Dant zick, where he prepared to def

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himself against the Russians and Saxons.

Sir Philip York made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Dr. Paters, one of Dr. Ratteliff's

travelling Physicians, appointed Physician to his Majetty.

Henrietta Duchels of Marlborough, and Countels of Godolphin, died; by which the Title of Duke of Marlborough descended to the Earl of Sunderland, Son of the Lady Anne, second Daughter of the last Duke of second Daughter of the late Duke of Marlborough: The Earl of Sunder-land, now Duke of Marlborough, is matried to the only Daughter of the Lord Trever.

The Right Hon. Charles Howard Earl of Suffolk died also this Month. The City of Milan surrendered to

the King of Sardinia, and he laid. Siege to the Caffle.

The Prince of Grange arrived at Greenwich, from whence he came to Somer fer-Haufe, where he was taken ill on the 1th Inflant, which occaill on the 11th Instant, which occa-fioned his Marriage with the Prin-

cels Royal to be put off.

Mr. Cramp appointed High-Master of St. Paul's School.

Six Philip York, Lord Chief Jufice, created Baron Hardwicke in Com. Glouester.

A Spanish Squadron of Men of War and Transports: having 25,000

War and Transports, having 25,000 Men on board, set Sail from Barcalong for Laly.

The States General fign a Treaty of Neutrality with the French for the Austrian Netberlands, without confulting either the Emperor or Great Britain.

Charles Talket, Efq; Solicitor-General, made Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, in the room of Lord King, who refigned.

The Duchels of Ormond died in the 68th Year of her Age. The Right Hon. David Boyle

Earl of Glafgoto died. John Willes, Eig; made Attor-

Dudley Rider, Efq; made Solici-tor-General.

The Venetians accept a Neutrality.

A Body of Saxon Forces march into Poland,

The Right Hon, the Lord Chan-cellor created Lord Talbot Baron of

Henfol, in Com. Glamorgan. Cremona taken by the Freneb and Sardinians.

The Hon. John Verney made Chief Justice of Chefter.
Dr. Lynch, Son-in-Law to Archbishop Wake, made Dean of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. Syddal, bury, in deceased.

Thomas Elton, Esquire, appointed Commissioner of the Stamp Duties. Colonel Norton's Will confirmed,

whereby he left the Parliament his Executors and Truffees, to dispose of his Eftate to charitable Uses.

John Poulet, Esq; eldest Son of Earl Poulet, called by Writ to the House of Peers.

Dr. George Berkley, who attempted to erect a College for the Education of the Indians at the Island of Bermudas, being returned from Ame rica without Success, was made Bi-

The Right Hon. the Lord Cadog an made Colonel of a Regiment Dragoons.

Dr. Samuel Harris, Professor of Modern History in Cambridge, died this Month; and was facceed by Mr. Turner, of Peterbouse.

Robert Maccariney, Elq; made

Governor of Newfoundland.

The Prince of Orange went to the Bath for his Health.

The Caffle of Milan furrendered to the French and Sardinians the 2d

Instant, N. S.
Mr. John Dennis, the celebrated
Critic, died this Month.

Lord Viscount Micklest wait died this Month.

The Parliament met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses in which he takes Notice of the Wan carried on by the Kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia, against the Emperor, in which he had yet taken no Part, and thought it proper to confider well of it before he did: However, now all Europe were in T 2

Arms,

1733 Jan.

Arms, it would be proper to increase their Forces, especially at Sea; and he did not doubt but the Commons would readily grant the necessary Supplies: That the Nation would hortly proceed to a new Election; and he was pleased, that this Opportunity offered of taking the Sense of the People again in the Choice of their Representatives, that the World might see how much their true Sentiments had been mistaken, or misrepresented.

The Lords hereupon waited on his Majetty with an Address of Thanks, applauding and admiring his Administration, convinced there was no Task to which he was unequal, or any Difficulties he could not surmount; and therefore he might depend upon their doing every thing in their Power to support the Measures

he thought fit to take.

The Commons addressed the King in much the fame Terms the Lords had done; though some objected, that the Expressions were too general, and that they might be made use of, as they had been formerly, for their consenting to a Vote of Credit; but the Address was at length agreed to without any Division.

The Time of the Commons was taken up, at the Beginning of the Session, in Debates, Whether they should move for certain Treaties and Instructions to foreign Ministers to be laid before them; which, upon the Question, was resolved in the Negative: Then a Petition of the Dealers in Coffee and Tea, complaining of the Hardships they suf-fered by being subject to the Laws of Excise, and praying to be relieved, occasioned long Debates; but at length the Petition was rejected: There were also some Debates on the making a fmall Addition to the Forces; it being objected, that it was evident the Ministry did not intend to have any Share in the War by their demanding no more Troops, and therefore it was not necessary to make any Addition; but it was re-folved at length, That the Forces should confift of 18,000 Men.

Augustus King of Poland, and his

Queen, crowned at Cracow.

Earl of Shaftsbury appointed Lord
Lieutenant and Cuftor Rotulorum of

Dersetsbire.
Sir John Norris appointed Commander of the Fleet defigned for the Mediterranean.

Benjamin Keene, Esq; made En-

George Lord Forbes made Rear Admiral.

Captain Nicolas Haddock made Rear-Admiral.

A Congé d'élire sent to Glosefte to elect Dr. Thomas Rundle Bifhop

of that See; but it was recalled.

The late Lord Chancellor King had a Pension of 3000 l. per Ann.

settled upon him.

Some Officers of Figure having been dismissed from their Posts, about the time the Excise-Scheme came under Debate; it was moved in the House of Commons, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for the better fecuring the Conflitution, y preventing the Officers (not above the Rank of Colonels of Regiments) of sych Land Forces as shall at any Time be allowed by Authority of Parliament, from being deprived of their Commissions, otherwise than by Judgment of a Court-Martial, or by Address of either House of Parliament.

Those who were for the Motion faid, That it was probable the fame Number of regular Forces, or a greater Number, would be thought necessary to be continued from Year to Year; and therefore it was the Business of the Parliament, to put the Army under fuch Regulations as might be thought necessary for the Security of the Constitution

That a numerous standing Army, under the Influence of the Crown or of any one Man, was what had over-turned the Liberties of most Countries, and must always be dangerous in this: That at present the Crown, or rather the Ministers and Favourites of the Crown, might re-move any Officer of the Army, with-

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out any Cause assigned: And this Power must appear the more dangerous, when they considered how many Gentlemen of the Army had Seats in that House, and in the other House of Parliament.

That by the Mutiny-Bill now before them, no common Soldier could be punished, or dismissed, as guilty of a Crime, but by a Court-Martial; and there could be no Reason the Officers should be in a worse Condition than the private Soldiers, that they should be liable to be removed, as if guilty of a Crime, when they had not been so much as charged with any: That as there were above forty Officers of the Army now in the House, who were liable to be turned out of their Commissions at the Pleasure of a Minister, it was justly to be suspected, that the Continuance of their Commissions would depend on their Behaviour in that House; and consequently, they were more liable to a Ministerial or Court Dependence, than other Members were.

That the Army as yet was no Part of our Constitution; but if a standing Army was to be continued for any Time, on the same Foot it was at present, some future ambinister, might model and manage it so as to make it not only a Part, but, under them, the Whole of our Constitution: The Officers of the Army, and other Dependents on the Crown, might at last become so numerous, as to be almost the only Persons they should meet in the House, in order to make Laws, and impose Taxes.

To this it was answered, That it had always been the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, to make and 
remove Officers at Pleasure: That it 
was a Part of our Constitution; and 
People ought to be extremely cautious 
in making Alterations or Innovations 
in the Constitution: If they once began, they might carry it to such 
Lengths as intilely to subvert the 
Constitution: That never any Mo-

establishing a Commonwealth; to create an Army for Life, an Army independent on the King: Surely Gentlemen must have forgot the fatal Effects this once had, who defired it: If they should once make the Officers of the Army independent of the Crown, and give them a kind of Freehold in their Commissions, they would soon make both King and Parliament depend on them: That the Liberties of Rome were never loft, till their Army was made an Army for Life: And even this Country loft its Liberty by an Army; they pulled the Speaker out of the Chair, and kicked the Members out of Doors; and should they establish fuch another Army? They looked upon the Motion as monttrous, abfurd, and flavish; and were therefore determined against it.

It was replied by the Anti-cour-tiers, That the Loss of the Roman Liberty was not owing to their Army being made an Army for Life; nor had they ever heard, that their Armies were under fuch Regulations as were now proposed, which was very far from establishing an Army for Life. On the contrary, if they had had any fuch Regulations, it would not have been in the Power of their Generals, or Emperors, to have modelled and garbled their Armies fo as to make them ferve those vile Purposes which they were made to serve: And they would find in their History, that the Loss of the Roman Liberty was more owing to Bribery and Corruption at Elections, and in the Senate, than to the Army: It was by Bribery and Corruption that the public Virtue was destroyed: The Danger that was to be appre-hended from the Army was, their leaving it in the Power of some ambitious Man to model them, fo as to make them fit for his wicked Purpoles; it was this that made the Army, in the last Century, turn against the Parliament which had raised them; and the Army must be always dangerous as long as fuch a

1733 Feb. 1733 Feb.

Power is lodged in any one Man: If the Army should be garbled, the Gentlemen now in Commission turn'd out, and Fellows of mean Birth, and perhaps foreign Officers, put in their Places, they should then have every thing to fear, though the Generality of common Soldiers continued to be of this Nation: That the Power of the Crown every Man ought to be jealous of; for what by Creations and Translations, it might at last grow fo great as intirely to overthrow that Balance on which the Conflictation depended. By the Proposition now made, the Army was not to be independent, as had been suggested; but they were to depend on the King and Parliament, as much as ever they did before on the King fingly; and his Majefty was still to have the Power of preferring them intirely lodged in him; and, with the Parlia-ment, was still to have the Power of removing any one, or any Number of them, without any Reason given, which was far from rendering the Army independent.

The Courtiers answered, They could see no Reason for lessening the Prerogative of the Crown in this Instance: That suppose his Majesty had thought fit to remove one or two Gentlemen from their Employments in the Army, could this be a sufficient Reason of taking from his Majesty, that Power which his Predecessors had always enjoyed? The Worth and Honour of the two Noble Persons removed was acknowleged by all; but it was certain, they had been succeeded by two Gentlemen of equal Worth; which could not be called a garbling or modelling the Army; which could only be said to be done, when the most worthy and honourable were dismissed, and Creatures of mean Birth, or no Worth,

put in their Places.

It was replied, by the Anti-courtiers, That the Gentlemen on the other Side feemed to think, that the very Being of the Conflitution confifted not only in having a standing Army, but in having that Army ab-

folutely dependent on the Crown: But if they gave themselves Leave to consider, they could not find a greater Novelty, nor one more dangerous, than that of a standing Army: It was not yet indeed a Part of our Constitution, and therefore what was now proposed, could not be an Alteration of it; it was so fat from it, that the very Design of it was, to prevent our Constitution's being altered by a standing Army's being hereaster made a Part of it; or, at least, to make that Army less dan gerous, in case it should be thought absolutely necessary for us always to

keep a standing Army.

That suppose the Power of removing the Officers of the Army were Part of the antient Prerogative of the Crown; if the Parliament foresaw, that this Power might be made an ill Use of; that it might be turned towards enstaving the People; the People would have a Right to take it from the Crown, it would be their Duty to do it, and the Crown ought freely to give it up.——The present Officers may be Men of the strictest Virtue, and strictly attached to the Constitution of their Country; but they are but Men, and have a Dependence for the Whole, or a great Part, of what they have in the World, on the Ministry; and they must be something more than Men, if they act with the same Freedom they would do, if they were under no such Instituence or Dependence: Ours is a limited Monarchy; our Constitution depends on its not being in the Power of the Crown to break through those Limits which are prescribed by Law, or to mange so as to render them ineffectual; for when either of these Cases happen, our Constitution will be at an End; the Monarchy can no longer be said to be limited, any more than a Man can be said to be under Restraint, who is locked into a Room, and has the Keys in his Pocket, or has Materials to break open the Doors, and go at large whenever he sees sit: They ought never therefore to leave

the Crown in Possession of a Power which might enable future Kings to hake off all those Limitations which

the Royal Power ought by the Con-fitution to be subject to.

But farther, If no such Provision as is intended by this Bill should be made, and we should enter into a War, as it is very likely we may, What Encouragement have young Gentlemen of noble and antient Families to go into the Army, when they consider, that after having ven-tured their Lives in the Service of their Country, and honourably acquired Preferment in the Army, and, by a natural and Family Interest, come to have Seats in the Parliament, they must then be obliged to forfeit all these Preserments they have fo honourably acquired, to make themselves Prostitutes to an infamous and wicked Administration ?

The Question being put to agree to the Motion, it passed in the Negative.

Then it was moved to address his Majefty, That he would inform the House, by whose Advice he dismissed the Duke of Bolton, and the Lord Viscount Cobbam, from the Regiments under their Command; and what Crimes were alleged against them: But this also was carried in the Negative by a great Majority.

At the same time the Bill to prevent dismissing the Officers of the Army from their Posts, without a Trial, was debated in the House of Commons, a Bill of the fame Na-ture was brought into the House of Lords: But it was carried there against reading it a second time, by a great Majority.

An Address was also moved for in the House of Peers, to know who advised his Majesty to displace the Duke of Bolton, and Lord Viscount Cobkam: But it was refolved in the Negative, 77 to 48.

And Protests were made by near forty Lords, on both Resolutions.

The Duke of Bolton, and Lord Cobbam, also entered the following Proteft:

Diffentient';

Because we were not conscious, that any Neglect or Breach of our Duty can be laid to our Charge, much lefs any want of Zeal and Attachment for his Majesty's Person and Government. We must therefore testify our earnest Defire, that this Motion had passed in the Affirmative, that we might have had an Opportunity given us, of knowing our supposed Crimes and Accusers, and, we hope, of justifying ourselves to his Majesty, and the World.

The Penfior. Bill was presented to the House again; but rejected by the Commons, as it had been the last Seffion.

General Lafei, with twenty thoufand Ruffians, invefted the City of Dantzick, summoning them to difmifs King Staniflaus, and fubmit to King Augustus; or else they mutt expect to be bombarded, and treated as Enemies: And, receiving no fatif-factory Answer, Hostilities began the 27th Instant.

Lord Viscount Stafford, a Roman Catholic, died in France about this

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Affent to the Malt-tax: And four private Bills.

Earl of Scarborough refigned his Post of Mafter of the Horie.

Charles Fleetwood, Esq; about this Time purchased all the Shares of the Patentees belonging to the Theatre in Drury-Lane, except Mr.

Ciffard's.
The Prince of Orange visited Ox-

Moved to refolve, for the better fecuring the Freedom of the Election of Peers to fit in the Parliament of Great Britain, on the Part of Scotland, that the Election shall be by way of Ballet. It was refolved in the Negative.

The Phyers, who had left Drury Lane Playhouse upon a Dispute be-tween them and the Patentees, and had acted for some time in the Hay Market, under his Majefty's Mafter

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of the Revels, returned to Drury-March Lane, upon Mr. Fleetwood's purchasing the Right to the Patent.

A Motion was made for repealing

A Motion was made for repealing the Septennial Bill; but, after great Debates, it was carried in the Negative, 247 against 184. The Prince's Marriage with the

The Prince's Marriage with the Prince's Royal folemnized at the French Chapel at St. James's, by the Bishop of London.

The House of Lords and Commons congratulated his Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses, on the Marriage of the Prince and Princess: And Addresses from the City of London, the Universities, &c. were soon

Moved to resolve, That any Perfon taking upon him to engage any the same Day,

Peer of Scotland, by Thrests, Promife of Place or Penfion, or any Reward or Gratuity from the Crown, is an Encroachment on the Freedom of Elections, and highly injurious to the Honour of the Peerage: It was refolved in the Negative, 99 against 60.

The Prince of Wales, and Prince of Orange, went to the House of Lords: Where his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to,

An Act for continuing the Duties on Salt.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

And a Bill for naturalizing the Prince of Orange was read three Times in the House of Commons the same Day.

1734.

A Bill to prevent the infamous Praffice of Stock jubbing, having passed the Commons, and being sent up to the Lords, was debated in that House; but resolved at length, That

it should pass.

The same Day the Duke of Newcassle presented the House with a written Message from his Majesty, desiring that he might be enabled and supported by his Parliament, in making such further Augmentation of his Forces by Sea and Land, as might be absolutely necessary for the Honour and Defence of his Kingdoms, and in concerting such Measures as the Exigency of Affairs might require; and that whatever Expence should be thereby occasioned, should be made in as frugal a manner as was possible; and an Account thereof laid before the Parliament.

The next Day the Duke of Newcaffle moved, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, to defire he would make such an Augmentation of his Forces by Sea and Land as his Majesty should judge necessary; and to assure his Majesty, that that House would not be wanting in their Duty, to enable his Majesty to make good

all the extraordinary Expences that might be incurred, and to fulfil all the Engagements entered into by his Majefty, for the Interest and Defence of his Kingdoms. After a long Debate it was carried

After a long Debate it was carried for addreffing his Majefty, in the Terms proposed, by a great Majority.

Diffentient';

Because we are of Opinion, that no free People should, on any Occafion whatever, vest in any Person an unlimited Power for an indefinite Time: And whenever they do, they

at the same time refign their Liberty.

Because an Address of this kind, impowering the Crown to raise Men and Money, without specifying the Numbers, or the Sum, is unwarranted by any Precedent; our Ancestors having provided many regular Steps, and solemn Forms, for granting Supplies to the Crown: Whereas this new Method, of a sudden Address upon a Message, at once frustrates and eludes all those wise and antient Precautions.

Because the present unfortunate Situation of Affairs cannot be represented as unforeseen, or unexpected:

An

And we therefore conceive, if there had not been fome fecret Reason for proceeding in this manner, the neceffary Demands of Men and Money would have been laid before the Parliament at the Beginning of the Seffion, according to the antient regular Ufage.

Because we cannot think it prudent, to lodge those unlimited dangerous Powers in the Hands of those very Persons, under whose Manage-ment these very Difficulties have

been brought upon us.

If the National Debts are hardly leffened by more than twenty Years Peace: If our successive Fleets have proved a Terror to no Nation, but only a Burden to our own: If our great Armies have disturbed the Minds of none but his Majesty's Subjects: This extensive Power of raising Money, Fleets, and Armies, feem improperly trufted in the Hands of those Ministers, who have made no better Use of the Confidence already reposed in them, &c.

A Message of the same Tenor being fent to the House of Commons, and an Address, fignifying their Rea-diness to comply with it, having been moved for in that House, met with great Opposition: But it was at length carried for addressing, 248 against

A written Meffage was fent to the Commons, by his Majesty, importing, that he had fettled five thoufand Pounds a Year on the Princess Royal; and defired they would enable him to make that Grant for the Life of the Princess, which would otherwise determine on his Majesty's To which Meffage the Death. Commons complied.

The Bill for enabling his Majefly to apply the Sum of 1,200,000 %. out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1734, and for appropriating the Supplies granted this Seffions of Parliament, being read a second Time in the House of Lords, occasioned a long Debate; but at length the Bill was paffed.

Differtient'; Because the taking away in this manner the whole Produce of the Sinking Fund, has a Tendency to the Destruction of Parliamentary Credit, and National Faith.

Because the appropriating Clause in this Act is, in Effect, an Unap-propriation of all the Money granted this Year; and puts it in the Power of a Minister, to divert any of the Supplies to whatever Purposes he shall think fit; and because it is brought in, not only at the End of the Seffion, but at the End of the Parliament, when very few of the Mem-

bers are in Town.

Because the Money raised this Year amounts to three millions nine hundred and eighty thousand Pounds; one million raised by that expensive way of mortgaging the Salt Tax for eight Years. The Sinking Fund, amounting to twelve hundred thoufand Pounds, is taken, and every thing done that can carry an Appear-ance of eafing the Land this Election-Year, which did but lay the Foundation of greater Loads to be laid upon the Land, to pay off Principal and Interest.

Because, should there ever hereafter unfortunately be chosen a House of Commons, confisting of a Set of Men, corrupted by a Minister, bar-tering the Liberties of their Country for Places and Pensions, in the most flagitious manner, detefted and despiled by those they represent, they would probably, towards the End of their Term, complete the Measure of their Iniquity, by lodging such a Power in the Hands of their corresponding Minister, as would enable him to chuse them again in the succeeding Parliament; by which means Corruption and Tyranny would be entailed upon the Nation, in the most dangerous Manner, by Sanction of Parliament.

The following Acts received the Royal Affent, viz.

An Act for a Land Tax for the Year 1734.

1734 April

1734 April

apply the Sum of twelve hundred thousand Pounds out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1734. and for appropriating the Sup-plies granted this Seffion.

An Act to enable his Majesty to continue an Annuity of five thousand Pounds to the Princess Royal, during

her Life.

An Act for ascertaining the Duties on Arrack,

An Act for the better regulating the Election of Members to ferve in the House of Commons for Scotland: And for incapacitating the Judges of Scotland to be Members of the Commons.

An Act to prevent the infamous

Practice of Stockjobbing.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Employments; and to enable the Vice-Chancellor of Gambridge, and the Mayor of that Town, act as Juftices of Peace, notwith-flanding the Act for the further Qualification of Juffices of Peace.

An Act to explain an Act of the last Session, for converting a farther Part of the Capital Stock of the Sourb-Sea Company into Annuities, fo far as the faid Act relates to paying off the Bonds of the faid Com-

An Act to fettle how far the Owners of Ships shall be answerable for the Acts of the Mafters or Ma-

An Act for naturalizing the Most Serene Prince William . Charles - Henry

riners.

Prince of Orange and Nassau.

An Act for the Application and Disposal of the Residue of the Money railed by way of Lottery, on the Credit of an Act of last Session, for Relief of such Sufferers in the Charitable Corporation as are Objects of Compassion.

An Act for the Revival of an Act of 13 Geo. I. for the free Importation of Cochineal; and for the free Importation of Indico.

An Act for the more effectual preventing the clandestine Importation

An Act to enable his Majerty to of foreign Hops into Great Britain ply the Sum of twelve hundred and Ireland; and to prevent the Adulout and Pounds out of the Sinking terating or Sophisticating of Hops.

An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Affaults, with an In-

tent to commit Robbery.

An Act for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages.

An Act for the more effectual preventing the forging the Acceptance of Bills of Exchange; or the Num bers, or principal Sums, of accomptable Receipts for Notes, Bills, or other Securities for Payment of Money, or Warrants, or Orders for Payment of Money, or Delivery of Goods.

An Act for raising the Militia in England, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not paid: And for making the faid Militia more

nseful.

An Act to explain and make more effectual the Laws in being, to oblige the Possessors of Lands adjacent to common Highways to cut and keep low such Hedges as are adjoining to the faid Highways

After the paffing these Acts, the King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he thanks them for the Con fidence they reposed in him; and for the Provision they had made for pay-ing off great Part of the Debt of the

Navy

He tells them, He frould iffue Writs forthwith, for calling a new Parliament; but should think him-felf inexculable, if he parted with this without acknowleging the many fignal Proofs they had given him for feven Years, of their Duty and At-tachment to his Person and Government, and their constant Regard to the true Interest of their Country. And concludes with a Prayer, that Providence would direct his People in the Choice of their Representatives.

A Proclamation was published for diffolving the Parliament, and Writs were iffued for electing another, re-turnable the 13th of June.

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This Day the Prince and Princeis of Orange fet out for Holland from St. Yamer's.

The Honourable Mr. Pane appointed his Majesty's Resident at the Court of Phrence.

The Marquis of Larbian appointed High Commissioner to the Kirk of Scotland.

Lord Viscount Torrington made Receiver-General of the King's Revenue in Ireland, in the room of

Lord Falliburb.

Arthur Onflow, late Speaker of the Commons, made Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of Lord Tor-

rington. James Campbell, Efq; made Go-vernor of Milford-Haven, in the room of the Duke of Bolton

The Duke of Villery, Peer and Marshal of France, died.

Sir Henry Houghton, Bart. made Advocate-General or Judge-Martial of all his Majesty's Forces in England, in the room of Edward Hughs, Etg. deceased.

Sir Robert Monro, Bart. made

Commiffary General of the Mutters in Scotland, in the room of Henry Cunningham, Pigs made Governor of

Jamaica,

Don Carlos possessed himself of the Kingdom of Naples about this time, with very little Opposition from the Imperialifis.

The Earl of Stairs being difmiffed

the Service, his Regiment of Dra-goons (the only Post he had) was given to the Lord Cadogan.

Abrabam Caftres, Elg; made Conful at Madrid

Captain Riebard Haddeck made Comptroller of the Navy.

Earl of Rorbes removed from the Command of his Regiment, and the Lieutenancy of Aberdeen foire. Lord Buchan removed from all his

Pofts.

The Bishop of Ely, after a long Hearing, upon Arcicles exhibited against Dr. Bentley, Master of Pinity College in Cambridge, gave Judgment, That the hid Dr. Bentley was guilty of Dilapidations of the

Goods of the College, and of the Violation of the Statutes; and that he had thereby intured the Penalty of Deprivation of his Office of Maiter of the College. And on the 29th a Mandate was fent down, for de-priving him, pursuant to his Lord-ships Sentence.

The Earl of Bopton made Com-missioner of Trade, in the room of the Earl of Buchan.

Mr. Carbonnel made a Commis-fioner of the Salt Duty, Earl of Kintere made Knight-Mar-

fhal of Scotland. Duke of Rutland made Captain of

the Band of Pentioners. Sir James Campbell, Bart. made Commissary of the Musters in Sea-

Mr. John Bofworth declared duly elected Chamberlain of London; he having 3212 good Votes, and Mr. Schwin 3208.

Sir James Thornbill, the celebrated Painter, died this Month; whose Works at St. Paul's, and Greenwich Hospital, fufficiently discover his Genius.

Arthur Dobbs, Eig; appointed En-gineer, and Surveyor-General, in Ireland.

Barrington Goldfeporth, Efq; and William Fifter, Efq; appointed Com-mittioners of the Stamp-Office. Prancis Eyles, Efq; appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling-

Office.

Mr. Carlillon, of Albemarle-Street, murdered by his Cook; and his House fet on Fire to conceal it.

The Honourable James Lamies, Efq. and the Honourable Colone. Berkeley, appointed to execute the Office of Mafter of the Horse to his Majesty. The French took the Town of

Haguenau about this time.

Don Carles makes his public En-try into the City of Naples; and afforms the Title of King of Naples

and Sicily.
Eight Regiments were brought over from Ireland, this Month and the laft.

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1734 May

The Lord Viscount Vane, of the Kingdom of Ireland, died.

The Spaniards, under the Com-mand of the Count de Montemar, defeated the Imperialifts, commanded by Count Visconti a Bitento, in the Kingdom of Naples; after which Don Carlos met with very little Opposition, in the Reduction of Naples

and Sicily.

The French landed seventeen hundred Men near Dantzick, who en-deavoured to force their Way into that City, but were repulfed; and the Squadron that brought them were obliged to retire to Capenbagen, left they should have been intercepted

I June

by the Ruffian Fleet.

The Duke of Berwick opened the Trenches before Philippburg; but was killed at that Siege by a Cannon Ball, on the 12th Instant.

The Duke of Montagu made Captain of the Band of Pensioners.

Lord Viscount Lymington made Governor of the Isle of Wight. Duke of Ancaster made Lord War-

den, and Justice in Eyre, of his Majefty's Forests, Parks, and Chaces beyond Trent.
The Election of the Sixteen Peers

for Scotland coming on this Day, the Courtiers prepared one Lift, and the Country-Party another.

The Duke of Montrofe entered a Protest against the Place of Election,

as being too ftrait.

The Earl of Stair made a Protest, on account of Colonel Handasyde's Regiment being drawn up in the Abbey-Close at the Time of Election; declaring the Election not free, but illegally over-awed by the Troops.

Another Protest was made, by a great Number of Scots Peers, importing, that they suspected a List of Sixteen Peers had been named by the Minister to be elected; and that undue Means had been used to induce the Peers to vote at this Election; which, if it appeared to be true, they declared the Election to be illegal. And the Lord Elpinstone declared, That Offers had been made to himfelf for his Vote.

The Duke of Queensberry pro-tested, in his own Name, and in the Name of such of the Peers of Scot land as adhered to him, That the pretended Election of the Duke of Atbol, and the rest of the Sixteen in the Courtiers Lift, was void, on account of the undue Influence that had been used to procure this Choice.

The Bank removed to their new House in Threadneedle-Street, this

Month.

The House of M. Chaving, the French Embassador, at Twicsenbam, burnt, with all the Furniture.

Mr. William Selwin, who opposed Mr. Bofworth for the Office

of Chamberlain of London, appointed Receiver General of the City of London and County of Middle fex.

Mr. George Mertin, and Mr. William Pate, chosen Sheriffs of Lan

General Ogletborpe, with Tome Chichi, and several other Chiefs, or

Kings, arrived from Georgia.

The City of Dantzick was obliged to capitulate; but gave King Stani-flaus an Opportunity of making his Escape from thence first, into the

Territories of Prufice.

By this Capitulation, which was figned the 9th of July, N. S. the City, as well as all the Polific Gentlemen in the Place, were obliged to acknowlege Augustus King of Poland: To pay one million of Crowns to Russia, for the Expences of the Ways. War: And the Ruffians infifted on another Million, for Suffering Staniflaus to escape.

A Battle was fought near Parms, between the Imperialifis, commanded by Count Merci, and the French and Sardinians, commanded by Marshal Coigny; wherein four or five thou-fand Men were killed on each Side; and amongst them Count Merci, the German General: Whereupon the Prince of Wirtemberg took upon him the Command, and maintained the

Fight till Night, and then retired. Marshal Villars, being superannu-ated, had left the French Army before the Battle; and was returning

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to France; but died at Turin, in his Way thither. Her Royal Highness the Princess

of Orange arrived at St. James's, from Holland.

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George Mertin, and William Pate, who had been chosen Sheriffs, difcharged of that Office, by swearing they were neither of them worth ten thousand Pounds.

There were fifty Gentlemen no minated to ferve as Sheriffs laft Midfummer Day, four of whom had fworn off, and thirty-five paid their Fines, of four hundred Pounds each.

Several Turnpikes having been pulled down in the Counties of Herebeen ford and Glorefter, and threatening Letters fent the Commissioners, to deter them from erecting them again, a Reward of fifty Pounds was offered for apprehending any of the Riot-

Dr. Wintle appointed Warden of Merton College in Oxford.
Charles Duke of Richmond appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty.
The Right Honourable Horatio

Walpole appointed Embassador Extraordinary to the States General.

The Earl of Leven made one of the ordinary Lords of Sellion in Scotland .

King Augustus was proclaimed in the City of Dantzick; all the Polifts Lords in the Interest of Stanislaus having figned an Act of Submiffion on the 29th of last Month; importing, that they acknowleged and received Augustus, Elector of Saxony, as their rightful Sovereign.

Philipfburg furrendered to the French, on the 18th Instant, N. S.

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The Right Honourable Lord King the late Lord Chancellor, died , who, by his great Merit and Application, had raised himself from a Grocer's Apprentice to that high Poft; and was certainly a very just and upright Magistrate: But, had he died when he was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he would have gone off the Stage with a much higher Reputation; for he was not efteemed equal to the Post of Lord Chancellor

A Fire happened, which burnt most of the Houses between Temple-Bar and Butcher - Row.

Tomo Chichi, the Indian King of the Creeks, and his People, had a folemn Audience of his Majeffy, wherein they defired to renew the Peace between their Country and Great Britain,

The Garison of Gaiera in Naples furrender'd to Don Carlos the new King, and were made Prisoners of War.

Dr. Richard Willis Bifhop of Winchefter died ; and Dr. Benjamin Hoadley Bishop of Salisbury was the latter End of this Month translated to Win-

The Right Honourable the Lord Londonderry killed by a Fall from his Horfe.

The Duches Downger of Albe-marle, and Duches Downger of Montagu, died in the ninety-fixth Year of her Age: She was first married to Christopher Monck Duke of Albemark, Son to that Duke of Albemarle who brought about the Reftoration, Anno 1660. And afterwards married to the Duke of Mon-

tagu, Father of the present Duke. John Stileman, Esq; Deputy-Governor of Fort St. George, who had refided thirty Years in India, and raifed a fine Fortune from nothing, died at his House in Charterbouse-Yard.

The Spaniards made a Descent in Sicily, which they reduced with

Micajab Perry, Elq; Alderman of Aldgate Ward, and John Salter, Elq; Alderman of Cornbill Ward, cholen Sheriffs of London and Middlefex.

The Imperialifis furprised Mar-shal Broglio's Quarters, on the Banks of the Secchia in Italy: The Marshall escaped in his Shirt; but his Plate, Jewels, and Treasure, were taken by the Enemy.

The Imperialiffs attacked the French and Sardinians, near Gua-Stalla ; O Hober

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falla; but were repulsed with great Lois: There were fourteen or fifteen Sept. thousand Men killed and wounded on both Sides

Dr. Waugh Bilhop of Carlifle died.

Dr. Thomas Tenifon made Chan-cellor of the Bishoprick of Oxford. Dr. Thomas Sherlock Bishop of Bangor translated to Salifbury.

Seven hundred Soldiers were fent from Gibraltar to Jamaica, to de-fend the English Plantations against the run-away Negroes in the Mountains there.

An Earthquake faid to be felt at Port smouth.

Sir Edward Bellamy, Alderman of Rifbopfgate Ward, elected Lord Mayor.

Tomo Chichi the Indian King, with his People, were carried to Gravefend, in the King's Coaches, and embarked for America; with fome Families of Planters bound to Georgia; and several Saltzburgers.

Dr. Smallbrote, Son to the Bishop of Liebfield and Governy, appointed Chancellor of that Bishoprick by his

Lordship.

The Bishop of Bristol translated to

the Bishoprick of Bangor.
Dr. Fleming made Bishop of Carlifte.

Dr. Salter made Dean of Norwich. Mr. Hoadley, Son to the Bishop of Winchester, made Chancellor of that Diocese by his Father.

Richard Edzeumbe, Esquire, made Warden of the Stannaries in Corn-

wal. Col. Schutz, Privy-Purse to the Prince of Wales, appointed Mafter of the Robes; and Col. Townsbend made Privy-Purse.

The Earl of Effingbam made Co lonel of Dragoons.

Sir Alexander Cumming, Baronet, made Captain of the Independent

Companies in Jamaica.
Robert Wefley, Eig; elected Trea-furer of St. Bartbolomew's Hospital.

Lord North and Grey died at Madrid, and was succeeded in his Honour of Lord North by his Coufin the Lord Guildford; but the Title of Grey is extinct.

of Grey is extinct.

The Right Hon. Linife Querwille Duchels of Portimourb died at Paris in the 59th Year of her Age: She had only one Son by King Charles II. wiz. the Father of the present Duke of Riebmond, who by her Desth succeeded to the Dukedom of Aubigny in France, and several large Estates in that Kingdom.

An Edict was published in France, requiring all the English, Scatch, and Irish in that Kingdom, who were in no Employment, from the Age of 18 to 50, whether they had or had not been formerly in the Irish Regiments in the France Service, to repair to and lift in some of those Regiments in 15 Days, on Pain to such as have already served to be treated as Deserters; and that the treated as Deferters; and that the rest be treated as Vagabonds, and fent to the Galleys.

At the same time the Officers the Irif Regiments lifted Recruiboth in Great Britain and Irifan for which but one of those Office was profecuted; and, being convict-

was profecuted; and, being convicted, only paid a very moderate fine.

The English Embassador, Lord Waldegrave, presented a Memorial to the Court of France against the abovesaid Edict; it being thought a little ungrateful, that the Estiph Subjects should be treated worse than any other Nation, after they had suffered the House of Bourbon to ravish the Spanish Dominions in Italy from the Emperor.

The Princess of Orange returned

The Princels of Orange returned to Holland by the Way of Dove and Calais.

One hundred and thirty Captises, redeemed from Slavery in Marons,

were brought to London.

The Countels of Tankerville appointed Miltress of the Robes to her Majesty, in the room of the Countes of Suffolk.

Dr. Broxolme appointed Physician

in Ordinary to the Prince.
The Lord Malton created Barl Malton, in Com. Eber.

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This Month his Majesty ordered one Serjeant, one Corporal, one Drum, and 25 Men, to be added to every Company in the eight Regi-ments brought from Ireland laft Summer, amounting to 2240 Men in the Whole.

Mr. Ward returning from France, where he had done a great many Cures (about a Year ago), having had the good Fortune to cure a Servant of the Lord Chief Baron Reyrolds in a very desperate Case, by his Pill and Drop, which his Lordship was needed to acknowled by a public of the second o was pleased to acknowlege by a pub-lic Advertisement this Month, Mr. Ward's Medicines came into high Reputation, and he was attended by all Degrees of Men; but was so good as to give his Medicines to the Poor graffs.

This Month the Smugglers af-fembled in Troops, and carried off the Goods they run in the Sight of the Officers of the Customs in feveral Parts of the Sea-Coaft ; particularly near Carlifle, where an Offi-cer having found 50 Barrels of Brandy buried in the Sand, and conveyed it to a House, forty armed Scotchmen broke open the House, and, having wounded the Officers, carried off the Brandy.

Sir George Saunders, Knt. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and First Com-

missioner of the Navy, died. John Barrington Sbute, Lord Vif-

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count Barrington, of Ardglass in the Kingdom of Ireland, died.

The Right Hon. Henry Newport Earl of Bradford died a Bachelor, and is succeeded in that Honour by his Brother Bridge. his Brother Richard.

Dr. Bradfbaw made one of the King's Chaplains.

Dr. Secker, Rector of St. James's nominated to the See of Briffol.
Dr. Holmes, Prefident of St. John's College in Oxford, made one of the

Conge in Oxford, made one of the King's Chaplains.

Dr. Martin Benjon nominated to the See of Gloucester.

The Earl of Granard (Lord Forbes) made Rear-Admiral of the Red, in the room of Sir George

Saunders; Rear-Admiral Haddock made Rear-Admiral of the White; and Capt. Hagar made Rear-Admi-ral of the Blue.

The Earl of Crawford made Co-Leeward Iflands,

Capt. Digby Dent made Commodore of a Squadron to the West-Indies.

The Queen of Sardinia died about this time, leaving three Princes, and as many Princes[es, which she had by his Majesty.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond

appointed Master of the Horse to his Majeffy, in the room of the Earl of Scarborough. The Earl of Pembrake made

Groom of the Stole, in the room of Earl Godolphin.

The Earl of Belcarras, one of the new-elected 16 Peers of Scaland, made Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in Ireland.

The Earl of Effex made Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, late Evans's

Mr. Parker appointed Conful at

A fine Marble Statue of King Hall at the Bank.

There was a terrible Storm of Wind that did a great deal of Mifchief both at Sea and on Shore; and the same Day a Fire happening at Sr. Catherine's, burnt down thirty Houses.

The fourth Septennial Parliament met, and his Majesty directed the Commons to chule a Speaker, who thereupon returned to their House, and made Choice of Arthur Onflow, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy, and Speaker of the last House of Com-

mons, whom they prefented to his Majerly the 23d Instant. The King made a Speech to both Houses; in which he tells them, that having confidered with the Duteb the preffing Applications made by the Imperial Court for Affiftance on one fide, and the repeated Pro-fessions made by the French, and their

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1734 Jan. Allies, on the other, of their fincere Disposition to put an End to the present Troubles upon honourable Terms, he had concurred in a Resolution with the States General, to employ their joint Instances to bring Matters to a speedy Accommodation, before they afforded the Succours demanded by the Emperor: And that the Powers in War having at length accepted their good Offices, he had the Satisfaction to acquaint his Parliament, that Things were brought to so great a Forwardness, that he hoped in a short time a Plan would be offered to the Parties engaged in the present War, as a Basis for a general Peace.

That he had made use of the Power the late Parliament had entrusted him with, with great Moderation, and had concluded a Treaty with Denmark of great Importance, which would be attended with some Expence; but he did not doubt he should find in this House of Commons the same Zeal, Duty, and Affection, he had experienced in the whole Course of his Reign; and that they would raise the necessary Supplies with Chearfulness, Unanimity, and Discharge of the same part of the contract of the contra

patch.

That the Sense of the Nation was best known in the Choice of their Representatives; and he was persuaded their Behaviour would demonstrate to the World the unshaken Fidelity and Attachment of his good Subjects to his Person and Government.

That if their Expences were in fome Degree increased, to prevent greater, he hoped his good Subjects would not repine at the necessary Means of procuring the Blessings of Peace, or of putting themselves in a Condition to act that Part which it might be necessary for them to take.

A Motion was made in the House of Lords to return his Majesty Thanks for his Speech, and to acknowlege his Majesty's Care of his People, in preventing their being unnecessarily engaged in War, and concerting Meafures with the States-General for re-

storing the public Tranquillity: That it was to be ascribed only to his Majefty's uncommon Vigilance for the Welfare of his People, and the Repose of Christendom, that the falutary Work he was engaged in was so far advanced: That they trusted in the good Harmony which substited between him and the States General: And assured his Majesty they would support him in all such Measures as might be necessary for securing the Biessings of Peace, or putting the Nation in a Condition to act another Part; and then convince the World, by a steady Course of Loyalty, that they considered the Maintenance of their Religion and Liberties, as being involved in the Support of his Majesty's Person and Government.

An Amendment was proposed to the Address, viz. That all the in termediate Paragraphs between the first and last should be left out.

That they should return his Majesty Thanks for his Speech, and acknowlege the Felicity they enjoyed in his Majesty's consulting the Interest of his People, and making the due Execution of the Laws the Rule of his Government; and to affure him they would convince the World, they confidered the Maintenance of their Religion and Rights, as being involved in the Support of his Majesty's Person and Government-But Speeches from the Throne had always been looked upon as Speeches drawn up by the Ministers, and the Defign of Addresses in Answer to them, to testify the Affection of the Parliament for the King, and their Resolutions to support him in all Measures they should approve of; it they should once fall into the Way of an-fwering the Speech Para raph by Pa ragraph, and approving, without In-formation or Inquiry, of every thing the Ministers had been pleased to mention, People would begin to think that these Addresses were drawn up 'y the Ministers as well as the Speech; in which Case, the Defign of such Addresses would be intirely frustrated;

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As to the Negotiations now carry-ing on, this Nation had within these few Years been engaged in many diffew Years been engaged in many dif-ferent Negotiations, all of them ex-penfive, and fome that might have been attended with dangerous Con-fequences: They were all intended, as they were told, to preferve the Peace of Europe, and establish the public Tranquillity, but not one of them proved effectual for that Pur-pose; but we had been botching and piccing up one Treaty with another for several Years: The Peace of Europe, and the Balance of Power, were to have been fully established by were to have been fully established by the Treaty of Hanover; but they found that would not do; and therefore that Treaty was pieced up with the Treaty of Specific: This again they found would not do; and they were obliged therefore to conclude the Treaty of Vienna; but how the last Treaty was to be executed, they did not know; it now appeared fome new Treaty was wanting to render that effectual.

Whether this Nation ought to have engaged in this War; was a Question which it was impossible to determine at present, because the Treaty of Vienna had not been laid before them; but, if from that Treaty it should appear, that they were in Honour obliged to engage in the War, it would not contribute to the Credit of that House to agree to the fecond Paragraph in the Mo-tion: With respect to that Treaty, the Duich and we feemed to be upon a very different Footing; we thereby guaranteed the Austrian Dominions without Reserve, while the Durch came into it a great while afterwards under several Restrictions and Limitations: So that with respect to that Treaty we could not be said to have acted in concert with the Dutch; and with respect to the late Transactions, they had concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with France before we knew any thing of the matter : And, notwithflanding the great Expences we

Vol. II.

they would affect neither our Friends or Enemies.

As to the Negotiations now carryhad been at by Sea and Land in augmenting our Forces; the Durch had not added one Man to their Land Forces; nor one Ship to their Naval: And there did not appear to have been any other Concert between us, but that we had perhaps from time to time acquainted them with the Mea-

fures we were to take, and the Expences we were putting ourselves to.

And how could they express their Satisfiction; in so solemn a manner, upon their good Offices having been accepted; and at a Plan's being to the solemn and the solemn and the solemn accepted to the solemn and the solemn and the solemn accepted to the solemn and the solemn accepted to the solemn far advanced, That it would from be ready to be offered to the Parties con-cerned? Had it been approved by the Parties concerned, it might then have been incumbent on them to have expressed their Satisfaction with so much Vigilance and Wisdom's But was the imple drawing up a Plan, which every Man that could write might do, worthy the Notice of that House? Was it not exposing their Proceedings to the utmost Contempt? What would the World fay of their anticipated Encorriums; if that Plan should appear to be no extraordinary one !

As for the Treaty with Denmark. they could say nothing to it, because they had not seen it ! Whether it was concluded in Concert with the Dutch they did not know; but it did not appear they were to contribute any thing to the Charge of it; and without feeing the Treaty, they might take notice; that if the Balance of Power was in Danger, the King of Denmark was as much concerned in its Preservation as were; and, by an express Treaty between the Emperor and him, he was as much obliged to guarantee the Auftrian Dominions as we were: If no Subfidy had been granted him, if we were no way concerned in the prefent War, what Occasion was there to put any threatening Words in their Address? That they would support his Majesty in such Meafures as might be incumbent upon them to undertake, was certainly a threatening Way of expressing them-

Jan.

selves, and would probably be so taken by some of the Powers engaged in the War; and they had no Occa-sion to draw an Attack or Insult on themselves by threatening others, when none of our Neighbours ap-peared to have any Design to disturb

In Answer to these Objections, it was faid, That after his Majesty had been pleased in his Speech to give them so full an Account of his Conduct, it would look difrespectful in them to take no manner of Notice of any one thing he had told them in their Answer, but only in general to thank him for his Speech, and declare their Affection for him and his Family.
That as to Treaties and Negotia-

tions, no general Rules could be established: They must always di-rect their Measures according to the Humours of the Courts they treatcd with, and the various Incidents that occurred: That by the last Treaty of Vienna the Affairs of Europe had been put upon such a Footing as they ought to desire; and if the Measures fince pursued by foreign Courts had overturned or difturbed the Establishment that was then made, they were not to be blamed.

As to the feveral Paragraphs proposed by the Amendment to be left out, they were all conceived in fuch general Terms, that there could be no good Reason assigned for leaving out any of them: The Respect they owed to his Majesty must be a strong Argument in favour of every one of them, because they were bound in common Decency to take some Notice of every thing he had mentioned

in his Speech.

It was true the Emperor had demanded Succours of us, and infifted that we were by the Treaty of Vienna obliged to furnish them; but as this War was occasioned by the Affairs of Poland, in which we had no Concern, we were no ways obliged by that Treaty to furnish him with Succours.

And as to the Concert between us and the Dutch, the Emperor looked upon them to be as much obliged as we were to furnish him with the ftipulated Succours, and made as per-emptory Demands on them as he did on us.

That the Dutch concluding a Neutrality for their Birrier did no way concern us, nor could be looked upon as inconfiftent with the Concert which ought to be kept up between us: They had referved to them-felves a Liberty of fulfilling all their Engagements to the Emperor, were at full Liberty to engage in the War, if either Party attempted to overturn the Balance of Power in Europe.

The Question being put to agree to the Amendment, it was refolved in the Negative, 89 against 37; and the Address was presented in the Terms first proposed.

An Address, answering every Par-ticular in his Majesty's Speech, be-ing moved for in the House of Commons, and his Majesty's Wissom and Goodness in the Conduct of Affairs highly applauded therein; this occasioned a confiderable Debase in that House, where much the fame Arguments were used on both fides as had been offered in the House of Peers; but at length the Address was agreed to without any Amendment, 265 against 185; and the Address was presented to his Majesty on the 29th Instant.

Books were opened at the Bank by public Authority, on the 10th Instant, for taking Subscriptions for a Loan of 250,000 s. to be made to the Emperor on Security of the Silver Mines in Silefia; and the Sub-fcription was filled in three Hours time, and soon after bore a Promium.

Some Noblemen and Gentlemen met at a French Tavern in Suffaltfreet, and had an Entertainment of Calves Heads, fome of which they dreffed up in bloody Cloths, and exposed them to the Mob, whom they treated with Wine and strong Driak, and caused a Bonfire to be made be-

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fore the Door in the Evening; but firers, to lay before the House an the People, at length deteffing the barbarous Frolick, broke the Win-dows of the House, and had made it as fatal a Day to some of the Company, as it was to the murdered King, if the Guards had not come to their Affistance.

A Dispute happened about this time between the Pope and the King of Spain; his Catholic Majefty infifting, that his Son Don Lewis, of seven Years of Age, should be made Archbishop of Toledo; but at length his Holiness consented to it.

The Earl of Strathmore died, and was succeeded by his Brother Themas, now Earl of Strathmore

George Granville Lord Lanfdown died without Issue Male, whereby that Title was extinct.

Lord Henry Barry Baron Santry, in Com. Dublin, died.

Dr. Samuel Knight made Archdeacon of Bucks.

The Duke of Portland appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majefty.

The Lord Viscount Harcourt appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.

Dr. Rundle made Bishop of Derry in Ireland.

Mr. Butler made Groom-Porter. The Earls of Effex and Walde-grave, and Stephen Poyntz, Efq; called to the Council-Board.

Mr. Stapleton made Captain of the Sheerness Man of War.
Robert Trevor, Esq; made Cap-

tain of the Newark. The Earl of Glencairn made Go-

vernor of Dunbarton Caftle. Lord Delawar died.

A Motion being made for employing 30,000 Men in the Sea Serpaying 30,000 Men in the Sea Service, fome proposed 20,000; but, after a Debate, it was resolved to employ 30,000 Seamen: And it appeared in this Debate, that his Majesty had already added 7000 Seamen to the 20,000 raised the last Year.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons to address his Majesty to give Directions to the proper OfAccount of the Expences incurred by virtue of the Vote of Credit paffed towards the End of the last Session of Parliament.

To which the Ministers answered, That they could affire Gentlemen, that no Money had been iffued from the Treasury, by virtue of the Clause of Credit, but what was contained in the three Accounts already laid before the House relating to the Sea-Service, the Land-Service, and the Treaty with Denmark: And, to prevent the Question being put upon the Motion, it was resolved to adjourn the House.

A Parising the Sea-

A Petition was presented to the House of Lords by Duke Hamilton, Duke of Queensberry, Duke of Mont-rose, and the Earls of Dundonald, Marchmont, and Stair , thewing, that at the Election of the 16 Score Peers feveral undue Methods and illegal Practices were used towards engaging Peers to vote for the Lift of Peers that were chosen; and praying that their Lordships would take this im-portant Affair into their Considera-

tion: And it was moved to appoint that Day Month to confider of it. Another Lord moved their Lordthips not to receive the Petition; but to appoint a fhort Day to confider what was to be done in this Cafe ; and proposed this Day se'nnight, which was agreed to.

The Convocation addressed the King, Dr. Life having been cholen Prolocutor on Dr. Waterland's de-clining the Office.

Dr. Newcome chosen Mafter of St. John's College in Cambridge, in the room of Dr. Lambert.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons, that the Forces for the Year 1735. should be increased to 25,744 Men: Which, being op-posed, occasioned a Debate; but it was at length refolved to have the Number proposed in the Motion, 208 against 261:

And the Sum of 794,529 1. was granted for defraying the Charge of the faid 25,744 Men. U 2

17:4 20 Feb.

This Bay being appointed for takeing Into Confideration the Petition presented by fix Scoleb Peers, the Dukes of Buccleugh and Athol took Notice, that the Petition was conceived in such general Terms, that they could not determine whether the Petitioners designed to controvert the last Election of the 16 Peers; and desired that Point might be cleared up, before they proceeded any further: And thereupon a Motion was made, That the Petition should be adjourned to a mort Day; and the Petitioners should be ordered to declare against that Day, whether they intended to controvert the last Election of all the 16 Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland, or the Election of any, and which of them.

The Lord Chancellor accordingly requainted the Petitioners, by Letter, with the Order of the House; and thereupon the Petitioners signed a Declaration, snewing, that they did not intend to controvert the Election of the 16 Peers, or any of them, but to lay before their Lordhips the Evidence of such Facts, and undue Methods, mentioned in general in their Petition, as appeared to them dangerous to the Constitution.

The Petitioners hereupon mentioned several illegal Practices at the last Election in their Answer, viz.

That a Lift of the 16 Peers had been framed by Persons in high Trust long before the Election.

That the Peers were folicited to vote for the Crown-Lift without Alteration.

That Promifes of Pensions and Offices were made them, and Sums of Money offered for their Votes, and actually given.

That on the Day of Election a Battalion was drawn up in the Abbey Court, and kept under Arms, from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night, when the Election ended; for no other Reason than to over-awe the Election, as they could see.

And these instances of undue Practices they hoped would fatisfy their Lordships, that they had just Reason to petition them to take this Matter into their Consideration, to preserve the Freedom of Election.

A Motion being strade, That the Petitioners had not complied with the Order of the House, it was carried in the Affirmative.

Then another Motion was made, That the Petition be dismissed; which was likewise carried in the Affirmative.

There were warm Debates on these Motions; and, on diffinifing the Petition, a Protest was made.

An attested Copy of the Protests made by the Scotch Lords at Edinburgh, on the Day of Election (as to the Illegallity of that Election), being produced, and a Motion made by a noble Lord, That it might be read; another Motion was made by the opposite Party, That the House adjourn, it being then Ten at Night.

It was resolved to adjourn.

A Motion being made for a select
Committee to inquire into the Accompts of the Navy; it was, after
a long Debate, resolved in the Negative, 198 against 168.

It was proposed to add a Clause to the Mutiny-Bill; that Persons inlisted, altering their Minds when they were brought before a Justice of Peace to take the Oaths, should be discharged on paying the Money and Charges the Recruiting-Officer had advanced! After some Debate a Clause of that Tenor was ordered to be inserted in the Bill.

It being moved that 56,250 l. be granted to his Majefty on account of the Sublidy payable to the King of Denmark, puriuant to the Treaty of the 19th of September 1734, it was, after some Debate, resolved in the Affirmative.

From Madrid came Advice, that two of the Servants of the Portugal Embaffador having refcued a Criminal from Justice as he came by the Embaffador's House, the King of Spain sent a Party of Soldiers, who forced their Way into the Embaffador's House, and took 19 of

his Servants Prisoners on the 22d Infant; which occasioned a Breach between the Courts of Madrid and Lifbon, in which Great Britain interposed.

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c. in England, and for granting certain Duties on Malt in Scotland, received the Royal Affent.

Duke Lewis Rodolph, of Brus-wick-Wolfembutle, died in the 64th Year of his Age, on the 22d of April 1690. He married Christina Louisa Prince's of Occasion, by whom he had liftue the present Empress, the late great Prince's of Tuscany, and the present Consort of Ferdinand Albert Dake of Brunfwick-Beveren, who now succeeded the faid Duke of Brunfwick-Wolfembuttle in his Title and Territories.

Lieutenant General Wynne made Governor of Derry, in the room of the Lord Suntry.

Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, made Clerk of the Closet to his

Majefty.

Bevil Higgins, Esq; a celebrated
Critic in English History, died.
It having been moved on the 17th
That the Postmasterof last Month, That the Postmaster-General might be ordered to lay before the House of Commons a Copy of his Majesty's Warrant, whereby Letters were permitted to pass free of the Duty on Post-Letters; and the same being taken into Consideration, Complaints were made by several Members, that their Letters were not only charged at the Post-Office, but often broken open, and perufed by the Clerks: Whereupon a Committee was appointed to inquire into that Affair on the 28th Inflant: And it was refolved, That all Letters not exceeding two Ounces, figned by the Hand of a Member, or directed to a Member during a Seffion, or

within 40 Days before, and 40 Days, after every Summons or Prorogation, ought to be delivered free without Pollage: And that it was an high Infringement of the Privilege of the Commons, for the Postmaster, or his Officers, to detain, delay, op or look into any fuch Letter, with-out an express Warrant in Writing under the Hand of a principal Secre tary of State, unless there was just

Reason to suspect some Counterfeit. That such Letters should be delivered as directed; and that it was a notorious Breach of Privilege to counterfeit the Hand of any Member upon a hetter.

A Motion being made in the House of Lords, That his Majesty be addressed to give Directions, that the several Instructions to Mr. Woodeward the British Minister in Poland, in the Year 1729, be laid before that House; it was, after some Debate, resolved in the Negative.

It being moved, That his Majesty might be addressed to give Directions that the Letters and Infructions fent to his Majefly's Ministers at the Courts of France and Spain, relating to the Execution of the Tresty of Seville, should be laid before the House; this was also resolved in the Negative.

It was refolved, That the Counfel at the Bar of this House, or before the Committee of Privileges and Elections, should be refleained from offering Evidence touching the Legality of Votes for Members, contrary to the last Determination of the House of Commons; which Deter-m nation was made final by the Act oi 2 Geo. II. for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to Jerue in Parliament.

## 4735.

The King of Portugal, having portuguese Embassador's at Madrid, made Reprisals on the Spanish Embassador by apprehending as many of his Servants as were seized of the U 3 A Pe-

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May

A Petition was prefented to the Commons from the General Affembly of the Kirk of Scotland, praying, that the Patronage of Churches might be taken from the real Patrons, and verted in the Kirk; and a Bill was brought in for that Purpose, but was dropped.

A Bill for limiting the Number

A Bill for limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons was read a second time; but, upon the Question for committing it, was carried for the Negative, 216 to

192.

Sir William Yonge made Secretary of War.

Earl Cholmondeley made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. Sir Robert Rich made Colonel of a

Regiment of Dragoons. Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. made Colonel of the First Troop of Gre-

nadier Guards.

John Armstrong, Esq; made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Foot in Ireland.

Robert Murray, Esq; made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, in the room of Brigadier-General Jones, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ponfonby made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, lately commanded by Robert Murray, E(q;

Brigadier-General Tyrrel made Governor of the Castle of Pendennis.

William Clayton, Esquire, created Baron Sundon, of Ardagb in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Earl Godolphin made Lord Privy-

Earl Fitzwoolter made Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations: Richard Planmer, Eig; made a

Commissioner of Trade, &c.
Lord Montague made Vicecham-

berlam to h s Majefty.

Lady Sundon made Mittress of the Robes to her Majesty.

Dr. Burman made Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter.

Lord Ducie Baron of Moreton died. Sir Robert Corbet made one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

Fitzroy Henry Lee, Esq; made Governor of Newfoundland.

Lord Lovelace made one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

Advice came, that the Lord How, Governor of Barbados, died these. Robert Johnson, Governor of South

Carolina, died there.

Shallet Turner made Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, in the soom of Mr. Harris, decouled.

Henry Arthur Herbert, Esquire, made Lieutenant of the County of Salop, and Custor Retulorum of Mongomerysbire, in the room of Eatl Bradford, deceased.

Robert Skinner, Efq; made King's

Serjeant, and knighted.
The following Bills received the

Royal Affent.
The Land-Tax two Shillings in

the Pound.

An Act to apply one Million of

the Sinking-Fund to the Service of the current Year.

An Act for continuing the Duties on Salt, and on red and white Herrings, four Years more.

An Act for applying the Produce of the forfeited Estate of the Earl of Derwentwater. The Real Estate of the late Earl of Derwentwater, valued at 8000 l. per Ann. with 10,000 l. which the fraudulent Purchasers were obliged to refund, was settled on Greenwich Hospital.

An Act to continue the Laws for regulating Seamen in the Merchants Service; for regulating Pilots; for preventing Frauds in the Customs, and preventing the clandestine Runing of Goods; and for making Copper Ore of the British Plantations an enumerated Commodity.

An Act to continue an Act 3 Ges.

II. for granting Liberty to carry
Rice from Carolina to any Part of
Europe South of Cape Finifiers.

An Act to continue fome Laws for encouraging the making Sail-cloth, and of the Silk Manufactures in this Kingdom.

An Act to regulate the Quartering of Soldiers during the Election of Members to ferve in Parliament.

An

An Act to indensify Persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for Employments.

An Act to indemnify Protestant Purchasers of Popish Estates, against the Penalties Papists are liable to for not inrolling their Effates.

An Act to amend an Act of 2 Geo. II. for the Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

An Act for Amendment of the Law relating to Hue-and-cries.

An Act for rendering the Laws more effectual against fuch Persons as pull down Turnpikes, or deftroy Locks on navigable Rivers.

An Act for registring Deeds in the North Riding of the County of York.

An Act for encouraging the Arts of Defigning, Graving, and Etching, by vefting the Property in the Inventors.

And to ten private Bills.

A Petition having been presented to his Majefty, by the Merchants of Briffel, That the Seamen in the Merchants Service, who should be wounded in fighting any Privateer or Pirate, should enjoy the Privilege of being admitted into Greenwich Hoipital: His Majetty consented to it; and a Clause was inserted for that Purpose, in one of the Acts which paffed this Seffion.

The King fet out for Hanover, having made the Queen Regent du-

ring his Abfence.

An Action of Debt being brought by Mr. Philips against Hugh Four-ler, of Robestonguest in the County of Montgomery, for five hundred Pounds, upon the Act of 2 Geo. II. For preventing Bribery and Corrup-tion in the Electing of Members of Parliament. In which the Plantiff charged the Defendant with corrupting and procuring one Thomas Hoare to forbear voting for Mr. Philips (a Member for the faid Town), promifing him to make the faid Houre, Postmaster, if he complied. The Jury found for the Plantiff, after a

Trial in the Court of Common-Pleas, which lafted fix Hours.

Sir John Norrit failed with the grand Fleet to Lifton, to protect the Portuguese against the Spaniards, Captain Steward, Commander of

an English Merchantman, being at Dunkirk, one of his Sailors was wheedled to defert him, and lift in the French Service; of which the Captain complaining to the Com-mandant, inflead of speeting with any Redrefs, was imprisoned, and compelled to give the Sailor a Difcharge, and pay him his Wages, before the Captain could obtain his Liberty. Of which Outrage he complained to the Admiralty in East land; but whether the French ma any Satisfaction for the Affront, I never heard.

Both the Imperialifts and the French declare themselves diffatisfied with the Plan of Peace proposed by the Maritime Powers.

The Elector Palatine proteste against the Elector of Hanover's taking the Title of Arch-Treasurer of the Empire.

Two very fine Tombs were finished at Hanever this Month, (viz.) for his late Majerly King George I. and his Brother, the late Duke of Tork and Bishop of Ofnabrug; being of Copper gilt, and enriched with the most considerable Actions of the Perfons they are to contain, in Bafforelievo of maffy Silver, as are the rest of the Ornaments.

Sir John Norris, arriving at Lif-Portuguefe as their Goard an Angel; and all manner of Refreshments sent on board the Fleet; which was sup-plied gratis with Provisions, during their Stay there.

That celebrated Antiquary Thomas Hearne, M. A. of Edmund Hall in Oxford, diedt 1500 l. was found in his Study.

About this time the Deputies of the Province of Gelderland, moved the States General to constitute the Prince of Orange General of their U 4

9 June

Foot; as the Deputies of Frifeland had a little before : But the Provinces of Holland and Zeland opposing it, the Matter was dropped.

Queen Caroline ordered a Cave to be erected at Richmond, and adorned with Attronomical Figures and Characters, to which the gave the Name of Merlin's Cave.

General Hill, who had the Command of Dunkirk in the Reign of Queen Anne, died this Month.

William Duff, of Braw in Scotland, Eig; created Baron of Braw in Ireland

The French, and their Allies, made themselves Masters of all the Auftrian Dominions in Italy this Month, except the City of Man-

The Fortress of Trepani, the last Place in the Island of Sicily which held out for the Emperor, furrendering, Don Carlos made his public Entry into the Capital City of Palermo, on the 30th Instant, N. S. and three Days afterwards the Ceremony of his Coronation was performed.

A Committee of the Aldermen of London report, That Stocks-Market appeared to be the properest Place to build a Mansion-house for the Lord

Mayor.

Sir John Barnard, and Robert Godfsball, Eig; were elected Sheriffs of London and Middlefex. The Court of King 1-Beneb made

a Rule for a Mandamus to iffue, requiring the Vicemaster of Trinity College in Cambridge, to read the Sentence of Deprivation against Dr. Bentley: But the Vicemaster, being 4 Friend of the Doctor's, quitted his Office, and the Sentence was never executed.

The Protestants in Bobemia were severely persecuted by the Austrians at this time; and the King of Pruffia interpoles in their Behalf.

A Treaty of Subfidy figned be-

tween France and Sweden.

Dr. Stebbing made Archdeacon of Wilts, in the room of Dr. Rundle elected Bishop of Derry in Ireland.

The Earl of Middlefen, eldeft Son of the Duke of Dorfet, made Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.

Caffandra Duchess of Chondais died this Month.

A new Hospital founded near Mile-End, by the Drapers Com-pany, in pursuance of the Will of Mr. Bancroft, for twenty-four old Men, and one hundred Boys: For which Uses the Testator less about twenty-eight thousand Pounds.

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The Court of Spain having published several Memorials, showing the ill Consequences of sending the British Fleet to the Coasts of Spain and Portugal, in regard to the Spanifb Commerce: Admiral Norris declared, That the King of Great Britain did not propose, by fanding that Fleet to Portugal, to make himself a Party in the Quarrel: He should only endeavour, by his good Offices, to make up the Differences between those two Powers; and that the principal End in fitting out that Britif Squadron, was to protect the Brafil Fleet, in their Return to Portugal.

The Czarina about this time fent thirty thousand Russians to the Asisis-

ance of the Emperor.

Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. fent Embassador to the Grand Signor, in the room of the Earl of Kinoul.

John Latton, Eig; made Conful-General at Tetuan, in the room of John Leonard Zollicoffre, deceased.
Philip Honeywood, Esq; made

Governor of Berwick upon Tweed.

Sir Thomas Lombe made a Trial of the Silk brought from Georgia; and declared it to be the best working Silk he ever faw.

About the same time one hundred and fixty Highlanders, Men, Wo-men, and Children, were tent to Georgia, to be posted on the River Alatamaba, the Southern Frentier of that Province.

Lord Stricban appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

Ferdinand

July

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31

Nov.

Ferdinand Albert Duke of Brunfwick-Wolfembuttle died.

The most Noble Diana Duchess of Bedford, and youngest Daughter of Charles late Earl of Sunderland, and Sifter to the present Duke of Marlborough, died in the 26th Year

of her Age. Sir John Williams elected Lord

Mayor of London.

The States of Bobemia about this time presented a Memorial to the Emperor, shewing, That the too earnest Defire of the Nobility and Gentry of Bobemia, to travel into France, ought not to be tolerated; for they did not only carry away the Money of the Country with them, and squander it away in idle Expences but record no other France. but reaped no other Fruit by their Travels, than a vain Introduction of French Fopperies, and trifling Novelties; and therefore intreated his Imperial Majesty, to prohibit the Bobemians travelling into France without Leave.— To which the Emperor answered, That he agreed with Pleasure to their wife and prudent Propositions, and would publish an Edict accordingly; and forbid also the Importation of all Sorts of all French Toys into the Empire; and all other Goods and Merchandize proper for Luxury, which only ferved to drain the German Nation of Money.

The Right Honourable Charles Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough died

Au

at Lifton.
Dr. John Fanfbaw made Greek
Professor in the University of Oxford.

Dr. Thomas Pellet chosen Prefident of the College of Phyticians, in the room of Sir Hans Sloane.

George Heatbeste, Esquire, elected Alderman of Walbrook Ward, in the room of Sir John Tafb, deceased.

Charles Earl of Murray died in Scotland.

Dr. Haley appointed Dean of Chichefter.

The Hereditary Prince of Modena arrived at London.

An Order of the Common-Council iffued about this time, for the better lighting the City of London; and that the Lamps should burn till Morning

His Majefty arrived at Harwich from Hanover

Dr. Henry Gally made Chaplain to his Majesty

Marquis of Caernarvon made Mafter of the Horse to the Prince of Wales.

The Emperor and France began to treat of Terms of Pacification, without letting the Maritime Powers into the Secret.

Mr. Le Quesne chosen Alderman of Broadstreet Ward.

This Month some Saltzburgers, and other German Protestants, em-

barked at Gravefend for Georgia. His Grace Edmund Sheffield Duke

of Bucking bamfoire died at Rome.

Mr. Og lesborpe embarked for Georgia again; and with him the Rev.

Mr. John Wastey, Fellow of Lincoln College in Oxford; the Rev. Mr. Charles Wesley, Student of Clristchurch College; and the Rev. Mr. Ingram, of Queen's College, as Missionaries: And with them a great Number of poor English Families, embarked for the same Country.

The Grand Juries of London and Middlefex presented the numerous Geneva-shops, in the City of Lon-don, Westminster, &c. as very great Nuilances, about this time.

Mrs. Drummond, a young Scetifb Lady, having turned Quaker, came up to London, and preached in that City; and in most of the great Towns in England, particularly to the whole University of Cambridge, on the Caffle-Hill there.

A great Riot happened at this time near Ledbury in Hereford hire, where feveral hundred People allembled, and pulled down fix or feven Turnpikes; and being opposed by the Justices of Peace, with their Posse, a finant Engagement ensued, in which the Rioters were defeated, and some of them made Prisoner

George Clive, of Lincoln's-Inn, Efq; made Cursitot-Baron of the Exchequer.

Dr.

Nov.

Dr. Adams, Mafter of Sidney | and the Milanefe, except Viger College in Cambridge, elected Vice-chancellor of that University.

Horatio Townsbend, Esq; and Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. made Com-missioners of the Excise, in the room of Christopher Montagu, and Roger Gale, Efquires.

Sir William Yonge called to the

Council board.

Sir James Ferguson appointed one of the Lords of Sellion in Scotland. The Right Honourable Thomas

Earl of Haddington died.

Jacob Tonson junior, a wealthy Bookseller in the Strand, died worth fixty thousand Pounds, as some com. puted.

Dr. Edward Tenifon Bishop of Of-

fory died.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen congratulating his Majesty, on his Arrival on Oct. 23, John Salter, Efq; and Robert Godfeball, Efq; two of the Aldermen, were knighted.

Edward Sympson, LL. D. elected Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, in the room of Sir Natha-

nael Lloyd.

The Imperialifts and the French (with their Allies) agree to a Ceffation of Arms.

Thomas Abney, Esquire, appointed Judge of the Marshalfea Court.

Lord Shanon made General of the Horfe.

The Marquis of Montandre made General of the Foot.

Dr. Tanner Bishop of St. Asapb died.

Sir Robert Eyre Lord Chief Juffice of the Common-Pleas died.

The Preliminary Articles, concluded about this time between the Emperor and France (without the Privity of the Maritime Powers, or even of the Allies of France, the Kings of Spain and Sardinia), were of the following Tenor; 1. That France should restore to the Empire all its Conquetts in Germany. 2. That the Reversion of the Duchy of Tufcany should be given to the Duke of Lorrain. 3. That the Emperor should enjoy the Mantuan, Parma,

and Novara, which should be given to the King of Sardinias But that Lorrain should be united to France, after the Death of King Staniflans, who should possess that Duchy for his Life. 4. That King Stanistans thould enjoy the Title of King of Poland; but that King Augu should possess that Throne. 5. That Don Carlos should be acknowleded King of Naples and Sicily, and enjoy all the Spanish Places on the Coast of Tuscany, with the Island of Elbe. And, 6. That France should guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction.

His Majesty appointed the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Orkney, Marshals of the Armies of Great Britain; an Office never known in England before.

Thomas Reeve, Eig; one of the Juftices of the Common -Pleas, m Lord Chief Justice of that Court, in the room of Lord Chief Justice Eyes, deceased.

Sir John Comyns, one of the Bathe Justices of the Common-Piess.

William Fortescue, Eiq; Attor-ney-General to the Prince of Wales, made one of the Barons of the Ex-

Robert Pauncefort, Eiq; made Attorney-General; and Richard Hollings, Efg; Solicitor-General, to the Prince.

Dr. Madox made Bishop of Llandaff.

Dr. Harris translated to the See of St. Asaph, in the room of Dr. Tan-

ner, deceased.

The Duke of Leeds appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-

The Earl of Crawford made Lord Lieutenant of East Lorbian in Scotland.

Robert Willimot, Efq; elected Alderman of Limeftreet Ward, in the room of Sir Richard Hopkins, deceased.

The Parliament meeting, the King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he tells them, That the

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happy Turn the Affairs of Europe had taken fince the last Session, must give them all the greatest Satisfaction as it did him.

That the Emperor, and the Most Christian King, had agreed upon Preliminaries, and a Cessation of Arms; and had communicated the Preliminaries to him; defiring his Concurrence for effecting a general

Pacification.

That these Articles not varying effentially from the Plan proposed by him and the States; nor containing any thing prejudicial to the Equilibre of Europe, or the Interests of their respective Subjects, they had declared to the Courts of Vienna and France, their Approbation of the faid Preliminaries, and their Readiness to con-cur in a Treaty for bringing them to Perfection.

That Spain and Sardinia had not yet agreed to the Preliminaries : But there was little Reason to doubt of their Concurrence, upon giving them reasonable Security for the peace-

lotted to them.

In these Circumstances his first Care had been to ease the Burdens of his People, and therefore he had ordered a confiderable Reduction of his Forces by Sea and Land: And it the Influence of Great Britain had had any Share in composing the present Troubles, or preventing new ones, he was fure they would be of Opinion, that it would be necessary to continue fome extraordinary Expence till there was a more perfect Recon ciliation among the Powers of Eu-

He hoped this pleasing Prospect of Peace would produce good Harmony at home: That those who wished the Peace and Prosperity of their Country, could never have a more favour-able Opportunity of diffinguishing themselves than now offered, by declaring their Satisfaction in the Progress already made towards reftoring the public Tranquillity, and promot-ing what was full necessary to bring

it to Perfection.

A Motion being made in the House of Lords, for an Address of Thanks; and to express their Satisfaction in every thing mentioned in the King's Speech; and to declare, That the House saw with Pleasure, in their present Situation, the happy Essets of the extraordinary Supplies of late Years granted by Parlia-

It was proposed, by way of Amendment, to leave out this Claufe. A certain Lord declared, That he could not fay his Hopes had been answered by the Peace that had been concluded, or by any thing elfe that had happened: A Peace had indeed been brought about; but they could not fay it was a good Peace for this Nation; and he was afraid, it would not be so lasting as some People ima-gined; nor could he agree to put any Words into the Address which might feem to infinuate, that the Peace was owing to any Preparations made by us, or to any Supplies granted by former Parliaments: Could it be faid that our adding fix or feven thousand Men to our Land Forces had so frighted France, as to make them give up any of their Pretensions? Or that our Squadrons had made them give up the Affair of Poland, when the whole World knew we had never fent a Ship to the Baltic? Or could it be faid, that our Fleet fet Limits to their Defigns on Italy, without appearing in the Mediterranean ?

Whatever his Majesty's Endea-vours were, we may judge by the Event, he could have no Hand in the Peace: His Majefty would not have confented to annex to the Crown of France for ever, the whole Do-minions of the Duke of Lorrain: This was a Cession which this Nation, and the rest of Europe, might foon have Reason to repent; nor durst any of the Ministers own they had countenanced that Ceffion: And as this was apparently the Motive which induced France to facrifice all which induced France to section her other Views, as well as the Views of her Allies, How could they fay, with

1735 Fan. with any Appearance of Truth, that the Peace was owing to our Preparations, or to his Majesty's Endeavours; and from thence declare, That we see with Pleasure the happy Estellis of the extraordinary Supplies of late Tears granted by Parliament Their Lordships could not say, They saw with Pleasure the Dominions of France inlarged, by the Accession of such an extensive and convenient Country as that of Lorrain.

In Answer to this it was faid, It must be granted, that Peace was more deficeable than War: And that the Balance of Power was lately in great Danger of being overturned, and this Nation in great Danger of being involved in a bloody and expenfive War: The reftoring Peace, the preferving the Balance of Power, and the preventing the Nation's be-ing involved in War, were Effects that all Mankind must acknowlege to be happy; and they were Effects which had been lately brought about; and he was convinced, they were the Effects of the extraordinary Supplies Effects of the extraordinary supplies granted of late Years by Parliament. The adding feven thousand Men might not be of any great Confequence; but the making that Addition, and contracting for more Troops with Denmark, shewed we were in earnest; and if they had observed either of the Parties had any Views inconsistent with the Preservation of the Balance, they could, and certhe Balance, they could, and cer-tainly should, have entered into the War with a Body of seventy thousand, or perhaps one hundred and seventy thousand Men, in case of Necessi-ty: This France knew, and perhaps made them give up some of those Pretensions they had at first in View; and though none of our Squadrons appeared in the Mediterramean, or the Baltie, yet our preparing pow-erful Squadrons ready to fail to either, fet Limits to the Defigns of France, and her Allies, in Italy, and laid them under a Necessity of departing from that Scheme, relating to the Partition of Italy, which they had formed: And though we did not

fend a Ship to the Baltic, our fitting out a powerful Squadron prevented the Princh fending their Breft Squadron to the Relief of Dantzick.

As to the Treaty of Peace, they could not think it of that dangerous Confequence as some represented; for though the Dominions of Lorrain were to be annexed to France, France had not thereby got any Addition of Power; for she had taken Possession of that Duchy formerly, whenever the pleased; so that though France had obtained a new Title to it, the had acquired no additional Power.

To this it was replied, That Peac was a very defirable thing; but not always, and in all Circumftance, more defirable than War; If in the Beginning of Queen Anne's Reign w had preferred Peace to War, Nation, and great Part of Europe, had been Slaves to France before this time: We ought not therefore to be to extremely free with our Congratulations, on the pleafing Prospect of approaching Tranquillity, but first examine what Sort of a Tranquillity we were like to have, and what the Consequences of it might be. The Balance of Power may have been in Danger; the Nation was lately per-haps in Danger of being involved in War; but in neither of these Cases was the Danger over: On the contrary, the Balance of Power to be in more Danger by this Peace than it was by the War; because during the War, it might have been in our Power to have recovered it from that Danger; but it may not be in our Power hereafter to recover Lorrain from France, or to get the Emperor, Poland, and Mulcowy, to join us in that Undertaking: And as France was before an Over-match for any Power in Europe, any Additien to that Crown was a Step towards overturning the Balance of Power; but the Addition of fuch a powerful and fertile Province as that of Lorrain, was furely a most dangerous Experiment.

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To fay that France has acquired no new or additional Strength, by the Surrender of Lorrain, is furprifeing; for though the generally over-ran that Province, on the Breaking out of a German War, yet the had not the Revenues of that Province, which amounted to five hundred thousand Pounds a Year! Nor had he Poffession of the strong Towns or Forces of that Province, which ferved as a Barrier to the reft of Germany, and gave the rest of the Ger-man Princes and States Time to affemble their Forces, and prepare for their Defence, on the Commence-ment of a War with France: And how a Peace, which would fo much increase the Power of France, and enable them to fit out greater Fleets as well as Armies, could be called a pleasing Prospect to Great Britain, was not easy to apprehend: From these Considerations they could discern but little Reason for burfting out into such Raptures of Joy, on the please-ing Prospect of approaching Tranquillity.

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Here is a Peace concluded between the Emperor and France : But are we included in it? There were before feveral Bones of Contention between-us and France, as well as Spain; and these are far from being diminifhed by our late Conduct: If by our powerful Squadrons we fet Limits to the Designs of France, and her Al-lies, in Italy, or made France give up the Affair of Poland; if by our Pr. parations we prevented the King of France from establishing his Father-in-Law on the Throne of Poland; or the King of Spain from establishing his Son in the Dukedom of Tuscany and Parma; Can we expect that these Disappointments will be eafily forgotten, or forgiven?

And if France and Spain thould join together, in order to revenge themselves upon us, are we sure of the Emperor for an Ally? Have we by our late Conduct laid him under any Obligations of Honour or Conscience to fly to our Affiffance; or upon what elfe does our Security depend ?

When we have received fatisfactory Answers to these Questions, then may we acknowless with Gratitude the tender Care of his Majetty's Minifters for his People, in preferving to them the Bleffings of Peace; and declare, that we see with Pleasure, in our prefent Situation, the happy Effects of the extraordinary Supp of late Years granted by Parliament.

The Question being put, to address his Majesty in the Terms first propoled, without any Amendment; it was resolved in the Affirmative; and the Address was presented accordingly.

The Commons also presented an Address of the same Tenor, to which there was no Opposition in that

The Estimate of the Expences of the Navy being laid before the House, a Motica was made, that it should be referred to a select Committee to confider and examine it. But after fome Debate it was resolved in the

Negative.

Robert Willimot, Efq; elected Alderman of Limestreet Ward.

The Justices of Peace having inquired into the Number of Houses which fold Geneva, found there were in the Limits of Woftminfler, the Tower, and Finfoury Divisions, ex-clusive of London and Southwark, feven thousand and forty-four Houses and Shops where that Liquor was publicly fold by Retale, befides what was privately fold in Garrets, Cel-lars, and Back-rooms.

The Duke of Lorrain married to the Archauchels Maria Therefa,

eldest Daughter of the Emperor.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons, for raifing the Supplies within the Year; which, being op-posed, occasioned a Debate; and, on the Question's being put, was determined in the Negative.

Bernard Lintos, of Horsham, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Su-fex, died. He was lately a Book; seller in Fleet-Street, and raised a fine Effate by his Trade,

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Two of the Members of the Privy-Council carried a Message from his Majesty to his Royal Highness the Prince, proposing a Marriage between his Royal Highness and the Princess of Saxe Gotba : To which the Prince answered, He could not but be extremely well-pleased with whatever his Majesty proposed. The Right Honourable Walter

Chetwynd, Baron of Rathdown in

Ireland, died.

Sir George Walton, Admiral of the Blue, having refigned, his Ma-jefty appointed Philip Cavendish, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, to be Admiral of the Blue; John Balchen, Efq; to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Charles Stuare, Efq; to be Vice-Admiral of the White; the Earl of Granard (Forbes), to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Nicolas Haddock, Esq; to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; and John Hagar, Esq; to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

The Lord Chief Justice Reeve called to the Council-board.

This Day, being the Day after the laft Full Moon before the Equinox, there was a Spring Tide which exceeded near a Foot and half, all that had been known before. In Westminfter Hall the Counsel were carried out in Boats to their Coaches: The Privy-Garden, and the Parade in St. James's Park, were over-flowed, as was Part of the Tower-Wharf. The Markes in the Frundreds of Effex were overflowed, and great Numbers of Cattle drowned. And above Bridge, a Breach was made at Mill-Bank, and the Fields and Gardens thereabouts overflowed, and the Chelfea Water-works very much damaged.

The Royal Affent was given to the Act for continuing the Duties on

Malt, Cyder, &c.

A Petition was presented to the House, defiring they would take into their Consideration the Mischiefs that attend the excessive Drinking of Geneva, and other spirituous Liquors: Whereupon the House Refolved, That the low Price of spi-

rituous Liquors was the principal Inducement to the excessive and perni-cious Use thereof: And that, in order to prevent these Abuses, a Duty be laid on all such Liquors sold by Retale, of twenty Shillings a Gallon; and fifty Pounds per Ann. should be paid for a Licence to retale it.

To which it was objected,

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To which it was objected, That the laying so high a Duty on all spirituous Liquors amounted to a Prohibition: However, after some Debate, it was agreed to.

The Right Honourable James Stanley Earl of Derby died.

The Quakers petitioned the House of Commons, That they might not be sued in any Court for Tythes. And a Bill was ordered to be brought And a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly: Against which all the Clergy in England almost peti-tioned; and Counsel were heard both for and against the Bill; which was passed in the House of Commons by a great Majority. By this Bill two Justices of Peace were to determine all Controversies for Tythes, where Quakers were the Desendants. But, after a Debate for committing the Bill, on a second Reading in the House of Lords, it was carried in the Negative, 54 Not Contents against 35 Contents.

Lord Delawar appointed Embaf-fador to the Duke of Saxe-Gotba, to demand the Princess Augusta his

Sister in Marriage.
Lord Viscount Molefworth made

Brigadier-General.

Mr. Booth appointed his Majesty's Minister at Warfaw.

Ambrose Stanyford, Esq; appointed

Conful at Alicant. A Motion was made in the House of Commons, for Leave to bring in a Bill to reftrain the Disposition of Lands, whereby the same became unalienable, (generally called the Mortmain Bill).

Against this Bill the Two Univerfities, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the Corporation of Queen Anne's Bounty, &c. petitioned. But it passed, however, through

both Houses, and afterwards received the Royal Affent.

By this Bill all People were refrained from devicing Lands to cha-ritable Uses, by Will or by Deed, if not executed twelve Months before their Decease: And the Universities are reftrained from purchafing Livings, but excepted as to the reft.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons, by Walter Plummer, Efq; that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill, to repeal fo much of an Act of 25 Car. II. intituled, An All for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants, as obliges all Persons who are admitted into any Office, Civil or Mi-litary, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: And for explaining and amending fo much of the faid Act as relates to the Declaration against Transubstantiation: In which he was fedonded by Sir Wilfred Lawfon, Bart. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer appearing against the Motion, when the Question was put, it was carried in the Negative, 251 to 123.

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The following Bills received the

Royal Affent, viz.

An Act for granting an Aid by a Land-Tax two Shillings in the Pound.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

An Act to repeal the Statute of Jac. I. intituled, An Act against Conjuration, Witcheraft, and dealing with evil and wicked Spirits; and to repeal an Act passed in Scotland, 9 Mar. intituled, Anentis Witchcrafts.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to read the Prayers and fubscribe the Declarations, pursuant to the Act of Uniformity, 13 & 14 Car. II.

An Act to amend an Act of 7 Geo. I. intituled, An Ast to pre serve and encourage the Woolen and

Silk Manufactures. And to feven private Bills.

Advice came, that his Excellency Henry Cunningbam, Governor of Jamaica, died there on the 12th of last Month.

1736.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London resolved to present a Petition to the Parliament against the Bill, brought in about this time, for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in Westminster to the opposite Shore. Lord Hervey appointed Lord Lieu-

tenant of the County of Stafford.

Capt. Treoor made Captain of Greenwich Hospital,

Capt. Tancred Robinson made Rear-Admiral of the Blue

The following Gentlemen were appointed Commissioners of the Stamp-Duties, wiz. Sir Brecas Gar-diner, Bart. John Shorter, Richard Shelley, William Fifter, and BrinySki nner, Efqrs.
A Petition of the Merchants and

Planters trading to, and interested in the Sugar-Colonies, was prefented

to the House of Commons; settingforth, that the granting a Duty of 201. per Gallon on Spirituous Liquors, and the Payment of 50 l. a Year by every Retaler of them for a Licence, would bring unavoidable Ruin on the Sugar-Colonies, though the Evil complained of did not arife from the Confumption of the Com-modities imported from the faid Colonies; and praying they might be heard by their Counsel against the Bill.

But this being termed a Money-Bill, it was refolved not to hear Counsel; and the Petition was or-dered to lie upon the Table; And as the Civil-Lift Revenue would lofe 70,000 l. per Ann. as was computed, by Failure of the Duties, if this Bill passed; a Clause was inferted in the Bill for granting his Majetty 70,000 l.

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for supplying that Desiciency; tho' it was the Opinion of great Numbers, that the Civil-List would be no Loser by diminishing the Confumption of Spirituous Liquors, beeaule so much more Beer would be drank instead of them.

Prince Eugene of Savoy, eftermed the greatest General of the Age, died at Vienna in the 73d Year of his Age.

A Bill was brought into the House of Commons for the Repeal of the Corporation and Teit-Acts; but, after fome Debate, it was rejected.

Her Highness the Princels An. gufts arrived at Greenwich, and on the 27th came to St. James's 2 She was matried to the Prince of Wales the farne Evening by the Bishop of London in St. James's Chapel, in the Presence of the King, Queen, and Court.

Sir Thomas Saundert Seabright, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Hertford, died ; and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son, about 13 Years of Age.
The following Bills received the

Royal Affent, wiz.

An Act for laying a Duty on the

Retalers of Spirituous Liquors.

An Act for naturalizing the Princels of Wales.

An Act for continuing several Acts therein mentioned, and for amending an Act of I Geo. L. in relation to

Scavengers in Cities and great Towns. An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices; and for allowing further Time for the Inrollment of Deeds and Wills made by Papifts; and for Relief of Protestant Purchasers.

An Act for the more equal pay-ing and better collecting certain imall Sums, for Relief of shipwrecked Mariners, and diffressed Persons, his Majesty's Subjects, in the Ports of Cadiz, and Port St. Mary's, in the Kingdom of Spain, and for other Uses usually contributed to by the Merchants trading to the said Ports. An Act for the better lighting the

Streets of London.

And to 37 private Bills.

The Lord Viscount Cafficence, of the Kingdom of Ireland, died.

Henry Justice, of the Middle-Temple, Esq. lately a Fellow-Commoner in Trinity College, Cambridge, was convicted of stealing Books out of Trinity Library, and several other Libraries in Cambridge, as well as out of the Book sellers Shops in London, and sentenced to be transported.

Thomas Winnington, Esq. made one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Yohn Campbel, Esq. made one of

John Campbel, Eigs made one of the Lords of the Admiralty in his

Dr. Madox, Dean of Wells, elected Bishop of Sr. Asapb.

Earl Cholmondeley made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the Duke of Rutland

Dr. Wilcox, Vicar of Kenfarton elected Mafter of Clare-Hall in Cam

Drs David Gregory, Professor of Modern History in Oxford, made a Canon of Christ-Church there.

John Elphing fron Lord Bahnerine, of Scotland, died.
Lord Viscount Montgerret, of the Kingdom of Ireland, died.

General Skelton, an excellent Officer, who followed King Jame's

ficer, who followed King James's Fortunes, died at Paris.

His Excellency William Copy, Esq; Governor of Neco Tork and New Jerfey, died.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Clergy of London at Ston-College, it was resolved, That their Thanks be given to their most worthy Diocelan the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, for the many and great Instances of his Care and Vigilance in maintaining the Constitution of the Church of England, and the legal Rights of the Clergy; particularly for the steady and vigorous Opposition which he had lately given to the Attempt that had been given to the Attempt that had been made upon them.

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The Clergy of Wilt foirs resolved to return their Thanks to their Diocefan the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, for the indefatigable Pains he had taken, and the firm Stand he made

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made in Defence of their just and indisputable Privileges; and to befeech
his Lordship to express their sincere
Respect and Graticude to those noble
Respect and Graticude to those noble Peers, who shewed a due Regard for the Rights and Properties of the Clergy.

The following Bills received the

Royal Affent, viz.
An Act to enable his Majesty to borrow 600,000 L to be charged on the Sinking-Fund; and for the further Disposition of the said Fund, by paying off one Million of South-Sea Annuities; and for appropriating the Supplies granted this Seffion.

An Act for continuing the additional Stamp Duties laid on by an Act of 12 Geo. I.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have offended against the Laws of Excise, and for enforcing those Laws

(the Smuggling Act).

An Act to prevent lifting his Majefty's Subjects in foreign Service without Licence.

An Act to restrain the Disposition of Lands, whereby the same become unalienable (filled The Mortmain Act ).

An Act to explain an Act of 2
Geo. II. for preventing Bribery and
Corruption in the Election of Members of Parliament, fo far as it relates
to the commencing and carrying on
Profecutions grounded on the faid Act.

An Act for encouraging and regu-lating the Manufacture of British Sail cloth, and for securing the Du-ties payable on foreign Sail-cloth imported.

An Act to render the Laws more effectual for preventing the Impor-tation of fresh Fish taken by Fo-reigners; and to applain so much of an Act of 13 & 14 Car. II. as relates to Ships exporting Fift to the Ports of the Miditerranem; and for the better Preferration of the Fry of Lobsters on the Coasts of Scotland.

An Act for building a Bridge crofs the River Thames from the New Palace-Yard in the City of West-Vol. II.

And to ten private Bills.

After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, He acquainted them at their first Meeting, that preliminary Articles had been concluded between the Emperor and France; since the Emperor and France; fince which time a further Convention concerning the Execution of them had been made and communicated to him by both those Courts; and Ne-gotistions were carrying on by the several Powers engaged in the late War, in order to settle the general Pacification.

He thanks them for the Supplies; and fays, They could never better recommend themselves to his Esteem, and the good Opinion of those they represented, than by raising the ne-

represented, than by raising the secellary Supplies in a manner the least
burdensome to his People.

He was concerned to see such Seeds
of Dissension sown among his People: It should be his Care to preserve
the Constitution in Church and State,
and not to countenance any Attempts
to the Prejudice of either: His Protection should be impartially dispensed to all his Subjects.

That he was going to his Gorman
Dominions, and should leave the
Queen Regent in his Absence; and
did not doubt but they would endeavour to make the Weight of public Affairs only to her; which he
recommended to them in a particular
manner.

His Majesty let out for Hanoper

from St. James's.

By the Act for enforcing the Laws of Excile (filled the Smuggling Act), all former Offences are pardoned a but if an Offender be convicted of a fecond Offence, he is to be adjudged guiley of Felony without Benefit of Clergy:

If three or more Persons shall be a sembled with Fire-Arms, or other offensive Wespons, a Justice of Peace, after Examination of them. Peace, after Examination of them, may commit them to the County-Gaol, without Bail or Mainprize.

1736 May

1736 May

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Persons convicted of affembling to affift in the clandestine running of Goods to be transported for seven Years: A Reward of 50 l. for apprehending a Smuggler, and 50 l. to any one wounded in apprehending him; and, if killed, 50% to his Executors.

This Month a Gentleman diftri-

buted the following Charities:
One thousand Pounds to the Socieiy for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts.

One thousand Pounds for the Aug-

mentation of poor Livings. One thousand Pounds to the Cor-

poration of the Sons of the Clergy, for the Benefit of poor Widows and And Orphans.

Five hundred Pounds for the Proagation of Christian Knowlege: All which he paid in ready Money to the respective Societies, without

discovering who he was.

The following Sergeants at Law were made, viz. Thomas Parker, Thomas Hussey, Abraham Gapper, Robert Price, Michael Foster, Thomas Burner, William Wynne, John Agar, Richard Draper, Robert William Hawward, Sa-Mgar, Richard Draper, Rovers Kettleby, William Hayward, Sa-muel Prime, Thomas Bernardiston, and Edward Bootle, Esgrs. General Tatton, Governor of Til-

bury Fort, died.

The Commissioners appointed for building the Bridge cross the River Thames, from New Palace-Yard, met the first time at the Jerufalem Chamber, Westminster; and chose Lord Sundon their Chairman, Nathanael Blackerby, Esq; their Treafurer, and Sir Joseph Ayloff, Bart. their Secretary.

Capt. Porteous, who commanded the Guard at Edinburgh, and fired upon the People who were affembled to fee the Execution of a Smuggler there, was found guilty of wilful

Murder.

William Rouse, and Benjamin Rawlins, Esqrs, elected Sheriffs of London and Middlefex.

The Bailiff of the County of Lippe in Westphalia having taken

a tall Trooper belonging to an Hano-verian Regiment, and delivered him to a Pruffian Officer, the Hanove-rians apprehended the Bailiff, and committed him Prisoner to the Guard-Room at Hamelin; and the Regency of Hanover fent four Squadrons of Dragoons into the County of Lippe to live at Discretion, till the should receive Satisfaction for seizin the Trooper : Whereupon the Countels of Lippe made moving Repre-lentations to the King of Pruffia to fend him back.

The Lord Viscount Irwin, of the

Kingdom of Scotland, died.
William Holmes, Doctor of Divinity, and President of Sr. John's College in Oxford, appointed Pro-fessor of Modern History in that Univerfity.

William Poyntz, Efq; made Receiver General of the Revenue of Excise, in the room of his Brother the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, who refigned in his Favour.

John Garth, Efq; made Warden of the Fleet, on the Surrender of Dougall Cutbbert, and James Gam-

bier, Efgrs.

The Dispute between the King of Denmark and the City of Hambi about the Sovereignty of that City, was determined at this time; whereby the Hamburgbers agreed to pay the King of Denmark half a Million of Florins: On the other hand, the King agreed that the Merchants and Artificers, who refide in that Quar-ter called Scaumberg in Hamburg, and were Subjects to the King of Denmark, shall be subject to the Magistrates of the City, and pay the same Taxes as the other Inhabitants of Hamburg do: That the Trade of Hamburg co: I have the Danish Dominions, shall be restored; and that his Majesty shall cause all the Ships and Effects of the Hamburgburs, which he had seized to be restored.

The Right Hon. Thomas Fane Earl of Westmarland died without Iffue, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother John Lord Caterlough.

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When the Courts were fitting in Westminster-Hall, between One and Two in the Afternoon, a large Bundle of brown Paper was laid near the Chancery Court, with feveral Crackers and Parcels of Gunpowder inclosed; which burft, and terrified the People that were attending the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench : And the Explosion threw out several printed Bills, which gave Notice, that this being the last Day of the Term, the five following Libels would be burnt in Westminster-Hall, between the Hours of Twelve and Two, viz. The Gin Act, the Mortmain Act, the Westminster Bridge Act, the Smugglers Act, and the Act for borrowing 600,000 /. on the Sinking Fund. One of these printed Bills being carried to the Court of King's Bench, the Grand Jury pre-fented it as a wicked, false, and scandalous Libel; and a Proclamation was iffued on the 17th for difcovering the Persons concerned in this wicked and audacious Outrage, and a Reward of 200 % offered for takeing the Author, Printer, and Pub-lisher, of the said false, malicious, and treafonable Libel.

The same Libel was found fixed up at the Royal Exchange on the 26th

in the Morning

The Right Hon. Nicolas Leake Earl of Scarsdale died a Bachelor; whereby that Honour became extinct.

Brigadier Anstrutber made Goverper of South Carolina.

Dr. Butler made Clerk of the

Closet to her Majesty. The Right Hon. Alexander Earl of Balcarras, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, died.

The Right Hon. Nevil Lord

Lovelace died.

The Right Hon. Edward Davis Viscount Montcasbal, of the King-

dom of Ireland, died.
In the last Week of this Month were great Tumults and Riots at Hackney, Shoreditch, Spitalfields, and other Places in and about London, occasioned by the Irifb Labour-

ers, who coming over at this time of the Year to Harvest-work, and underworking the Natives, feveral thousand English Labourers affembled, and endervoured to drive the Irift from the Neighbourhood of Lond and the Irift being pretty numerous, and flanding on their Defence, feveral were wounded on both fides:
But the Militia being raifed, and fome regular Troops fent to disperse

them, the Riot was suppressed with-out any great Mischief done. Capt. John Porteous, who com-manded the Guard at Edinburgh when fome People were killed by the Fire of his Soldiers, and condemned for it, was reprieved by her Majesty for fix Weeks.

A War commencing this Summer between the Ruffians and the Turks, the Ruffians took Afopb, and overran Grim Tartary: On the other hand, two thouland Houses were burnt down by Accident in the City of Moscow.

The Rev. Dr. Savage, Master of Emanuel College in Cambridge, died, William Lord Byron, of Rochdalt

in Lancafpire, died.
Dr. Crofs, Matter of Catharine-Hall in Cambridge, died.
Edward Trelawny, Esq. made Governor of Januica, in the room of Henry Cunningbam, Esquire, deceafed.

George Clark, Efq; made Gover-nor of New-York, in the room of Col: Cofby, deceafed Thomas Pelbam, Efq; appointed

Envoy Extraordinary to Sweden.

Earl of Kinnows appointed Envoy

Extraordinary to Poland.

Sir Conyers Darcy made Lord Lieu-tenant and Cufter Retulorum of the East-Riding of Yorksbire, in the room of the Lord Viscount Irania.

The Lady of the Lord Archibald Hamilton appointed Privy-Purfe, and Groom of the Stole, to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

A Fire happened at Peterforge, which burnt down 1500 Houses, and 500 Warehouses full of Merchandizes

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The Regency of Hanover granted Patent for refining of Sugar at

Harborough, and Hamelin.
The Right Hon. James Berkley

Earl of Berkley died.

Major John Bernardi, who was made a Prisoner on Suspicion of his being concerned in the Affaffination-Plot, died in Newgate, in the 82d Year of his Age, having been confined there 40 Years.

Henry Brook, LL. D. made Pro-fessor of Civil Law in the University

of Oxford.

The Earl of Effex made Captain and Colonel of the First Troop of

Horse Grenadiers.

About Ten at Night a Body of Men entered the City of Edinburgh, and feized on the Fire-Arms, Drums, &c. belonging to the City Guard, fecured all the Gates, beat an Alarm, and, marching to the Prison where Capt. Porteous was, fet the Door on Fire when they found they could not break it open; and, having dragged out Porteous, hanged him upon a Sign-Post: After which they returned the Arms to the Guard-house, and left the City.

The Queen published a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 200 1. for the Discovery of any of the Rioters concerned in hanging Por-

Sir John Thompson elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Marquis of Caernarvon made Mafter of the Horse to the Prince.

This Month the new Lamps were fet up in London for the better illuminating the City.

And the Space between Fleet-Bridge and Holbourn-Bridge was ordered to be converted into a Market.

The King of Great Britain hav-ing defired the States General to do Justice to the Prince of Orange his Son-in-Law, and restore him the Lordships of Terveer and Flushing in Zeland; they answered, They had no Right to interfere in the Affairs of a particular Province: And the Prince ftill remains dispossessed of those Lordships.

George Clark, L.L. D. Senior Fellow of All-Souls College in Orford, and Member of Parliament for that Univerfity, died : He had contributed very largely to the rebuilding and adorning that College; and gave an elegant House he had built, adjoin ing to All-Souls College, with all the Furniture, to the Warden for the rime being. He also left to Warcefter College 4000 1. for building ceffer College 4000 l. for building their Library, and fix Fellowships of 43 l. per Ann. each, and fix Scholarships of 23 l. per Ann. each.

The Earl of Breadolbin elected one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, in

the room of the Earl of Balcarnes,

deceased.

Lord Charles Hay, Son of the Marquis of Twedale, made Colonel

of a Regiment of Dragoons.

A Treaty of Subfidy conclude with the Heffians, in Confideration of a Body of their Troops entering into the Service of Britain.

George Kelly (against whom a Bill of Pains and Penalties passed at the fame time Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, was banished escaped to France out of the Town

At the Playhouse in Cover den, in the Entertainment of Doctor Fauftus, the Machine, in which Harlequin, the Miller's Wife, the Miller and his Man, were, being st its full Height, one of the Wires which held the hinder Part of the Car broke first, and then the other; and down came the Machine, with the People in it, upon the Stage : The Audience were terribly frighted; and, when they came to inquire into the Mischief that was done, they found the Woman that had played the Misler's Wife with her Thigh broke, her Knee-pan shattered, and fome grievous Bruises the received; Harlequin had his Head broke, and his Wrift sprained; the Miller broke his Arm; and the Miller's Man had his Skull broke, and died the Sunday

following.

Ifaac Franks, a Jew Merchant, died at the Bath, computed to be worth 300,000 L and had for feveral

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the Poor.

23

The Rev. Dr. Wilcox, Mafter of Clare-Hall, chosen Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge. The Court of Common Pleas set

afide a Verdict that had been obtained against John Smart, Game-keeper to Mr. Carteret. The Case was thus: The Action was brought by Sir John Eyles against Smart the Gamekeeper, for shooting three Hounds of the Plaintiff's. The Defendant justified, for that he be-ing a Servant to Mr Carters, and the Dogs in Pursuit of the Deer in Mr. Carteret's Park, and very near taking and killing fome of them; he did, for the Preservation of the faid Deer, shoot the faid Dogs: And the Issue tried was, Whether the Defendant shot the Dogs maliciously, or for the necessary Preservation of the Deer: And it was fully proved, that he did it for the Preservation of his Mafter's Deer; and the Judge thereupon directed the Jury to find for the Defendant : However, the Jury were of another Opinion, and found for the Plaintiff; and gave a Guinea and a half Damages: Whereupon the Court of Common Pleas fet aside the Verdict on a Motion the next Term.

The Master and Wardens of the Sadlers Company presented the Prince of Wales with his Freedom.

A Jew, having fold a thousand Pounds of dyed Tea, was profecuted for the Cheat, and obliged to pay 10 l. for every Pound Weight of the faid dyed Tea.

The Honourable Brigadier-General

Stewart died at the Bath.

Lieutenant-General Groves die An Advertisement was published in the London Gazette, reciting an Act of Parliament, which was made for preventing the Inconveniencies trifing from seducing Artificers in the Manufactories of Great Britain into foreign Parts : Which enacts, That if any Person shall contract with, entice, persuade, or solicit, any Manufacturer, or Artisicer, in

ral Years given 5000 l. per Ann. to Wool, Iron, Steel, Brafe, Gc. to go out of the Kingdom into foreign Parts, he shall forfeit one hundred Pounds, and be imprisoned for three Months: And any Artificer that shall so go abroad, and not return in fix Months Notice, shall be treated as an Outlaw.

Mr. Nixon the Nonjuring Clergyman was tried at the King's Bench Bar before the Lord Hardwicks, for a Missemeanour in making and publishing a scandalous Libel, dispersed in Westminster-Hall on the 14th of July, and blown up, with the five following Acts of Parliament, that Day, between the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench, wiz. The Gin Act, the Mortmain Act, the Wefininfler Bridge Act, the Smug glers Act, and the Act for raising 600,000 l. on the Sinking-Fund; in which Libel were contained many scandalous Reflections on the King and Legislature.

It was proved; That the printed Libel was composed from a Copy of Nixon's own Hand-writing; and that he gave feveral of them to be dispersed in Westminster-Hall, and laid the Parcel of Gunpowder in the Hall himself: To which Nim making little or no Defence, he was found guilty; condemned to pay 200 Marks, and fuffer five Years Imprisonment; and to be brought before the Courts at Westminster, with a Parchment round his Head

declaring his Offence. Sir John Thomfon, the Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. attended the Prince of Wales, and presented him with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box.

An Order was made by the Lord Mayor against the hawking of Wildfowl, Garden-stuff, &c. about the Streets.

We received Advice about this time, that the Articles between the Emperor and Spain were settled; and that the Acts of mutual Cession an Guaranty were agreed on, and ex-changed; and that the Spaniards were evacuating Tufcany. X 3

1736

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1736 Dec.

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The French also delivered up to the Emperor the Places they had taken in Germany.

This Evening a Fire broke out in the Inner Temple adjoining to the Hall, and continued burning till Five next Morning, which confumed the Inner-Temple Kitchen, Buttery, and great Staurcase leading to the Hall, and above thirty Chambers, before it was mastered, there being no Water to be had at first; several Writings of Estates, and valuable Studies of Books belonging to private Gentlemen, were consumed: The Prince of Wales came to the Fire about Eleven at Night, gave Money to the Firemen, and staid till it was over; and a Party of the Guards were drawn up in the Temple Garden, to preserve the Goods and Writings carried thither from Pil-

ferers The Lord Mayor received from the Prince of Wales 500 1. to be ap plied to the releafing poor Freemen of the City of London out of Prison.

Forty-seven Persons were convicted about this time for retaling Spirituous Liquors, twenty-eight of whom paid a Fine of 100% each, and the rest disposed of their Goods, and fled for it.

The King, returning from Ha-nover, landed at Leftoff in Suffolk, after a very stormy Passage.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen congratulating his Majesty on his Arrival, George Champion, and John Lequesne, Aldermen; with the two Sherists, William Rouse, and Ben-jamin Rawlins; were knighted. Dr. William Wake, Archbishop of

Canterbury, died in the 79th Year of his Age, having possessed that See twenty-one Years.

Dr. Freind made Canon of Christ-Church in Oxford.

All the Prisoners for Debt in Whitechapel Gaol were discharged y the Executors of the late Mr. Wright, of Newington-Green.

Commodore Matthews appointed Commissioner of the Navy.

John Willes, Efquire, Attorney-

General, knighted, and made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the room of the Lord Chief Ju-Stice Reeve.

Dudley Rider, Esquire, appointed Attorney-General.

John Strange, Esquire, appointed Solicitor-General.

The Right Hon. George Hamilton Earl of Orkney, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, Governor of Virginia, and Conftable of the Caftle of Edin-

burgb, younger Brother to the late Duke Hamilton, died. The King being indisposed by a fatiguing tempestuous Passage from Holland, Commissioners were constituted to open the Parliament; and the Commons being fent for to the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor (one of the Commissioners) faid, His Majesty had commanded them to let the Houses know, that, as it was not convenient for him to be there in his Royal Person, he had authorized his Royal Highness the Prince, and feveral Lords in the Commission mentioned, to do every thing which ought to be done on the Part of his Majesty in Parliament.

Then, the Commission being read, the Lord Chancellor made a Speech to both Houses; and said, They were commanded by his Majesty to inform them, That the respective Acts of Cession being exchanged, and Orders given for the Evacuation and Possession of the several Countries and Places by the Powers concerned in the late War, according to the preliminary Articles, the great Work of re-establishing the general Tranquillity was far advanced; ftill it would not be adviceable leave themselves in so defencelets a Condition, as to encourage any En terprizes, which the Enemies to the public Peace might have vainly suggefted, and flattered themselves with the Hopes of.

For his Majesty could not but obferve the many Contrivances and Attempts carried on in various Shapes, and in different Parts of the Nation, tumultuously to refift and obstruct

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the Execution of the Laws, and | for the suppressing of them it became violate the Peace of the Kingdom: And that these Disturbers had levelled their Sedition against the Parliament, as well as his Majesty, endeavouring to render ineffectual some Acts of the whole Legislature : But his Majefty thought it unnecessary to inlarge on a Subject of this Nature, fince, by the constant Tenour of their Conduct they had shewn, that they con-fidered the Support of his Authority, and the Security of his Government, as inseparable from the Preservati of the public Tranquillity, and their

own Safety.
Addresses were hereupon drawn up, and presented to his Majesty by each House, in which they seemed to concur with the Speech in every Article; having been agreed upon without any Debate or Division.

The House of Lords having refolved themselves into a Committee to confider the Speech more particu-larly, the Lord Carterer observed, That the Commissioners had justly taken Notice of the many Riots and Tumults that had lately happened in the Kingdom; and though none of them feemed to be aimed directly against the Government, yet it must be granted no fuch thing could happen in any Country, in which the Government was not fome way concerned; and they ought therefore to inquire narrowly into them, in order to discover their true Causes, and provide an effectual and legal Remedy; for if the Law should lose its Force, if it should become necessary upon all Occasions to make use of a military Force for preserving the Peace of the Kingdom, our Constitution would be at an End; we could not then be faid to be under a

Civil, but a Military Government.

The first Tumults he took notice of were those in the West, which happened on account of Turnpikes : Why Turnpikes should occasion Diflurbances in that Part of the Country more than in any other, he fould not then attempt to account for ; but they were such he observed, that

necessary to employ a military Force, which he was furprifed at, confidering the severe Law passed against those who should destroy them: It was amazing, that the Civil Power, armed with such a severe Law, should not be able to prevent, as well as quell, any such Tumult, without the Affistance of the Gentlemen of the Army: He was apt to suspect therefore, that those Tumulta proceeded not from any want of Power in the Civil Magistrate, but from fome other Cause; perhaps from some real Injustice or Oppression

brought upon the pour People by means of those Turnpikes. That the People seldom affembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner, unless they were oppressed, or imagined they were oppressed; and, if they were mistaken, it was the Duty of the next Magistrate to endeavour first to correct their Mistake by fair Means, and just Reasoning, before he has recourse to such Methods as may bring Death and Destruction upon great Numbers of his Countrymen : And this will generally prevail where they have not met with any real Oppression; but where they have, it cannot be expected they will give Ear to their Oppressor; nor can the Ear to their Oppressor, in feverest Laws, or the most rigorous Execution of them, always prevent the terminal tumultuous: They their becoming tumultuous: They might shoot them, or hang them; but till the Oppression is removed, or alleviated, they will never be quiet till the greatest Part of them are destroyed

If they found therefore, that any Injustice had been done, if they found those Tumults had proceeded from Oppression, the only way to prevent such Tumults in time to come would be, to remove such Op-pression, and punish severely those who had been guilty of it.

As for the Tumults in Spitalfields, they proceeded intirely from an accidental Quarrel which hapened between the English and Irish ourers; and might have X 4

1736 Feb.

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1736 Feb. quelled, and the Ringleaders punished, if there had not been a Regiment of regular Troops in the Kingdom.

of regular Troops in the Kingdom.
As to that ridiculous Affair which happened at Wifminfer-Hall, it was indeed a most daring Intult on the Government, and the Courts of Justice; but it could not be called a Riot or a Tumult, there being but one Person actually concerned in it, and very sew Privy to it; and as it answered no End, nor could proceed from any sudden Passion or Resentment, none but a Madman could

have any Hand in it.

The Riots and Tumults which proceed from Smuggling are of an old ftanding; but they are become fo frequent of late, and the Smugglers fo numerous and audacious, that they deserved their closest Attention, and some extraordinary Methods must be used for suppressing them; but the most effectual Way would be, to inquire into their Causes; for in the Body Politic, as in the Natural Body, while the Cause remained, it would be impossible to remove the Distemper: By severe Laws against Smuggling they might irritate and destroy the Subject, and at last perhaps bring on a Distemper of a more dangerous Nature; and he was afraid the Law paffed laft Year for preventing Smuggling would be a Remedy of such a Nature: And, indeed, they were told by the best Lawyers in England, that by that Law no Judge would know how to direct a Jury.

He observed, that even that wicked

He observed, that even that wicked and atrocious Riot and Murder, committed at Edinburg b, proceeded originally from Smuggling; for it was the Execution of a Smuggler that occasioned all that Disorder and Wickedness which afterwards ensued; and it was one of the greatest Indignities that ever was put upon an established Government; and they ought to look upon it as the more dangerous, because it was carried on with a fort of Decency and Order, as Germanicus observed of a Mutiny among the Reman Soldiers; it was the more to be dreaded, because it

feemed to be attended with no Diforder or Confusion: He was forry
to hear the Government had not
yet been able to discover, or at least
apprehend, one of the Persons guity
of that barbarous Murder. The
Names of the Murderers must be
all known in the City of Edinburgh,
or at least the Names of such as
have absconded; and if the Citizens
resule to give an Account of their
Names, they may be compelled;
they may be threatened with removing the Courts of Justice, as in
the late Queen's Reign, when the
Tumult happened there which occasioned the Execution of Capt. Green.
Or, if the City of Edinburgh

Or, if the City of Edinburgh should obstinately conceal or protect the Murderers, they may forfeit their Charter: If the Magistrates of that City, either through Fear or Design, connived at the Murder, they might justly be deemed to have forfeited their Charter: And he did not know, if it might not be proper to divest them of some of their Privileges, as an Example to other

Cities.

He was forry to fee Riots fo frequent; but he should never be for crificing the Liberties of the People, in order to prevent their engaging in riotous Proceedings, because he was not sure it might be by much more gentle, and less expan-five Methods: A wise and prudent Conduct, and a constant Pursuit of upright and just Measures, would establish the Authority as well as the Power of the Government; and where Authority is joined with Power, the People would never be tumultuous; but he never faw an Administration that had so much Power, and so little Authority : He hoped some Method would be taken for establishing among the People in general, that Respect and Erteem, which they ought to have for their Governors, and which every Adminifiration ought to endeavour, as much as possible, to acquire: He hoped proper Methods would be taken for refloring to the Laws of the King-

dom

dom their antient Authority; for if that was not done, if the Lord Chief Justice's Warrant was not of itself of so much Authority, as that it might be executed by his Tipstaff in any County of England, without any other Affistance than what is provided by Law, it could not be said we were governed by Law, or by the Civil Magistrate: If regular Troops should once become netessary for executing the Laws upon every Occasion, it could not be said then, that we were governed by the Civil Power, but by the Military Sword.

To this it was answered, That all the Tumults that had lately happened proceeded from the same Cause: They proceeded from the same Cause: They proceeded from want of Power in the Civil Magistrate to prevent or punish, and too great a Liberty in others to mislead the People, and sir them up to Riot and Disorder: The People, 'twas true, seldom grew mutinous, but when they were, or thought they were, oppressed: But as the People were always jealous of those in Power, and mighty apt to believe every Piece of Scandal or Reproach thrown upon then; it was very easy for those, who were prompted by Malice or Revenge, to make the People believe they were oppressed, when there was not the least Ground for any such Insinuation: And while the Civil Magistrate had not a sufficient Power to put a Stop to such Insinuations, or possish the Fomenters of Sedition, it might be impossible to prevent Riots: But it would be easy for the Legislature to supply that Defect of Power of the Civil Magistrate, and to restrain that Liberty which the Sowers of Sedition had lately made so great and so wicked an Use of.

That they had never heard of any particular Man who could with Juffice complain of his being oppreffed; nor had any particular Oppreffion given Occasion to any one of the Riots that had happened.

Riots that had happened.

They were furprised to hear, that if a Military Force should now and then upon extraordinary Occasions be

called to the Affiftance of the Civily Magistrate, our Government would by that means become a Military Government : The Magistrates, who were intrusted with the Execution of the Law, had a Power to call any of the King's Subjects to their Affiftance; and why might not they call the Soldiers to their Affiffance, as well as other Men? While the King's Troops acted under the Direction of the Civil Magistrate, and as his Affiftants only, we were as much under a Civil Government, as if we had no fuch Troops: The only Difference was, that with the few Troops we had, the Laws might be put in Execution; Smugglers, Thieves, Highwaymen, and fuch-like Rogues, apprehended and pulike Rogues, apprehended and pulike Rogues, apprehended and pulike Rogues, apprehended the Lives of his Majefty's industrious Subjects, or calling them away from their Employments. They thought it appeared only Difference was, that with the ployments: They thought it appeared therefore, that we ought not only to have regular Troops, but that they ought to be employed by, and at the Command of, the Civil Magistrate: Experience had shewn, that they often became necessary for preserving the Peace of the Kingdom, and the Lives of innocent Subjects: If it were not for the few regular Troops we had, Riots would be more frequent than they are, and much more dangerous.

It was replied, That there was fome general Cause, some general Error, that made the People so generally uneasy: But they were far from thinking that general Cause proceeded from any want of Power in the Civil Magistrate, or from too great a Liberty in the People: There was no Country in the World, where there were severer Laws against Riots, or greater Powers given to the Civil Magistrate for preventing or quelling them, such as were never known to our Ancestors.

It was more probable, that our late Riots proceeded from that general Cause, from whence almost all Tumults proceeded; namely, from the unjust and oppressive Conduct, or

1735 Feb. 1736 Feb.

from the supine Negligence and Indolence, of those who were intrusted with the Execution of the Laws: And in these Cases the Parliament ought to interpose; if it did not, Tumults must of course ensue, and those Tumults might at last produce most extraordinary Events.

They did not charge the Magi-firates of Edinburgh, or those in the West, or in any other Part of the Kingdom, with Oppression or Neg-lect; but if any of them had been guilty of either, that could not be discovered by a general Inquiry, there was no way of answering the Intention of his Majesty's Speech, or their own Duty, as Members of that House, but by a particular In-quiry into every one of the Riots, or at least into the most considerable of them

And if upon such Inquiry it should appear, that the Tumult was occaappear, that the Tumut was occa-fioned by any oppressive or imprudent Behaviour, or by any Neglect or Cowardice in them, they ought to remove, to censure, or to punish such Magistrates: This would satisfy the People; it would remove the Cause of the Tumusts, and consequently prevent them for the suture: Whereas, if they employed themselves folely in discovering and punishing the Rioters, they should not remove, but increase the Cause of Tumults.

And whatever the Opinion of others might be, they should always think there was a great Difference between a Magistrate's being assisted in the Execution of his Office by the Posse of the County, and his being affisted by regular Troops: In the first Case they are assisted by the People only, who would never affift in oppressing the People: But as the Army is now regulated by the Mutiny-Bill, they were really a Body distinct from the People; and when they are called to the Affiftance of the Civil Magistrate, are not called as the King's Subjects, but as the King's Soldiers, and may probably affift in oppressing the People; and if they should refuse to obey their

Officers, they may be punished with immediate Death by martial Law: And for this Reason they always have been, and always will be, affifting in deftroying the Liberties, and oppreffing the People, of every Country, where their Superiors think fit to employ them for fuch wicked Purpoles.

On the Conclusion of this Debate the Lord Carteret made the following Motions, which were all agreed

to by the House.

1. That the Provoft and four Bailiffs of the City of Edinburgh (Anne 1736.) be ordered to attend this House.

2. That the Person commanding the City-Guard at the time of the Riot, in which Capt. Porteons was murdered, be ordered to attend the House.

21

3. That the Officer that commanded his Majesty's Forces in Scat-land at the time of the Riot do attend the House.

4. That a Copy of Capt. Perteous's Trial, and the Proceedings
thereon, be laid before the House.
5. That his Majesty be addressed

to order the Accounts transmitted hither of the Murder of Capt. Por teous, with the Directions fent from hence relating thereto, and the Copy of the Reprieve, to be laid before the House.

6. That the Attendance of the feveral Persons above-mentioned be

on this Day Month.

The Right Hon. the Lord Talbet, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, died in the 52d Year of his Age, generally acknowleged a great Lawyer, and a good Man: He was the eldeft Son of the late Ld. Bishop of Durbam.

Dr. John Potter, Bishop of Oxford, nominated Archishop of Canton and the late of the late

terbury on the Death of Archbisho Wake.

Joseph Hankey, Esq; elected Alderman of Langborn Ward.

Brigadier-General Hargrave pointed Governor of Minorca ar Portmabon, in the room of Col. Kane, deceased.

Mr.

1736 Feb.

14

missioners of the Stamp-Duties.

The Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, appointed Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, in the room of the Lord Talbot, deceased.

William Chefelden, Efq; appointed Surgeon of Chrifea Hospital.

Mr. Paules appointed Surgeon-Ge-

neral to the Army.

Daniel Lambert, Efq; chosen Alderman of Tower Ward, in the room of Sir Charles Peers, deceased.

Lord Delawar made Governor of Virginia, in the room of the Earl

of Orkney.
The Earl of Selkirk made Governor of Edinburgh Caftle.

Mr. Juttice Lee made Lord Chief

Justice of the King's Bench.

A great Riot happened at the Playhouse in Drury-lane, the Footmen threatening to burn the House, unless they were let into their Gal-lery; and began to cut down the Door; but they thought proper to disperse on Mr. De Veil's reading the Proclamation.

The Royal Affent was given for continuing the Duties on Malt, &c. and to two Naturalization-Bills.

Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Prefi-dent of the Court of Session, died in Scotland.

William Churchill, Efg; his Majesty's Bookseller, died vastly rich; to which his printing Rymer's Fædera, at the late Queen's Charge, greatly contributed.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons by William Pulteney, Esq; on the 22d, and in the House of Lords on the 25th Instant by the Lord Carteret, to address his Majesty to settle 100,000 l. per Annum on the Prince of Wales: Which occasioned a long Debate; whereupon a Copy of a Message from his Majesty to the Prince, in Writing, was produced, of the following Tenor :

That his Majesty had given Orders for fettling a Jointure on the Princess of Wales suitable to her

Mr. Blair made one of the Com- high Rank and Dignity, which he iffioners of the Stamp-Duties. would lay before the Parliament, in order to render it effectual: And that though his Royal Highness had not though his Royal Figures had not thought fit, by any Application to his Majeffy, to defire, that his Allowance of 50,000 l. per Annum, which was paid by monthly Payments at the Choice of his Royal Highness, might be rendered less precarious; his Majeffy, to prevent the had Confequences which might the bad Consequences which might follow the undutiful Measures which his Majesty was informed his Royal-Highness had been advised to pursue, rould grant to his Highness, for his Majesty's Life, the faid 50,000 L. per Annum, to be issuing out of the Civil-Lift Revenue, over and above his Highness's Revenues of the Duchy of Cornwal; which his Majefty thought a very competent Allowance, confidering his numerous Iffue, and the great Expences which must naturally attend an honourable Provision for his whole Family.

To which Meffage the Prince returned a verbal Answer; importing, That he defired the Lords who That he defired the Lords who brought it, to lay him, with all Humility, at his Majesty's Feet; and to assure his Majesty, that he had and ever should retain the utmost Duty to his Royal Person: That he was very thankful for any Instance of his Majesty's Goodness to him, or the Princels; and particularly for his Majetty's gracious Intention of fertling a Jointure on her Royal Highness: But that, as to the Mesfage, the Affair was now out of his Hands; and therefore he could give no Answer to it.

The Debates being finished; and the King's Message, with the Prince's Answer, being read in the House;

The Quettion was put to address bis Majesty to settle 100,000 l. per Ava. on the Prince; which was refolved in the Negative in the House of

Peers, 103 against 40.
In the House of Commons also it was resolved in the Negative, 234 against 104.

Against

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1736 Feb.

Reasons, among others:

That the Honour and Interest of the Nation, the Crown, and Royal Family, could be concerned in nothing more than in having a due and independent Provision made for the first-born Son and Heir apparent to the Crown.

Because, in the late King's Reign, 100,000 l. per Ann. clear of all Deductions, was fettled on his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, out of a Civil Lift of 700,000 1. per

Ann.

Because his present Majesty had Funds to compose a Civil Lift of 800,000 l. per Annum, which bring in at least 900,000 l. per Annum; which large Civil List was given on Presumption 100,000 l. per Annum would be fettled on the Prince. And they conceived the present Princess of Wales ought to have the like Jointure (of 100,000 l. per Ann.) as her Majetty had, when Princess of Wales.

Because it had always been the Policy of this Country, and Care of Parliament, that a fuitable Provifion, independent of the Crown, should be made for the Heir apparent; and if this Question had passed in the Affirmative, it would have prevented

all future Uneafiness.

Mar.

Great Numbers of Footmen afsembled with Weapons, in a tumultuous manner, and broke open the Doors of the Playhouse in Drury-Lane, and fought their Way to the Stage-Door, which they forced open, and hindered the Proclamation being read by Colonel De Veil: However, he caused several of the Ringleaders to be taken, and committed to Newgate. A great many People were wounded in the Scutfle; the Audience frightened, and forced to retire; among whom were the Prince and

Against the Resolution for not addressing his Majesty, several Lords of Distinction: And the Pretence for entered a Protest, for the following all this Disturbance was, that the Footmen were locked out of the

Upper-Gallery, which they claim a Right to.

The Honourable Owen Wynne, Efq; Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of his Majefty's

Forces in Ireland, died.

The Honourable John Earl of Afbburnbam, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, died.

Baron Hartoff, his Majesty's Se-tretary for the Affairs of Hanour,

died. Count Staremburg, a German General, very little (if at all) inferior to Prince Eugene in the Art of War, died at Vienna, in the eightieth Year of his Age, the Beginning of this Month.

The Turks at this time made great Preparations for a War against the Empire.

Coultborp Clayton, Efq; appointed

jefty.
The Earl of Crowford appointed
Aid de Camp to his Majefty.
Mr. Say, Secretary to the Bishop

brarian, at the New Library at St. James's Green-Park.

The Right Rev. Dr. Secker, Lord Bishop of Briftel, translated to Ox-

ford.

Dr. Rye Archdeacon of Oxford appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in that University, in the room of the present Archbishop of Can-

Captain St. Los appointed Com modore of a Squadron, fent to the West-Indies.

The Duke of Asbel took his

Place in the House of Lords as Lord

Strange.

The Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion received the Royal Assent.

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## 1737.

The Right Honourable Arthur | " Duty, might not go unpunished; musily Earl of Angleses died, and " and that other Persons might not Mr. Annelly Earl of Angleses died, and " and that other Peri was succeeded in Honour and Estate " presume to be guilt was fucceeded in Honour and Estate " for the suture. It is by the Right Honoursble Richard Annessy Lord Altham, of the King-dom of Ireland, his Cousin.

The Duke of Newcapile having presented to the House of Peers an authentic Copy of the Trial of Captain Porteus, and all the Proceedings relating thereto; and feveral Wit-neffes having been examined before the House; a Bill was brought in of

the Houle; a Bill was brought in or the following Tenor, wiz.

That "Whereas upon Twefday
"the 7th of September, 1736, there
"was a most outrageous Riot in the
"City of Edinburgh, notoriously
"concerted and carried on by great
"Numbers of wicked and blood"thirfly Persons, who seized the
"Arms of the City Quard, possess "Arms of the City-Gusrd, policiifed the City-Gutes, fet Fire to
the Prison of the Tolbostb, and set
at large several Prisoners:

"And whereas Captain John
"Portous, then a Primer under
"Sentence of Death, but reprieved,
was, by the faid Rioters, dragged " from the faid Prison, hanged and murdered, in Defiance of the Go-" vernment, to the most unparal-

" Mercy : "And whereas, before the com-mitting the faid Murder, it was commonly reported in Edinburgh; that fome such attrocious Act "would be attempted, which, by proper Care of the Magistrates, might have been prevented: Not-withstanding which, Alexander Wilfen, Esq; then Provost of the faid City, did not take any Pre-" cautions to prevent the faid Mur-" der and Riot, nor use proper " Means to suppress the same; or afterwards discover or apprehend the Authors or Abettors thereof:

" Now to the Intent the faid enor-" mous Behaviour, and Neglect of

" prefume to be guilty of the like " for the future, It is Emalted, That " the faid Alexander Willow be dif-

"abled to hold, exercise, or enjoy
"the faid Office of Provok of
"Edinburgh; and be disabled for
over to hold or enjoy any Office
or Place of Magistracy in the faid
"City of Edinburgh, or elsewhere
in Great Britain; and that he
should be kept close Prisoner for

" one Year.

" And whereas the faid Town "Guard specared to have been of as " from the 1st of July, 1737. the faid Quard should be abolished, " and no longer kept up : And that the Gates of the Netherbow-Port

" be taken down, and the Commuis nication between the City and Ganongate be hereafter kept open in Night and Day."

This Bill was ordered to be read a fecond time in May; and the Lord Provoft, and the City of Edinburgh, to be heard by their Counfel against the Bill, upon the fecond Reading.

The Court went into Mourning for the Duke of Wirtemberg.
The Lord Provoit of Edinburgh

admitted to Bail.

Captain Glinton appointed Com-mander of the Glocoffer, a Fourth Rate-

The Land-Tax Bill, two Shillings in the Pound, received the Royal Affent.

An Act for making perpetual, An Act for making perpetual, An Act for making perpetual, An Act to prevent the infamous Practice of Stockjobbing 2

The Salifbury Nightly Watch-Bills
The Waresher, and Duncharil Road-Bills: The Aylafbury Gaol-Bill: The Dunfreis Bill: And a Bill for making navigable the River called making navigable the River called Worshry. Brook in Lancashire.

In the Land-Tax Bill was a Claufe exempting the Prince of Wales from paying April

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1737 April paying the Six-pence in the Pound Civil-Lift Money, which faves him one thousand Pounds.

The Earl of Bute chosen one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland.

Dr. Gooch nominated Bishop of Briffel.

Philip Green, Elq; made Governor of Penfilwania.

The Duke of Devon made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Duke of Dorfet made Lord Steward of his Majefty's Houshold.

Matthew Kendrick, and John Bird, Equires, made Commissioners of the Stamp-Duties.

Duke of Chandois made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Lord Elchies made one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland. Earl of Granard appointed Em-

bassador to Turin. Dr. Banks elected Physician of Christ's Hospital; and Mr. Hollo-

way, Surgeon.
Two Footmen, who were convicted at Hicks-Hall, for the Riot at the Playhouse in Drury-Lane, were fentenced to be committed to Bridewell, and kept to hard Labour for fix Months.

A Motion was made for declaring the Sentence pronounced against Porteous erroneous; which occasioned a Debate.

After which the Duke of Argyll proposed, That the Judges should deliver their Opinions upon some Queftions of the following Tenor,

If an Execution should be performed in Stocks Market, where a Guard of regular Troops should be drawn up by lawful Command, to prevent a Rescue of the Criminal; and should several Stones, thrown from among the Croud, light among them, by fome of which feveral Soldiers should be bruised and wounded; would fuch a Guard be guilty of a Crime, if, by firing among the Croud, they should kill several Perfons? And, if guilty of a Crime, what Crime it would be?

There were three other Questions proposed, of much the same Nature. Then it was moved, To propose the like Questions to the Scotist Judges; Whereupon a Debate arose, Whether the Scotist Judges should be examined at the Bar of the House; at the Table; or upon the Woolfacks?
And it was refolved, They flouid be
examined at the Bar, 63 against 51.
Whereupon the Scotiff Judges were
called to the Bar; where they ap-

peared in their Robes, and for Questions were put to them.

The Disputes between Spain and Portugal were intirely adjusted about this time; and Sir John Norris returned with the Fleet from Liston.

The Lord Provoft, and City of

Edinburgh, were heard by their Council against the Bill for disabling the Provoft, &c. After which the Matter was debated: And on the 1 rth of May the Bill, being read a third time, was passed that House, 54 against 22.
The Right Reverend and Honour-

able Dr. Cecil Bishop of Bangor died.

Eustace Budgell, Esq; Author of fome of the Spectators: Of the History of the Boyles: Of Clooments King of Sparta, &c. threw himself out of a Boat under London-Bridge, and, having filled his Pockets with Stones, funk immediately, and was drowned.

Dr. Ratcliff's Truftees hid the Foundation of that magnificent Library, near the Schools at Oxford; for the Building whereof the Doctor left forty thousand Pounds

His Majesty sent a Message to the House of Commons, defiring them to settle a Jointure of fifty thousand Pounds a Year on the Princes of Wales, in case she survived the Prince.

The Earl of Berkley made Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Glo-

Lieutenant Denison made Captain of the Oxford Man of War of fifty

Mr. Folliet made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. Daniel

23

1737 June

vernor of Tilbury.

Lieutenant-General Pierce made Governor of Londonderry.

Brigadier-General Cope made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

The Bill for difabling the Provoft of Edinburgh, &c. being read a second time in the House of Commons, Counsel were heard there for and against the Bill on the second, third, fifth, and fixth Days of this Instant. And it was refolved to be committed,

124 againft 118.

After which feveral confiderable Amendments were made to the Bill, by the Commons, (viz.) 1. The leaving out the Clause for imprisoning the Provost. 2. That Clause for demolishing the Netberbow - Port. And, 3. The Claufe for taking away the City Guard. And only the Claufea for difabling the Provoft, and for imposing the Fine of two thousand Pounds on the City, remained; which was directed to be paid to the Wife of the late Captain Porteous: And thus armended, the Bill was returned to the Lords, who agreed to the Amendments.

A Motion being made this Seffion for granting 28,707 1. 5 s. 10 d. for Chelfea Hospital, Notice was taken of the great Charge that Hospital was like to bring upon the Public: However, after fome Debate, the fame was agreed to without a Divi-

fion.

A Motion also was made, That his Majesty might be impowered to make use of that Part of the Produce of the Sinking Fund every Year, which lay dead in the Exche quer, and replace it as the Taxes given for the current Year came in. -Which Motion also was agreed

A Motion being made, That one Million of the Sinking Fund should be granted, towards redeeming the like Sum of the increased Capital Stock of the South-Sea Company; fome Gentlemen proposed, That it might be applied towards redeeming Part of the Bank Capital; But after

Daniel Knowles, Efg; made Go- | a Debate, it was carried for the South-

A Proposal was made by Sir John
Barsard, for reducing the Interest
on the public Funds to three per Cent.
But this, not being approved by the

Ministry, was dropped.

A Motion was made by Sir John
Barnard, for taking off some of the
heavy Taxes which oppressed the
Poor, and the Manusacturers: Which
occasioned a Debate; but the Ques-

tion being put, it was carried in the Negative, 200 against 142. Another Motion was made by Sir Another Motion was made by Sir John Barnard, for redeeming all the public Funds redeemable by Law, which carry four per Cent. Interest: And a Bill was brought in according-ly; which occasioned a long Debate, but was thrown out at the second Reading.

The States of Courland elected for their Duke the Count de Biron, a great Favourite of the Czarina's.

The Emperor, expecting to be at-tacked by the Turks, appointed the Duke of Lorrain Generalissimo of his Army in Hungary, who was ac-companied thither by his Brother Prince Charles, the Beginning of this Month.

Monf. Chauvelin, late Keeper of the Seals in France, was banished that Court.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald died.

Sir Charles Wills made General of the Horse.

Sir William Chapple appointed one of the Justices of the King's Bench.
Sir Orlando Bridgman appointed Governor of Barbadoes.
The Earl of Fitzwalter made Treasurer of the Houshold.

Giles Erle, Eq; made one of the Lords of the Treatury, in the room of Sir George Oxenden, Bart. The Earl of Tankerville appointed

one of the Lords of the Bed-cham-

Richard Arundell, Esq; Master-Worker of his Majesty's Mint.

George Fox, Eiq; Surveyor-Ge-neral of the Works.

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June

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The Duke of Montagu made Colonel of the first Troop of Horse-Guards.

The Earl of Effingbam, Captain of a Troop of Grenadier-Guards.

Major Powlet appointed Aid de Camp to his Majesty.

Duncan Forbes, Elq; made Pre-fident of the Seffions in Scotland.

Charles Areskin, Esq; made Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Lord Monfon made First Commiffioner of Trade and Plantations

The Rev. Mr. Wilfon, Son of the Bishop of Sider and Man, made one of his Majesty's Chaplains.

A Motion being made for restrain-

ing the Players from acting any new Plays, till approved by the Admini-firation; occasioned warm Debates: But at length a Bill was brought in to that Purpose, and, with others, received the Royal Assent this Day, (viz.)

An Act for fettling a Dowry on the Princels of Wales.

An Act for leffening the Duty on Sweets.

An Act for laying a Duty on fo-

reign Oysters imported.

An Act for disabling Alexander Wilson, Esq; from holding any Of-fice of Magistracy at Edinburgh, or elsewhere in Great Britain; and for laying a Fine of two thoufand Pounds on the City of Edinburgh.

An Act for bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the Murder of Captain Porteous; and punishing those

who knowingly conceal them.

An Act for Relief of infolvent Debtors.

An Act relating to the common Players of Interludes.

An Act for making the River

Roden navigable.

An Act for Building a Bridge cross the Thames from New Palace-Yard.

An Act for adorning Red Lion-Square.

An Act for punishing Persons going armed in Disguise.

An Act for regulating Watermen on the River Thames,

An Act for giving further Time to those who have omitted to take the Oaths.

An Act for collecting fmall Sums of Money, at the Port of Legborn, for Relief of thipwrecked Mariners.

An Act for regulating the Nightly. Watch in London.

An Act for regulating the Nightly Watch in St. Andrews Holborn,

An Act for repairing the Roads in Kent, Surrey, and Suffex.

An Act for repairing Bafing fisher Road; and another for Dunflable.

Road; and Epping Road:

July

Road; and Epping Road:
And to twenty private Bills.
After the passing these Acts, his
Majesty made a Speech to both
Houses; wherein, having thanked
them for the Proofs they had given
of their Affection, and Regard to
his Honour; and applauded their
Wisdom and Justice; he complained
of the Licentiousness of the Times,
under a Colour of Liberty; and tells
them, it was absolutely necessary them, it was absolutely necessary to restrain this excessive Abuse, by a vigorous Execution of the Laws: That Defiance of Authority, Contempt of Magistracy; and even Re-fiftance of the Laws, were become too general, and were equally prejudicial to the Crown, and the Liberties of the People: That he had made the Laws of the Land the conftant Rule of his Actions; and he did with Reason expect, in Return, all that Submission to his Authority and Government which the fame Laws had made their Duty.

Then the Parliament was pro

rogued to the 4th of August.

Henry Bengon, and Thomas Russel,

Esqs; elected Sheriffs of London and
Middlesex.

Dr. Herring nominated Bishop of

Banger.
The following Gentlemen nominated Colonels of vacant Regiments, wite. Col. Howard, Col. Handafide, Col. Bland, Col. Cochburn, Col. Ir-win, Col. St. George, Col. Onflow,

and Col. Blakeney.

Martin Bladen, John Drummond,
and Samuel Tuffnet, Efquires, appointed

July

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3 Aug.

pointed Commissioners to treat of a new Tariff with the Netberlands, at

Antwerp.
The Countels of Tankerville appointed one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her Majesty.

The Marquis of Montandre, meral of the Horse, constituted Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, in the room of the Earl of Orkney, deceased.

The Emperor declared War against the Turks, and the Duke of Lor-rain marched towards Nifa with the grand Army; while other Bodies advanced towards Walachia and Bofnia.

July

The Moscowites about the same time advanced towards Oczakow with an Army, commanded by General Munich; while General Lasci, with another Army of Ruffians, invaded

Crim Tartary.
John Gafton Great Duke of Tufcany died at Florence, on the 9th Instant, N. S. without Issue, in the 67th Year of his Age; whereby the Male Line of the House of Meof Lorrain came into the actual Poffession of the Dukedom of Tuscany; and his Annuity of 4,500,000 Livres (which the French were to pay the Duke of Lorrain, by the late Treaty, till he came into the Possession of Tuscany) ceases.

That Reverend and worthy Man,

Mr. Johnson, Fellow of Magdalen College in Cambridge, and Whiteball Preacher, died: He was one of the most considerable Tutors in that Univerfity, and Author of feveral valua-ble Pieces, directing young Gentle-

men in their Studies Lord Viscount Moles worth made Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons. Brigadier General John Cope made Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons

Brigadier-General Clement Nevil made Colonel of Dragoons. Colonel Hamilton made Colonel of

Dragoons. Colonel James St. Clair made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of

Vol. II.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell made Colonel of Foot.

Major-General Francis Columbine made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

James Ogletborpe, Efq; appointed General, and Commander in Chief, of all his Majesty's Forces in South

Carolina, and Georgia.

Came on the Election of a Sheriff for London and Middlesex, in the room of Mr. Henry Benyon, who had sworn off; and Mr. John Marlow was chosen: But he foon after paid his Fine to be excused the Of-fice, and Sir George Champion Alder-man of Bridge Ward, was elected in his room.

The Princes of Wales was delivered of a Princes at St. James's, about eleven at Night; some few Hours after she returned from Hamp ton-Court.

The Town of Oczakow furrendered to the Ruffians the 13th Inft. N. S.

The City of Niffa furrendered to the Imperialifts, on the 28th Inft. But the Infidels defeated a Body of the Imperialifts in Bofnia.

Dr. Reuben Clark made Archdes-con of Effex.

The Reverend Mr. Garbert made

Chaplain to his Majesty. We received Advice about this time, that the Derby Indiaman, Captain Anselm Commander, a Ship worth ninety thousand Pounds, was shamefully surrendered to the Pirate Angria, by the cowardly Captain, OR 23, 1736.

The King fent a Message to the Prince, That he highly refented his carrying the Princess from Hampton-Court, when he knew she expected to be brought to Bed every Minute, without acquainting him, or the Queen, with the Circumstances the Princess was in, or giving him the least Notice of his Departure.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London congratulate the Court on the Birth of a Princes; as did the Universities, &c. foon after.

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1737 August

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The Convention of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland, having prefented the Right Honourable Artbur
Onflow, Efq; Speaker of the House
of Commons, with a Suit of fine
Table-Linen of their own Manufacture, the Speaker returned them his
Thanks; and assured them, that,
as far as his Interest and Influence
went, he would promote the Manufactures of home-made Linen; and
sent them one hundred Pounds Sterling, to be applied to the Use of the
Manufacture. Whereupon the Governors ordered it to be distributed
into Prize-Money, to such as should
make the best Table Linen, in the
Years 1738, 1739, and 1740.
The Honourable and Reverend

The Honourable and Reverend Mr. Robert Hay, second Son to the Earl of Kinnoul, appointed Chaplain

to his Majesty.

The Grand Signor ordered his Generals to be put to Death, for their ill Conduct, or rather ill Success, in this Campaign.

The Lady of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole died at Chelfea: She was Daughter of John Shorter, of Bybrook in Kent, Eig; The Honourable George Somer-

The Honourable George Somerville, Esq; made Colonel of a Regi-

ment of Horse.

The Town was alarmed with a Report of her Majesty's Death; and the Tradesmen were providing Mourning for her Funeral; but next Day it appeared her Majesty was in good Health at Hampton-Court.

The new-born Princess was baptized, by the Name of Augusta; the King and Queen, and the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Gotha, being Sponsors by their Proxies.

Brigadier Cavalier made Adjutant-

General of the Forces.

The Duke of Newcastle chosen High-Steward of the University of Cambridge.

Major-General Barrel made Governor of Pendennis-Caftle.

Nicolas Mann, Esq; chosen Master of the Charterbouse, in the room of Dr. King.

The Danes about this time fet up Manufactures of Silk and Woolen, for the Encouragement whereof the King published an Edict, requiring all his Subjects that received Salaries or Pensions, either Civil or Military, to contribute ten Pounds per Cent. per Ann. out of their Revenue, for the Support of the said Manufactures.

Nathaneel Mift, who had rendered himself so obnoxious to the Government by his Weekly Journals, died

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this Month.

The King fent a Meffage from Hampton-Court to the Prince at St. James's, by the Dukes of Grafton, and Richmond, and the Earl of Pembroke; wherein his Majesty tells his Royal Highness, That the whole Tenor of his Conduct for a considerable Time had been so intirely void of all real Duty, that he had long had Reason to be highly offended with him; and until he withdrew his Regard and Confidence from those by whose Instigation and Advice he was directed, and encouraged in his unwarrantable Behaviour to him, and the Queen; and until he re-turned to his Duty, he should not reside in his Palace, which he would not fuffer to be made the Refort of them, who, under the Appearance of an Attachment to him, fomented the Division which he had made in his Family, and thereby weakened the common Interest of the Whole.

That it was his Pleasure, he (the Prince) should leave St. James's, with all his Family, when it could be done without Prejudice or Inconvenience to the Princes: He (his Majesty) should for the present leave to the Princes, the Care of his Grand-daughter, until a proper Time called upon him to consider of her Education. The Prince removed to Kew, on the 14th of September.

The Earl of Leicester died without Issue, and his Estate and Honourdevolved on his Brother the Honour-

able Joceline Sidney.

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The Reverend and Honourable Mr. Edward Villars, Son to the Earl of Jersey, appointed one of the King's Chaplains.

The Marquis of Montandre made Governor of Jersey. The Rev. Mr. Davis made Arch-

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deacon of St. Davids. The Rev. Dr. Cartwright made Archdeacon of Colchefter.

Sir John Barnard elected Lord

Mayor of London.

The Fleet Market was proclaimed a free Market, and opened.

Grain being very dear at this time, there were great Riots in the West of England; and particularly among the Miners, who seized upon all the Corn that was carrying to Market, and broke open the Ware-houses in the Port-Towns, and car-ried off the Corn, under Pretence that it was defigned for Exportation.

A Proclamation was published for suppressing Riots and Tumults, committed by the Tinners, and others, in Cornevall; and for apprehending fuch Persons as were concerned in breaking open Warehouses there the last Month, and taking away the Corn therein: And a Pardon, and fifty Pounds Reward, was offered to any of the Offenders who should discover their Accomplices

The Earl of Rocking bam appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulo-

rum of the County of Kent. A new Commission of the Customs issued, appointing the following Gentlemen Commissioners, viz. Sir John Stanley, Sir John Evelyn, John Campbell, Brian Fairfax, John Hill. Genon Vanahan George John Hill, Groyn Vaugban, George Ross, Wardel-George Westy, Esqrs; Sir Robert Baylis, Sir Robert Corbet, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Ho tham, Richard Somers, and Collin Campbell.

Alured Popple appointed Governor

of Bermudas. The Honourable Charles Fane, Efq; appointed Embaffador to Turin.

Thomas Villars, Esquire, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Poland.

Sir Charles Payne, of the Island of St. Christophers, made a Baronet.

Captain Pocock appointed Captain of the Aldborough Man of War.

The Turks flormed Oczakow; but, after lofing great Numbers of Men, were compelled to raife the Siege.

Henry Marshal, Esq; chosen Alderman of the Ward of Forringdon Within.

Advice came about this time, that Niffa was retaken by the Turks, and feveral Bodies of Germans were defeated by them, and compelled to retire to their own Frontiers

Count Seckendorff, the Imperial General, was difgraced about this time, and committed to Prison, for his ill Conduct.

Dr. Richardson, Master of Ema-nuel College in Cambridge, chosen Vice Chancellor of that University.

Monf. Bilderbeck appointed Chief Secretary of State for Hanover, in the room of Baron Hartoff, deceased.

Mr. Trever appointed his Maje-

fly's Minister at the Court of Vienna.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, the Principal Secretaries of State, and others, appointed to examine the Fees in the feveral Courts of Law.

At eleven this Night died Queen Caroline, of a Mortification in her Bowels, in the 55th Year of her Age: She was Daughter of the Marquis of Brandenburgh Anspach, married to the Electoral Prince of Hanover, on the 22d of August, 1705. and crowned Queen, with his Majesty, 11 October, 1727.

George Jackson, Esq; made Conful at Genou.

The King's Printing - House in 14 Dec. Black-Friers was burnt down, and abundance of Types, and Printing Utenfils, loft; with a multitude of Bibles, Common-Prayer Books, Statute Books, &c.

Queen Caroline buried privately in Henry VIIth's Chapel.

Brigadier-General Waring died. Y 2

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The Rev. Mr. Strype, Vicar of Low-Layton in Effex, and Dean of Bocking, died in the 98th Year of his Age: He was a most indefatigable Compiler and Transcriber; haveing transcribed several large Volumes in Folio, from the Manuscripts in the Library of Bennet College in Cambridge, in relation to the Reformation.

The Drawing the Lottery, to raife Money for Building the New Bridge at Westminster, ended.

The Cliff at Scarborough Spaw fell in, and choaked up the Water for a

considerable time.

A Marriage was concluded this Month, between Don Carlos King of the Two Sicilies, and the Princes

Royal of Poland.

The Right Honourable George
Douglas Earl of Dunbarton died in
Flanders.

The Right Honourable the Counters of Portland, appointed Governers to the Princes Mary and Louisa.

George Earl of Morton, one of

George Earl of Morton, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, died in the 77th Year of his Age.

The Parliament met, and the King made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he recommends Dispatch and Unanimity as usual.

The Lords hereupon attended his Majefly with an Address of Thanks, and condoled with him on the Loss of the Queen.

The like Address was presented by the Commons.

A Motion being made for resolving, that the Number of effective Men, to be provided for Guards and Garisons in Great Britain, be seventeen thousand seven hundred and sour Men: An Amendment was proposed for limiting the Number to twelve thousand; which occasioned a long Debate, wherein all the Arguments were exhausted on both Sides, on this beaten Subject: And both seemed to speak their Sentiments without Disguise: For, among other Reasons given for the Reduction, one was, that it would restrain the Insuence of the Ministry in both Houses, for

every Family which had Relations in the Army, would be influenced to vote as the Ministers directed them, and, consequently, the sewer Gentlemen there were in Officce, the sewer Votes the Court must expect. 2. Because the People were already over-awed and influenced in their Choice, by Ministers, Officers, and Placemen; and might hereafter be deprived of their Liberties, by their Influence, and the Assistance of an Army at their Devotion.

The Gentlemen who opposed the Reduction, declared, That they were for keeping up the present Army, because they thought it absolutely necessary for supporting the Whignerest, and keeping the People quiet: That in every Dispute there had been about the Army of late, the sole Question had been, Whether the Whig or Tory Interest should prevail; and they believed, if the Army should be disbanded, or very much reduced, the Tory Interest would prevail; and for that Reason, if sour times the Number of Troops was found necessary for supporting that Interest, they would be for keeping up a standing Army four times as numerous as that they had at oresent.

at present.

To which it was replied, That, from the Concessions which had been made on both Sides, it appeared that a Majority of the Nation was in the Country Interest (which the other Side were pleased to denominate the Tory Interest), and that it was by Places, Pensions, Offices, Esc. that the Ministry procured a Majority of Votes.—That an Army might be necessary to protect the Ministry, but not to desend the King, or the Constitution; the People being generally in the Interest of both: And that the disbanding the Army would not only save a great Expence, but remove those Discontents, which, it was agreed, there were among the People.

The Queffion being put for a Reduction, it was carried against a Reduction, 249 to 164.

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3 Feb.

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Several Informers against the Sel lers of Geneva were mobbed this Month, and almost murdered.

Some feditious and treasonable Papers being fixed up in feveral Piaces at Leicester, the Beginning of this Month, his Majesty promised a Par-don, and one hundred Pounds, to any concerned, that would discover his Accomplices: And the Corporation of Leicester offered another hundred Pounds.

The Univerfities waited on his Majesty, with Books of Verses, condoling the late Queen's Death ..

The Earls of Effex and Waldegrave were made Knights of the Garter.

Mr. Haines was convicted of printng the Craftsman of 2 July, 1737.

Ont Connin, a Carpenter at Gibraltar, having brought his Action that Fortress, for trying him by a Court-Martial, and causing him to receive three hundred Lashes, recovered feven hundred Pounds of the General, in the Court of King's Bench. The Reason the Carpenter was used so barbarously, it seems, was, because he opposed an Officer of the Garison, who either did or would have lain with his Wife.

John Orlebar, Esq; made a Commiffioner of the Excise.

Mr. Chetwynd appointed, by the Lord Chamberlain, Licenfer of all

Plays, Farces, &c. and Thomas Odel appointed Inspector under him. Brigadier Honywood appointed Gen-tleman of the Bed-chamber to his

Majesty.
William Pitt, Esq made one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber

to the Prince of Wales.

Captain Watfon made Captain of the Garland Man of War.

Colonel De Veil made Infpector-General of the Imports and Exports.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. HIS Majesty baving been informed, That due Regard has not been paid to bis Order of the 11th of September, 1737. bas thought fit to de-clare, That no Person whatsower, who shall go to pay their Court to their Royal Highnesses the Prince or Princesi of Wales, shall be admitted into bis Majesty's Presence, at any of bis Royal Palaces.

GRAFTON.

The House of Commons adjourned for several Days, on account of the Indisposition of their Speaker. A Petition of the Merchants,

Planters, and others, trading to the Plantations, was read in the House of Commons, complaining, that, not-withstanding his Majesty's most gracious Endeavours, to prevent the Spanish Depredations, they were not only continued fince the Treaty of Seville, but were last Year carried to a greater Height than ever: And praying Relief, and to be heard by themselves, and their Counsel. Which Petition was presented by Mr. Alderman Perry, who opened it with a

Speech.
The Ministry seemed very averse
to hearing the Merchants by their Counsel: But at length the Question being put, it was carried, That the Petitioners should be heard by them-

felves or their Counfel.

It was then moved, by the fame Gentleman, That an Address be pre-fented to his Majesty, that he would give Directions for laying before the House, Copies, or Extracts, of the several Petitions, Representations, Memorials, and all other Papers relating to the Spanish Depredations, which had been presented to his Majesty, or delivered to either of the Principal Secretaries of State, fince Midfummer laft: Together with Co-pies, or Extracts, of such Memorials or Representations as had been made, either to the King of Spain, or his Ministers, and the Answers returned by them to the fame, together with Copies, or Extracts, of the Letters written to his Majesty's Minister at Madrid, with the Answers received from him, relating to the faid Depredations.

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1737 March

The Ministers hereupon proposed the following Amendment to the Motion, viz. That the Words which related to the Answers from Spain might all be left out of the Address. For they said, It could not be sup-

posed, that any Paper laid before that House could be kept a Secret ; and therefore it had been a Rule in their Proceedings never to call for any Paper relating to an Affair then in Agitation: That the last Memorial or Answer from Spain was of that Nature: That it was far from being fatisfactory; but if kept private, and no violent Measures taken, it might be explained so as to render it fatisfactory, and thus an open Rup-ture would be prevented: Whereas, if it should be laid before the House, it might inflame the Nation, or even that House, so much, as to hurry them into violent Measures.

To this it was answered, That without feeing all the Papers it would be impossible to pass any Judgment on the Subject in Debate, and feveral Speeches were made for and against the Amendment; but, the Que stion being put, it was carried in the Affirmative; and the Motion, as

amended, was agreed to. It was afterwards moved, That the House should declare in their Address, that it was the undoubted Right of British Subjects to fail on any Part of the Seas of America to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions; and that the seizing and confiscating such Ships was a manifest

Violation of Treaties, Gc. And the House was moved also to

declare in particular the Wrongs the Nation had fustained from the Spa-

niards.

To this the Ministers objected, and moved for the following Amendments, viz. That the Declaration might only be in general Terms; and that they should not descend to Particulars, but leave it intirely to his Majefty, and those employed by him, to obtain fuch Explanations, and fuch particular Acknowlegements, as the prefent or future Circumstances

of Affairs might make proper for him to infift on: For the Ministers were of Opinion, That if we fould too peremptorily infift upon our present Demands against Spain, and should refolve to compel them to agree to fuch Terms as we proposed, and to acknowlege our Rights and Privileges in fuch a manner, and by fuch Words and Expressions as we should think fit to prescribe, it might stir up some of the other Powers of Europe to join with Spain, who would otherwise remain neutral: And it might prevent our best Friends, and most natural Allies, giving us their Af-fistance in a War, which we had unnecessarily and imprudently brought upon ourselves.

Among other things that were faid by way of Reply, it was ob-ferved, That we had of late begun to allow a certain neighbouring Power to prescribe Laws to us, particularly with regard to Spain; and that it was to these Prescriptions we were to impute the peaceful Behaviour of the many expensive Squadrons we had lately fitted out : And they were convinced, that if we continued long in the same peaceable Disposition, the fame Power would become able to prescribe to other Nations as well as

to this.

The Question being at length put, upon the Amendment offered by the Ministers, viz. That their De-claration should be expressed in gene-ral Terms in their Address, it was carried in the Affirmative; and the Address was accordingly presented to his Majesty on the 6th of the following Months

The Malt-Bill received the Royal Affent.

A Proclamation was published for putting in Execution the late Act against retaling of Spirituous Liquors, and for protecting the Officers of Justice and others in endeavouring to assist the Magistrates therein, and for punishing all Attempts by Riots to infult and abuse those who give Informations, or discover Offenders.

An Insurrection of above a thoufand Nailers happened in Worcesterspire, who went to all the Ironmongers in that County, and at
Birmingbam; and obliged them to
fign a Paper to give them an advanced Price for Nails, being half
starved for want of Work. There
was an Insurrection of the same
People about four Months before,
who threatened to pull down the
Houses of all those who would not
comply with them.
The Right Hon. the Lord Vere

March

7

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The Right Hon. the Lord Vere Beauclere appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty, in the room of the Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Lewis Morris, Esquire, appointed Governor of New Jersey in America. Commodore Vanbrugh made Commander of the Chatham Man of War.

Capt. Medley made Captain of the

Sir Telverton Peyton made Captain of the Heffor.

Capt. Pierce made Captain of the Hamborough.

Lieutenant Arefkin made Captain

of the Royal Escape.

Dr. Knatchbull made Chancellor of Durbam.

The Right Hon. Edward Lord Leigh died this Month.

The Right Hon. the Lord Rofs died in the 63d Year of his Age.

Lord Viscount Cornbury appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince.

John Barnard, Esq; Son of Sir John Barnard, appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince.

The Duke of Queensberry appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Prince.

Mr. Lacy, having fet up an Oratory in Imitation of Mr. Henley, and dealing too much in Politics, had been committed to Bridewell by two Justices of Peace as a Vagrant; whereupon he moved for a Habeas Corpus, and was brought up to the Court of King's Banch, in order to be bailed: But, after many learned Arguments, the Court thought fit to remand him to Bridewell.

The Earl of Hyndford elected one of the 16 Peers of Scotland.

The Royal Affent was given to the Mutiny-Bill.

To an Act for laying a Duty of Two-penies Scots on every Pint of Beer and Ale at Aberbrotheck.

An Act for repairing the Road from Trent-Bridge to Cotes Bridge in Leicestersbire.

1738.

Counsel having been heard in the House of Commons on the Petition of the Merchants, Planters, and others, trading to and interested in the British Plantations in America; the Matter was debated this Day by the Members.

The Gentlemen in the Country Interest said, That the ill Usage our Merchants had met with from the Spaniards must proceed from some unaccountable Notion they began to entertain, that we were afraid of coming to an open Rupture with them: And while they entertained such a Notion, they would never do us Justice in a peaceable manner: That by our late Patience and For-

bearance, not only they, but all the World, began to think we would fubmit to any thing rather than engage in a War: And it was become necessary for us to do something now, to convince the World we were now, and always would be, ready to vindicate our Honour by Force of Arms, when we could not obtain full Satisface.

faction by peaceable Means.

That they had no Hopes in any Negotiation, or any Treaty or Convention they could make; for by feveral Treaties they had already exprestly promised full Reparation and Security, but had yet performed none of those Promises.

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March

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21

1738 March

The Friends of the Ministry on the other side said, That the Character of this Nation was fo well established, that they had no Occafion for coming to any blustering Refolution, in order to convince the World they had Courage: And if, upon any false and ill-grounded Opinion of our Timidity, the Spaniards should absolutely refuse to do us Juflice, we might easily persuade them, that our Patience proceeded not from our Fear, but from our Prudence: But this was not to be done by any Refolutions of that House; it was only to be done by Fleets and Armies, after his Majesty had told them, that he found nothing else would prevail: For this Reason, as long as there was the least Ground to hope, that the Court of Spain might be prevailed on by peaceable Means to give ear to Reason, they ought not to do any thing that might interrupt or retard any Negotiation that might be carrying on for that Purpose: That they were not yet intirely destitute of such Hopes, must be presumed; because they might be affured, that as foon as this came to be our Case, his Mejesty would apply in the most solemn manner to his Parliament both for Advice and Affiftance.

The Duke of Marlborough made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

Capt. Geddes made Commander of the Edinburgh Man of War; Capt. Bescorven made Commander of the Experiment, and Capt. Dennison of the Deal Castle Man of War.

There was collected for erecting an Hospital at Bath, between the and the Sth of March 1736. and the Sth of April 1738, the Sum of 1586l. 101. whereof the King gave 200 l. the Prince 100 l. the Princes of Wales 50 l. and Richard Nafh, Efg. 100 l.

George Crowle, Eig; made one of the Commissioners of the Navy

The Earl of Carlifle made Governor of Carlifle, in the room of the Earl his Father, who died on the Ift Inftant.

The Hon. William Lee, Efquire, made Governor of Cape-Coaft Caftle

in Guiney, in the room of Governor Tinker, deceased.

Henry Haines, for printing the Craftsman of the 2d of July 1737. was sentenced to pay a Fine of 200 l. to suffer two Years Imprisonment, and to find Security for his good Be-

Sir John Cheshire, the King's Premier Serjeant, died.

15

20

The Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Green, Bishop of Ely, died.

The Patients admitted into the Infirmary at Westminster, from the first Institution in 1719. to the 29th of March 1738. amounted to 6958, for defraying the Charge whereof there had been received, by charitable

Collections, 17,900 %.
The following Bills received the Royal Assent, viz.

An Act for granting an Aid by a Land-Tax.

An Act for granting two Millions to his Majesty, and for paying one Million to the Bank, for redeeming an Annuity of 40,000 l. payable to them; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seffion of Parliament.

An Act for continuing the Act for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in the Plantations, and another Act for fecuring and encouraging the Trade of the Sugar-Colonies

An Act to indemnify Persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for Offices or Preferments.

An Act for Relief of fuch Prifoners for Debt as have neglected to take the Benefit of the Act for the Relief of Infolvent Debtors.

An Act for continuing the Act for the Regulation of Ballastage and Lastage.

An Act for building a Bridge from Palace-Yard to the opposite Shore.

An Act for regulating the Manufacture of narrow Woolen Cloths in Yorkfbire.

An Act for fecuring the Payment of certain Sums, according to an Act of 43 Eliz. for Relief of poor Prifoners in the King's Bench and Marsbalsea.

April

1738 May

173 Ma

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An Act for punishing such Persons as shall do Violence to the Persons or Properties of his Majesty's Subjects, with Intent to hinder the Exportation of Corn.

An Act for enforcing an Act of 9 Geo. II. for laying a Duty on the Retalers of Spirituous Liquors, and licenfing the Retalers thereof.

An Act for the more effectual fe-

curing the Payment of Rents, and

preventing Frauds by Tenants.

An Act for explaining and amending an Act of 8 Geo. II. for the Application of the Rents and Profits of the Estates forseited by the Attainders of James late Earl of Derwent.

water, and Charles Radeliffe.

An Act to impower the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen to fet a Price upon Coals imported into the Port of London, and the Ports ad-jacent, for one Year; and for obliging Buyers and Sellers of Coals to fign their Contracts, &c.

An Act for allowing further Time for Inrollment of Deeds and Wills made by Papifts, and for Relief of Protestant Purchasers, Devisees, and Leffecs.

An Act for securing the Estates of Papists conforming to the Protestant Religion, against the Disabilities created by feveral Acts relating to Papists; and for rendering more ef-fectual the several Acts made for vesting in the Universities the Prefentations to Benefices belonging to Papists.

An Act to amend an Act of 12 and 13 W. III. for preventing Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of Parliament.

An Act for continuing the Acts of 11 and 12 W. III. and 9 and 10 Geo. I. for repairing the Harbour of Dover in Kent, and restoring the Harbour of Rye in Suffex.

An Act for continuing the Act of 12 and 13 W. III. and 10 Ann, for repairing the Harbour of Minebead, in Com. Somerfet.

An Act for inlarging the Time granted by an Act of 3 Geo. I. and 8 Ann. for making a convenient Dock and Pier at Liverpool.

An Act for inlarging the Term granted by 3 and 10 Geo. I. for repairing the Highway from Kenfing-ton to Cranford-Bridge, in the Road to Colnbros

An Act for inlarging the Term granted by 12 Geo. I. for repairing the Road from Lemsford Mill, in Com. Hertford, through Codicot to Hitchin, and also from Cory's Mill to Hitchin.

An Act to repair the Road from Loughborough, in Com. Leicester, to Hartington in the said County.

An Act for repairing the Roads from Kent-street to Lewisbam in Kent, from Lambeth to Deptford,

to Dartford, &c.
An Act for repairing the Road from Nerthfleet to Rochefter.

An Act for repairing the Road from Shoreditch Church to Stamford-Hill, to Bethnal-Green, and to Mileend, in Com. Middlefex.

An Act for draining Cawdle Fen, Waterden, Redmore, and the Holts in the Isle of Ely.

An Act to enable the Adventurers and Owners of the taxable Lands, and of the free Lands in Deeping Fen, in Com. Lincoln, to raise a Sum of Money for the Draining and Preservation of the said Fen, &c.

An Act for rebuilding the Parish

Church of All-Saints in Worcester.

An Act to inlarge the Term granted by an Act of 3 Geo. I. to enable the Parishioners of Rotherbith, in Com. Surrey, by Funeral Rates to raise such Sums as are necessary to purchase a Burying-place.

An Act to amend an Act of 8 Geo. II. for rebuilding the Church of St. Leonard Shoreditch.

An Act to impower the Truftees of the Last Will of John Marshal, Gent. deceased, to lay out a Sum of Money for rebuilding the Church of Christoburch in Surrey, and inclosing a Piece of Ground for an additional Church-yard.

An Act for the better enlightening the Streets, and regulating the Nightly Watch in the Parith of Christoweb, in Com. Middlesex.

May

An Act for vesting the Real and Personal Estate of Hugh Naish, Eiq; (late a Prisoner in the Fleet, and escaped from thence) in Tru-ftees, for the Benefit of his Creditors.

An Act for continuing the Duty of Two-penies Scots in the Town of

Inverness.

An Act to diffolve the Marringe of Sir William Morrice, Bart. with Lady Lucy Wharton; and to enable him to marry again.

An Act to enable Sir Bryan Brough-

ton, Bart. an Infant, to enter into Marriage-Articles, notwithstanding

his Infancy,

An Act to enable Thomas May, Esq; and his Sons, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies, to take and use the Surname of Knight, purfuant to the Will of Elizabeth Knight, deceased.

An Act for naturalizing Philip

Rigaile, Eiq,

And to several other private Acts, After which his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he applauds their Temper and Moderation in their Debates; thanks them for the extraordinary Supplies they had given him; and affures them he has given Orders to his Ministers to use the most pressing Instances at the Court of Spain for obtaining Satiffaction for the Injuries his trading Subjects had fuffained, and for their Security for the future.

Then the Parliament was pro-

rogued to the 27th of July next.

This Morning, between Seven and Eight, the Princes of Wales was delivered of a Prince at Norfolk. House in St. James's Square, who was privately baptized the same Day

by the Name of George.
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and

Sheriffs of London, waited on his Majesty at Kenfington with their Congratulations, on the Birth of the Prince his Grandson. Robert Cater, Esquire, one of the Sheriffs, was

knighted.

Admiral Haddock failed with a firing Squadron to Cadiz about the

same time.

Sir James Wood, the eldeft Ma-1 jor-General in his Majesty's Service, died.

Dr. Robert Butts, Bishop of Nor-

spicb, translated to Ely.

We received Advice this Month, that several East-Indiamen were lott in the Mouth of the River Ganges in Bengal, on the shifting of the Monfon the 30th of September last, the Storm being stronger than usual; and the Water rose so high as to drown a great Number of Villages, and many thousand People.

The Lady of Sir Robert Walpole 4 Jun died; she was the Daughter of Tho-mas Skerret, Esq; a Native of Ire-

land.

The Right Hon, the Lord Vif-count Windfor Lord Monijoy died. The Right Hon. Frederic Zule-Rein de Noffau Earl of Rochford died.

The Right Hon, Charles Lord Viscount Townfend died, being fucceeded in Honour and Effate by his eldeft Son the Lord Lynn,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jerfey appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

The Lord Viscount Lonfdale made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, in the room of the late Earl of Carlifle.

The Lord Ross appointed Governor of Edinburg b-Castle, in the room of the late Earl of Orkney.

Arthur Herbert, Esq; created a Peer by the Stile of Baron Herbert of Cherbury

Lord Viscount Shannon, General of the Horfe, conflituted Field-Mar-fhal of all his Majesty's Forces. The Marquis of Montandre made

General of the Horse.

Lieutenant-General Wade made General of the Foot.

The Earl of Effex made Colonel

of the Regiment late Montague's.

Earl Grawford made Colonel of the Royal Fuzileers.

Philip Vanbrugh made Governor of Newfoundland.

The young Prince, having been baptized privately the Day he was born, on account of his ill State of

July

25

Health, was again baptized, with great Solemnity, by Dr. Secker Bishop of Oxford, and Rector of St. James's, this 21ft Inftant, in the Evening; the King his Grandfather, the King of Sweden, and the Queen of Pruf-fia, Sponfors. The Names given the Prince were George-William-Frederic.

The Duke of Queenfberry, Lord Baltimore, and Lady Irwin, repreiented the Sponfors.

John Wightman, and James Brook, Eigrs. choien Sheriffs of London and Middlefex.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen congratulated the Prince of Wales, on the Birth of the Prince his Son.

His Grace Evelyn Pierpoint Duke of Kingfton appointed Matter of the Stag-hounds; a Place which had remained dormant forty Years.

James Brook, Eiq; gave Bond to ferve as Sheriff of London: But Mr. Wightman refused, being a Dissenter; whereupon William Westbrook, Esq; was chosen in his room.

The first Stone of the Hospital at Bath was laid.

Baron Valmonte, Chamberlain of

July

Hanover, returned to that Electorate, and left his Lady in England.

The Right Rev. Dr. Good tranflated from Briftol to the See of Normich.

Mr. Justice Cummins made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of the Lord Chief Baron Reynolds.

Mr. Baron Fortescue made one of

the Juffices of the Common-Pleas.
Mr. Serjeant Parker made one of
the Barons of the Exchequer.

Mr. Serjeant Wright, and Mr. Serjeant Birch, made the King's Serjeants at Law.

Earl of Granard (Forbes), Vice-Admiral of the Blue, made Com-mander in Chief of a Squadron of Men of War, defigned for the Wift-Indies.

Brigadier-General Scot made Colonel of the Scots Fuziliers.

Lord Abercorne called to the Council-board, and made one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

The Duke of St. Albans appointed one of the Lords of his Majefty's Bedchamber.

The Rev. Dr. Butler nominated Bishop of Bristol.

It was computed, that twelve thousand People had been convicted on the Gin Act, within less than two Years; of whom near five thoufand had been convicted in the hundred Pound Penalty; and three thou-fand had paid ten Pounds each, to excuse their being fent to Bridewell; and all these within the Bills of Mortality

The Moscovites, commanded by General Lasci, invaded Crim Tartary this Campaign, again plundered the Country, and made a great many thousand Prisoners Count Munic also penetrated the Frontiers of Turky on the State of the Bog, and compelled the Turks to fly before him.

The Turks, on the other hand, were successful against the Imperial ists, making themselves Masters of the Frontiers of Meadia, and Or-

Jowa, near Beigrade. Sir Joseph Jekyll Master of the Rolls, died. Rolls,

The Earls of Bute and Hopton inveited with the Order of Knights of

the Thiftle, at Holgrood-House. Dr. John Harris Bishop of Llan daff, and Dean of Hereford, died

The celebrated Dr. Edmund Boer-baave, Professor of Physic at Ley den in Holland, died in the 70th Year of his Age.

This Morning the first Piles were driven for the Foundation of the New Bridge from New Palace-Yard

to the opposite Share. Several Commanders of Sloops of War on the Irift Station, to prevent the Running of Wool, &c. were tried by a Court Martial, and convicted of Neglect of Duty: But were punished only by a small Mulct, and

some acquitted. Micaiab Perry, Esq; was elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Honourable John Verney, Esq; Chief Justice of Chefter, was conflituted July

August

19

Sept.

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1738 Sept.

Octob.

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Vovemb.

constituted Master of the Rolls, in lege in Oxford, appointed Vice-Chan-the room of Sir Joseph Jehyll, de- cellor of that University, in the ceased.

Dr. Bearcroft, Mr. Underwood, and Mr. Chidley, appointed Chaplains

to his Majesty.

The Hanoverians attacked the Town of Steinberst, in Possession of the Danes, and took it by Storm: Which occasioned a Rupture between Denmark and Hanover.

The French Company of Cometians, lately arrived, attempted to act in the Hay-Market, the Play called L'Embarras des Richesses; but were driven off the Stage by the Audience, and not suffered to act; and foon after returned to France.

The Moscowites demolished the Fortress of Oczacow, fituate near the Black-Sea, before they went inmote from the rest of the Russian Territories, to be defended against the Turks without a great Expence.

The Prince and Princels of Wales went to the Bath this Month, and were congratulated by the Corpora-

The Rev. Mr. Pyle, of Lynn-Regis, made one of his Majetty's Chaplains.

The French Embaffador at Stockbolm figned a Treaty with the Savedif Ministers; whereby the French King promises to pay to the Crown of Sweden, during ten Years, a Subfidy of ninety thousand Livres: And Sweden promised, not to make any Treaty, during that Time, with any other Power, without the Confent of France.

Thomas Fofter, Efq; ufually called General Fofter, from his commanding at Preston, Anno 1715. died this Month at Bologne in France.

Note Afgill, Efq; died in the Rules of the King's Bench, being near one hundred Years of Age: He imagined he had found a Way to Heaven without dying; and for his whimfical Opinions in Religion, was expelled the House of Commons, about thirty Years ago.

Dr. Leigh, Head of Baliol Col-

room of Dr. Niblet, Warden of All Souls.

The Rev. Mr. Whaley, Mafter of Peterboufe College in Cambridge, chosen Vice Chancellor of that Uni versity, in the room of Dr. Richard-fon, Master of Emanuel College. The Rev. Mr. Harcourt appointed

one of the King's Chaplains.
Colonel Guise made Colonel of the

Regiment late Dormer's. Colonel Howard made Colonel of

the Regiment late Sutton's. Lord James Cavendisto made Co-lonel of the Regiment late Corn-

Colonel Onflow made Colonel of

the Regiment late Compbell's.

Sare-Bey-Ogbi, a Turkift Rebel, furprifes Smyrna, and plunders it.

The Definitive Treaty between

the Emperor and the French King, was figned at Vienna; whereby France guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction, i. e. The Possession of all the Aufrian Dominions to the Female Heirs of the Emperor.

The Prince and Princefsof Wales, having discharged the Prisoners for Debt in the City of Bath, and given a thousand Pounds to the new Hospital erecting there, returned to Kew; from whence his Royal Highness lent a Message to his Majesty, to acquaint him, that her Royal Highness was with Child again.

An Earthquake perceived in Ha-fax, Eland, and Hadderfield in lifax, York Shire.

Mr. Baker elected Alderman of Baffishaw Ward, in the room of Sir

Sir Joseph Eyles elected Alderman of Cheap Ward, in the room of Sir Robert Cater, deceased.

A Convention was concluded this Month between their British and Danish Majesties, in relation to the Territory of Steinbors; and his Ma-jesty withdrew his Troops from thence.

The Duke of Marlborough ap pointed Lord Lieutenant of Oxford

Feb.

foire, in the room of the Earl of Godolphin; and of the County of Bucks, in the room of the Lord Vifcount Gobbam; and Colonel of a Regiment of Horle, late Pearce's.

Dr. Hulfe created a Baronet, and appointed the King's Physician, in the room of Dr. Goodman, deceased.

Dr. Mawfon, Master of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, appointed Bishop of Landass, in the room of Dr. Harris, deceased.

The Parliament met according to their Prorogation; but the Ratification of the Convention lately concluded with Spain not being arrived, the Parliament was further prorogued

Feb.

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to the 1st of February.

The Parliament being met, the King made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them, That a Convention was concluded, and ratified, between him and the King of Spain, who had obliged himself to make Reparation to his Subjects for their Losses, by a certain stipulated Payment: And Plenipotentiaries were appointed for regulating all those Grievances and Abuses which had hitherto interrupted the British Commerce and Navigation in the American Seas; and for fettling all Matters in Dispute, in such a manner as might for the future prevent and remove all new Caufes and Pretences of Complaint; which Convention, with the separate Articles, he would order to be laid before them: And if all the Ends which were to be hoped for, even from successful Arms, could be obtained without plunging the Nation into a War, it must be thought by all reasonable and unprejudiced Persons, the most desireable Event.

He wished the Posture of Affairs would have permitted him to retrench the public Expences, for which he was obliged to demand Supplies; but he did not doubt, their Assection for him would induce them to grant him such Supplies as were necessary for the Honour and Security of the Kingdom.

And recommended it to them not to suffer any Prejudices or Animosi-

hire, in the room of the Earl of ties to have a Share in their Deli-Godolphin; and of the County of berations.

The fame Day a Motion was made in the House of Lords, to answer his Majesty's Speech verbatim, and applaud the Convention, and all the Measures that had been taken to ef-GO is

fect it. On the other hand, it was moved, by way of Amendment, That every Article proposed in the Address should be left out, except the first and last Paragraphs; namely, to thank the King for his Speech, and to express their Affection and Duty to his Ma-jesty in general Terms; for a noble Lord observed, they had lately fallen into a Way of echoing back the Speech from the Throne Word for Word, which he thought beneath the Dignity of that House: It looked more like the fulfome Address of the States of a Province in France to their absolute and arbitrary Monarch, than like the Address of either House of a free and independent Parlia-ment. Great Compliments had in-deed of late Years been made to the King, on the Measures pursued by the Ministry, in their first Address at the Opening of every Session, when it was impossible for the House to have any proper Knowlege of what had been lately transacted: There-fore, if, in their Address of Thanks for his Majesty's Speech, they faid any thing that might look like an Encomium upon what had been lately transacted, their Compliments could not so much as be supposed to fignify any thing.

They had nothing yet laid before them, that could give them the least Glimpse of Light into the Measures which the Address now proposed seemed to approve of; and if they were to judge from what was publicly talked, he could not think they had any great Reason to run out into Encomiums on the late Management: He hoped proper Care had been taken by the Convention, to have condign Punishment inflicted on such of the Subjects of Spain as had plundered or abused the Subjects

1738 Feb.

of this Nation: He hoped the flipu . | lated Payment, as it was called, would appear sufficient to answer the Losses of our plundered Merchants and Seamen; and he hoped there was a fea-fible Plan laid down, for having all our Rights acknowleged by a definitive Treaty: But, as he yet knew nothing of this Convention, any more than he believed most of their Lordships did, he could not, even in the most general Terms, approve of our having tamely submitted to so many Injuries, for the sake of obtaining a Thing called a Convention, before he knew what it was: He could not but look upon the Addresses made in Return to fuch Speeches, as Addresses in some measure made to the Minister; and when such an Address contains an Approbation of what has been done, though in general Terms, he should always look upon it as an Approbation of the Conduct of the Administration. Reparation for past Injuries and Los-fes, and effectual Security for the future, are what this Nation ought, and what they must infift on : But could they fay, that these had been the great Views of the Ministers, before they knew a Word of the Convention, by which that Reparation and Security ought to have been stipulated?

Some pretended Articles of this Convention had been published in our News Papers: He hoped they were far from being the true Articles; but the World had from thence conceived a most despicable Opinion of the Treaty: Most People thought, that the Payment faid to be stipulated by this Treaty, was not near fufficient for making good the Losses of our Merchants; and that even the small Sum that was stipulated, was stipulated in such a Way, that it must be all paid by ourselves: We must pay, they say, with one Hand, and receive with the other; and that this is all that is stipulated; for every Thing else, they fay, is referred to Plenipotentiaries, whose Negotiations every one supposes will end in no-

thing, as those of our Commifferies formerly did. Most Men take the Liberty to fay, that this Convention, this Treaty of Peace, which has could the Nation fo much Money, is nothing but a Scrap of Paper; a Paper Peace, that will be of no Signification, nor put any Stop to those Hoftilities which Spain carried on against us for so many Years.

This was at present the general Opinion among the People of the Convention; and therefore, out of regard to the Dignity of that House, and the Character they ought carefully to preferve among those without Doors, they ought to fay nothing in Praise of the Convention, or of the Conduct of those who had brought it about, till the People could be undeceived by the Perusal of it: And it was for this Reason he proposed, by way of Amendment, to take only the first and last Paragraphs of the Address, and leave out the four intermediate Paragraphs.

In answer to this it was faid, That as long as the Address of this House was supposed to mean no more than a Compliment to the King, upon his Speech from the Threne, and a Testimony of their Affection, Duty, and Effeem for him, it was but a Matter of mere Complaifance: And though his Majefty's Speech from the Throne was always confidered in that House as the Speech of his Ministers, they could not admit, that the Address of this House, in return to that Speech, ought ever to be looked on as an Address to the Mi-

That they were to suppose every thing to be as mentioned in his Majefty's Speech, till the contrary appeared; but, by fuch a Supposition, they were no way precluded from in quiring into the Facts afterwards, or from censuring what should then appear to be amiss. Nay, if the Proposition had gone farther, if it had been proposed to congratulate hi Majesty upon the Conclusion of this Convention, it would not have been without Precedent; for they congratulated

1738 Feb.

tulated his Majesty upon the Con-clusion of the Treaty of Seville, before the Treaty, or any thing relating to it, had been laid before the House, except what his Majesty had faid of it, in his Speech at the Opening of

the Seffion.

That as to the Convention, as well as former Treaties, if they had not been concluded fo advantageoufly as could be wished, they were the best Terms that could be procured, in the Circumstances we were: And not one of the former Treaties but what had been approved in Parlia-ment, which sufficiently justified the Conduct of the Administration hitherto.

The Question being at length put, To agree to the Amendment; it was carried in the Negative: Whereupon the Address was presented, as first

proposed, without any Amendment.

An Address of the same Tenor was moved for in the House of Commons, viz. I. To thank his Ma-jesty for his Speech. 2. To acknow-lege his great Goodness in the Regard he had expressed to the Petitions and Complaints of his Subjects, the Advice of his Parliament, and the Interest of his People. 3. To congratulate him on concluding a Convention, and to affure him, they would support him in bringing it to Perfection. 4. That they would grant the necessary Supplies, and avoid all Heats and Animolities.

It was moved also here, by way of Amendment, that all the intermediate Paragraphs, between the first and the last, should be left out: Which occasioned a long Debate; wherein much the fame Arguments were used on each Side, as in the House of Peers; and carried against

the Amendment, 183 to 113.

The Duke of Newcastle laid before the House of Peers, a Copy of the Convention between Great Britain and Spain, concluded at the Pardo, 14 Jan. 1739. N. S. with

the separate Articles

Whereupon the Lord Carteret rose up, and suggested, That a Paper

relating to the Convention, and de-claring it to be void, if the Terms contained in that Paper were not complied with, he apprehended, was wanting.

To which it was answered, That his Majesty's Intention in ordering the Convention to be laid before the House, was, that their Lordships might be able to form a right Judg-ment of this Transaction; and that if any other Papers had been requi-site for that Purpose, their Lordships need not doubt of his Majesty's Willingness to communicate them to the House; and that they might be very well affured, that those now given in were sufficient; and that these were the only Papers that had been subscribed by our Ministers at the Court of Spain, relating to the Conclusion

of the Convention.

To which the Lord Carteret replied, He never doubted of that; but he wished, that the Noble Duke, who laid the Convention before the House, had declared if he knew of any Paper relating to, and immediately connected with this Convention, that was figned on the Part of Spain, and transmitted to our Court; which if his Grace made any Difficulty in doing, he should immediately conclude, that some secret Meafure, some private Transaction, not fit to be communicated to the World, or laid before their Lordshipe, had been entered into: That however folicitous we had been, to procure from Spain this Convention, yet we could not even have procured that, had we not made some private Concessions, that destroyed all the seeming Advantages which we were to reap by this Convention.

That a Paper only figned by one of the contracting Parties, in a Negotiation of this kind, might, in certain Cases, be as binding upon the Party not figning, as if he had actu-

ally figned it.

His Grace answered, There was indeed a Paper given to our Mini-flers by those of Spain, relating to the Affairs of the South-Sea Com-

pany;

1738 Feb.

9

12

pany; but it could not be supposed, that the private Transactions of that Company, and the Concerns of the Nation, depended on one another: That the Paper, or Protest, or Declaration, call it what they would, passed through his Hands, and was some Days ago transmitted to the Company by him; and it should be delivered to the House, without a Motion, though he did not think it at all material.

A Motion was then made, That the Convention, with the separate Articles and Ratifications, might be read immediately: And they were

read accordingly.

A Motion was made in the House of Peers, That a Paper, intituled MANNERS; a Satire by Mr. Whitebead, and printed for Dodfley; re-fiecting on the Character of several Noble Lords in that House; having been lately published; the Author and Printer might be ordered to attend that House on Monday next.

The faid Paper, being read, was voted a false, scandalous, and malicious Libel: And, the Author abfconding, Dodsley the Printer, who attended, was ordered to be taken into Cuftody; after fome Debate, wherein the Lords who were against it, observed, that it was not usual to take a Printer or Publisher into Custody, where he appeared and discovered his Author.

A Motion was made in the House of Commons, that the Number of Forces for the current Year should be 17,704 Men : Whereupon an Amendment was offered for reducing them to 12,000; but it was carried for 17,704 (253 against 183) after fome smart Reslections made on the

Convention in that House.

The Sheriffs of London, by Order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, presented a Petition to both Houses of Parliament; wherein they fet forth, That it was with a Concern the Petitioners were unable to express, that they perceived the Trade of his Majetty's American Colonies still continued exposed to

the Insults of the Spaniards, who, under unwarrantable and injurious Pretences, continued to ftop, learch, and make Prizes, of Britis Vessels navigating the American Seas: That their Trade to the American Co nies was almost the only profitable Trade this Nation now enjoyed un-rivaled by others: And they were induced to hope, from his Majesty's paternal Care of his Subjects, suported by the vigorous Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, and the Equipment of a very powerful Fleet, that his Majesty's trading Subjects would not only have received full Satisfaction for their Losses, occa-fioned by the Depredations of Spain; but also an undoubted Security for their Commerce for the time to come: And that a reasonable and adequate Reparation would likewise have been obtained, for the Barbarities and inhuman Cruelties exercised by that Nation on the English Sea-men; but beg Leave to testify their great Concern and Surprise, to find by the Convention, that the Spamiards are so far from giving up their unjust Pretentions to visit and search our Ships in the American Seas, that this Pretention of theirs is referred to the future Regulation and Decifion of Pienipotentiaries; whereby the Petitioners apprehended, it was in fome Degree admitted: That fuch a precarious Situation must inevitably expose the Trade in the American Seas to continual Interruptions and Alarms, as well as to feveral Losses: And to these unhappy Causes they apprehended, the present low State of the British Colonies might, in a great measure, be ascribed. And having thus represented the fatal Consequences of leaving the Freedom of Navigation any longer in Suspense, they humbly hoped, this Honour-able House would take it into mature Deliberation, and do therein as to their great Wisdom shall seem

The West-India Merchants, and the City of Briftol, presented Petitions of the like Tenor.

The

23

The Bill for laying a Duty on a leging his Majefty's great Prudence, Malt, &c. received the Royal Affect: As also some Naturalization jects for their Losses to a final Administration in the state of t

The Declaration made by Don Sebafiian de la Quadra, First Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain, before he ratified the Convention; and which some Peers infisted on feeing, was of the following Tenor,

That his Catholic Majesty reserved to himself, in its sull Force, the Right of being able to suspend the Assentio of Negroes; and for dispatching the necessary Orders for the Execution thereof; in case the Company did not subject herself to pay, within a short time, the fixty-eight thousand Pounds which she had confessed was owing on the Duty of Negroes; or on the Profits of the Ship Carolina: And likewise declare, that under the Validity and Force of this Protest, the Signing of the said Convention might be proceeded on; and in no other manner. Wherefore upon this firm Supposition, and that it might not be cluded on any Motive of Pretext whatsoever, his Catholic Majesty had been induced thereto. Pardo, 10 Yanuary, 1739.

We received Advice about this time, that Edward Trelaviny, Efg; Governor of Jamaica, on the 1st of Mārcb, 1738. had made a Peace with the rebellious Negroes of that Island; whereby it was agreed, That the Negroes should remain in a State of Freedom; and that they should have the Property of fifteen hundred Acres of Land, North-east of Trelaviny Town; and should have Liberty to hunt within three Miles of the English Settlements; that they should submit to the Orders of the Governor, and affish in the Desence of the Island; and should deliver up all fugitive Negroes.

The House of Peers addressed his Majesty on the Convention, thanking him for bying that Treaty before them; and for his Care of the true Interests of his People; acknow-

Vol. II.

in bringing the Demands of his Subjects for their Losses to a final Adjustment, by the said Convention; relying on his Royal Wisdom, that in the Treaty to be concluded in pursuance thereof, proper Provisions would be made for the Redress of the Grievances complained of; particularly, that the Freedom of Navigation in the American Seas would be so effectually secured, that his Subjects might enjoy unmolested their undoubted Right of navigating and trading from one Part of the British Dominions to another, without being liable to be stopped, visited, or searched: They depended also, that in the Treaty to be concluded, the utmost Regard would be had to the adjusting the Limits of his Majesty's Dominions in America: And gave his Majesty the strongest Assurances that, in case his just Expectations should not be answered, they would heartly and reasonally concur in such Measures as should be necessary to vindicate his Majesty a Honour, and preferve to his Subjects the full Enjoyment of those Rights, to which they were intitled by Treaty, and the Law of Nations.

The Affair of the Convention was debated in the House of Commons: After which they resolved to address his Majerty in the same Terms the Lords had done. These were 480 Members present; but it was carried only by a Majority of 28, to approve

of the Convention.

The House of Commons attended his Majesty with their Address of Thanks, for his obtaining the Convention, &c.

Charles Hamilton Earl of Selkirk, one of the Lords of the Bod-chamber, and one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, died; and was focceded in Honour and Estate by his Brother John Hamilton.

Joby Hamilton.

The Princess of Wales was brought to Bed of another Prince, at Norfoli-House. When her Royal Highness was in Labour, the Prince sent a Message, by the Lond of the Bed-

1738 March

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Mar.

1738 March chamber in Waiting, to acquaint his Majesty with it: Whereupon his Majesty with it : Whereupon his Majesty sent a Message to the House of Lords: And the House thereupon adjourning, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Dorfer, with the Bishops, and several of the Privy Council, went to Norfolk-House, and were present at the Birth, which happened about two in the Afternoon.

The Commons congratulated his Majesty on the Birth of a Prince. The fame Day the Mutiny-Bill

received the Royal Affent.

The Lords congratulated his Ma-jeffy on the Birth of a Prince; and afterwards congratulated the Prince of Wales.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London also congratulated his Majefty on the joyful Occasion.

1739.

1739 II Apr.

19

The young Prince was baptized at Norfolk House, by the Bishop of Ox ford, and named Edward Augustus. The Sponfors, the King of Pruffia, the Duke of Brunfavic-Wolfembuttle, and the Duchels of Sax-Weffenfels; represented by the Duke of Queenfberry, the Marquis of Carnaruon, and the Lady Charlotte Edwin. The following Bills received the

Royal Affent.

The Land-Tax.

An Act to continue the Duties for Encouragement of the Coinage of

An Act to indemnify Persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for Offices.

An Act to enable the Inhabitants of St. Nicolas Parish in Worcefter to raise Money for discharging the Debts they have contracted, in rebuilding their Church.

An Act to enable the Parish of Ealing in Com. Middlefen, to finish their Church.

An Act for finishing the New Church at Woolwich in Kent.

An Act for mending the Road from Fyfield, in Com. Berks, to St. John's Bridge in Gloucefter foire, &cc.

An Act for repairing the Road between Stamford and Grantbam, in

Com. Lincoln

An Act for mending the Roads from the North-west Parts of the County of Lincoln, to the Wolds in the North-eaft.

And to 13 private Bills,

Sir John Eyles appointed joint Postmaster-General with the Lord Lovell, in the room of Edward

Carteret, Esq; deceased.
Dr. Nicolas Saunderson, Professor of the Mathematics in the Univerfity of Cambridge, died: He had been blind from two Years of Age, and yet a very learned Man, and the greatest Mathematician of his Time

The Right Honourable Henry Barry Lord Samry convicted of Murder be-fore the House of Lords in Iraland; and Sentence of Death pronounced

on him; but reprieved.

An Earthquake happened at Smyr ne the last Month, which over-turned and demolished a great many public and private Buildings, and bu-ried many of the Inhabitants in the Ruins

His Majesty sent a Message to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he defires, That fifteen thousand Pounds a Year may be settled on his Son the Duke of Cumberland, and his Issue; and an Annuity of twen-ty-four thousand Pounds on the four ty-sour thouland Pounds on the four Princesses, to take Effect after his Demise. Whereupon a Bill was im-mediately brought in, for enabling his Majesty to make the Settlements therein proposed; and it passed without committing it, after some Debates on that Subject.

The Earl of Halifax died. Another Message was sent to both Houses by his Majesty, acquainting

them, That he had concluded with the King of Denmark, a Treaty agreeable to that which expired in 1737- and defired their Support and Concurrence, in making good the Engagements he had thereby entered

And as Events might happen, when it would be impossible for his Majesty to have the immediate Advice and Affiftance of his Great Council, upon any Emergency arising from the present Posture of Affairs; he hoped he should be supported by the Parliament, in making such further Augmentation of his Forces as might be absolutely necessary; and in concerting fuch Measures as the Exigency of Affairs might require. Whereupon a Motion was made in the Honse of Peers, to address his Majetty, to thank him for laying the Treaty with Denmark before them: And to affure him, they would concur in enabling him to make good his Engagements, and fupporting him in making good fuch further Augmentation of his Forces as might be necessary.

The Commons, in Compliance

with the faid Motion, voted 70,583 1. for the Subfidy to Depmark; and 500,000 4. for augmenting the Forces

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in any Exigency.

Mr. Whitefield, the Father of the Methodists, having visited the Bri-tif Colonies in America, and, at his Return, preached in Scotland, and feveral remote Parts of England, came to London, but was not suffered to preach any more in the Churches here t Whereupon he held forth in Moorfields, Kennington Common, &c. to Audiences confisting of many thousand People. But his fellow Labourers, the Westeys, divided from him, and preached in other Parts of the Town; and their Disciples were dispersed through the Kingdom; ma-

ny of them becoming Preachers.

Lord Walpole, eldert Son of Sir
Rebert, made Auditor of the Exchequer, in the room of the late Earl of Halifax, a Place for Life

worth 5000 i. per Ann.

Edward Walpole, Eig; fecond Son of Sir Robert, made Clerk of the Pells in the Exchequer, in the room of his faid Brother; another warm Place for Life.

The Marquis of Lothian mad Lord Register of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Selkirk, de-

ceafed.

Earl Morton elected one of the Sixteen Peers, in the room of the Earl of Selkirk.

John Philipson, Esq; madea Com missioner of the Navy.

Robert Byng, Eiq; made Govern-or of Barbadees.

The Danes, by the Subfidy-Trea-ty, engaged to keep, during three Years, five thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse, in Readiness for the Service of Britain,

The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Spain had their first Conference, in pursuance of the Convention, or Preliminary Treaty, the Beginning of this Month.

The Commons having fent up the

Bill to the House of Lords, for granting the Sum of five hundred thou fand Pounds out of the Sinking Fund, for the Year 1739. and for enabling his Majesty to raise the further Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds out of the faid Fund: Amongst other appropriating Clauses, there was one in the Bill, for applying fixty thousand Pounds, towards the make-ing good the Losses of our Merchants. because that Sum had, by the Con-vention, been allowed to Spain, ir consideration of their Ships destroyed in 1718. Lord Batburft, on the fe cond Reading of this Bill, 31ft Inft. observed, That the Time was expired which was flipulated by the Convention, for the Payment of the ninety-five thousand Pounds; and that, as we were so very punctual in fulfilling our Engagements with that Crown, he thought they ought to address his Majerty, to know if that Crown had fulfilled her Part of her Engagements to us; and moved for an Address accordingly: But the Question being put, it was carried Z 2

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May

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against addressing, fifty one to thir-1739

ty-eight. Then it was moved to refolve, That the Nonpayment of the nine-ty-five thousand Pounds, agreed by Treaty to be due from the Crown of Spain, as a Balance to the Crown and Subjects of Great Britain, and expressly flipulated to be paid in London within four Months, which were now expired, was a manifest Infrac-Convention, an high Indignity to his Majesty, and an Injustice to the Na-

cion. But the previous Question being put, it was carried against putting the main Question, 63 to 44.

Whereupon a Protest was entered.

Diffentient'; Because we think the main Question should have been put, and paffed in the Affirmative, fince every Lord agreed, that it was ftrictly true: And we are convinced, by the Experience of many Years, that the Councils of the Administration, far from procuring any Reparation and Satiffaction for the Infults and Injuries this Nation has received, have only exposed it to further Dishonour and Contempt.

The Duke of Holflein-Gottorp, aged thirty-nine, di d about this time, and was fucceeded by his only Son, oorn Feb. 1, 1728. whose Mother was the eldest Daughter of the Czar Peter the Great, by his last Wife Carbarine ( afterwards Empress of Russia). This young Prince is Heir oth to the Crowns of Sweden and Ruffia, his Grandmother being the ideft Sifter of Charles XII. King of

Saveden.

1 June

The Conferences between the Commissaries of Great Britain and Spain were suspended: The King of Spain having declared to Mr. Keene, That fince the South-Sea Company perfished in their Refusal to pay the fixty-eight thousand Pounds, which appeared to be due to him on the spanish Calculation, his Majesty spanish Calculation, his Majesty could not dispense with himself, from revoking the Privilege granted that

Company for the Negro Trade: And that, in Confequence of this Revo-cation, he should be obliged to ferre on the Company's Effects in Mexi-co, that he might procure himself the Payment of the Sum in Queflion

We received Advice about the fame time, That the Spaniards at Fort Se.

Augustin in Florida, had published a
Proclamation, promising Freedom to
all white Servants and Negroes belonging to Carolina, or Georgia, that
would defert over to them; and had allotted fuch Deferters Lands near St. Augustin, where above seven hundred British Slaves had already been received.

About the same time the Empefor and the French King entered into an offensive and defensive Alliance: This probably the Emperor did, to express his Resentment against Great Britain and the States General, who refused to affift him in the preceding War with France, Spain, and Sar-dinia; but suffered him to be de-prived of his Italian Dominions. though they had guaranteed them to his Imperial Majesty, and his Heirs. The following Bills received the

Royal Assent, wiz.

An Act for granting 500,000 l. out of the Sinking Fund, for the Year 1739. and for enabling his Majeffy to raife the further Sum of 500,000 l. out of the growing Produce of the faid Fund; and for appropriating the Supplies, &c.

An Act to enable his Majeffy to fettle an Annuity of 15,000 f. on the Duke of Cumberland, and the Heirs of his Body; and an Annuity of 24,000 l. on the Princelles Anclia, Carolina, Mary, and Louisa.

An Act for taking off the Duties

on Woolen and Bay Yarn imported from Ireland; and for preventing the Exportation of Wool to foreign Parts.

An Act for granting Liberty to carry Sugars, of the Growth of the British Colonies directly to foreign Countries, without bringing them first to Great Britain.

An Act for preventing excessive and deceitful Gaming.

By this Act, every Person who fets up any private Lottery, Sale, or Raffle, to be determined by Lot or Drawing, whether out of a Box or Wheel, or by Cards, Dice, or any Machine or Device whatever, shall, on Conviction before any Justice of Peace, on the Oath of one Witness, forfeit two hundred Pounds, to b levied by Diffress and Sale; and if the Offender have not Goods, and do not immediately pay the Penalty, or give good Security for it, he may be committed to the County-Gaol for fix Months.

The fame Penalty is inflicted on every Person who shall make, print, or advertise Proposals or Schemes for advancing fmall Sums, amounting in the Whole to large Sums, to be divided amongst them by Chances in the Prizes of any public Lotteries; or shall be concerned in delivering out Tickets to Persons advancing such Sums, intitling them to a Share of

the Money so advanced.

The Games of the Ace of Hearts, Pharaoh, Basset, and Hazard, are specially declared to be Games or otteries by Cards or Dice within the Meaning of the Act. The Penalty for playing such Games is 50 L.

It is declared also, That all fuch Games, Lotteries, and Sales, shall be absolutely void; and that all Houses, Lands, Plate, Jewels, and other Goods, exposed to Sale in this manner, shall be forfeited to any Person who will be for sete to any Person who will sue for the same.

An Act to prevent Frauds in Gold

and Silver Wares.

An Act for prohibiting the Im-portation of Books, first composed and printed in Great Britain; and for repealing fo much of \$ Anne as impowers limiting the Prizes of Books.

An Act to rect fy a Mistake in an Act of 6 Geo. 1. for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the public Revenues; and to obviate Doubts in the 7 Geo. I. for preventing his Majesty's Subjects trading to the EastIndies, &c. with regard to Profecutions in Ireland.

An Act to amend an Act of 8 Ri. II. and an Act of 33 Hen. VIII. prohibiting Persons to be Justices of Affize in their own Country. An Act for continuing the Act

of 8 Anne, to regulate the Price of Bread; and for amending an Act of a Geo. II. for the better Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors.

An Act for Relief of Protestant Purchasers, &c.

An Act for the more eafy Affeffing and Levying of County Rates.

An Act to impower the Court of Chancery to lay out, upon proper Se-curities, Money out of the general Cash in the Bank of England, belonging to the Suitors, for the Ease of the said Suitors, by applying the Interest arising therefrom, for aniwering the Charges of the Accomptant-General of the fuid Court.

An Act to explain the Acts con-

cerning tanned Leather.

An Act for providing a Reward for Joanna Stevens, on a Discovery to be made by her, for the Use of the Public, of the Medicines pre-pared by her for the Cure of the Stone.

An Act to inlarge the Powers of the Commissioners for Building the Bridge near New Palace-Yard; and to enable them by a Lottery to raife Money, &c. An Act for the establishing and

well governing the Hospital at Bath.

An Act for mending the High way from Brampton-Bridge to Wes-ford Bridge in Northamptonshire; and the Road from Mertenpit-Hil. to Chain-Bridge in Leicestersbire.

An Act for amending the Road from the Powder Mills on Hounflow. Heath to Windlesbam in Com. Sur-

An Act to mend the Road from Spitalgate-Hill near Grantbam to: Little Drayton in Com. Notting-

An Act for amending the Road from the Top of King flown-Hill to Bath; and leveral other Highway Z 3 leading

1739 June leading to that City; and for Cleaning, Paving, and Lighting the Streets at Bath; regulating the Chairmen, and keeping a regular Nightly Watch

An Act to mend the Road from Dunchurch to Hill-Morton in Warwickspire; and from thence to Du-

An Act to mend the Road from Bakewell to Chefferfield in Com. Derby; and from Chefterfield towards Mans, Id in Com. Nottingbam.

An Act for improving the Navi-gation of the River Lee, from Hertford to Ware, and fo to the Thames ; and for enabling the Governor and Company of the New River the better to supply the Cities of London

and Westminster with good Water.
An Act to enable the Parishioners of St. Catharine Coleman to rebuild

their Church.

And to twenty private Bills.

Then his Majefty made a Speech, thanking the Houses for their Pro-mises of supporting him; and the Commons in particular, for the excraordinary Supplies they had grant-ed: But recommends to their ferious Confideration, the fatal Confequences that might threaten a Nation divided within itfelf, inflamed and mifled by all the wicked Arts and Infinuations that Malice and Falfhood could fuggeft.

After which the Parliament was prorogued to the 9th of August

Earl Morton appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber. Captain William Smith appointed to command the Lion Man of War.

Arthur Bettefworth, a wealthy Bookseller in Paternoster-Row, died, and was succeeded in Business by his Son-in Law and Partner Mr. Charles Hitch.

Dr. Francis Hutchinfon, Bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, died: He was formerly Minister at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk.

Mr. Alderman Hearbeote, and Sir John Lequesne, were chosen Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; Mr. Palmer having paid his Fine the Day

before; and all the Gentlemen drank to having either paid their Fines, or fworn off, except Mr. Grofoener, who, being a Diffenter, refused to

Dr. Zachary Pearfe made Dean of Winchester.

10

17

An Order of Council was made for making Reprifals on the Spaniards.

GENERAL OFFICERS Promoted.

Field Marshals. Lord Viscount Shannon, Marquis de Montandre.

Generals of Foot. Sir Charles Wills; Thomas Wetham, and Joseph

Sabine, Esqrs.
Generals of Horse. William Ewans, and George Wade, Esqrs.
Lieutenant - Generals. George

Lieutenant - Generals. George Presson. Albert Borgard, Francis Columbine, Richard Franks, Charles Churchill, William Barrel, Jesper Clayton, Piercy Kirke, Gervale Park-er, James Tyrrel, Edmund Field-ing, John Peter Desbordes, William Ker, Esqus. Earl of Hertford, Su Robert Rich, Baron de St. Hobblis Robert Rich, Baron de St. Hypolite, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of Scarbe-rough, Duke of Montague, Lord Molegroorth, Lord Harrington.

Mole rooreb, Lord Harrington.

Major-Generalt. John Cavalier,
Balthamar Rivas de Foiffac, Esgrs.
Sir Daniel O Carrol, James Donglas, James Campbel, Clement Ne
vil, Esgrs. Sir John Arnot, William
Hargrave, Henry Cornwall, Henry
Harrison, Thomas Howard, John
Cope, John Ligoniere, Peter Campbell, John Orleur, James Scot, John
Jones, Richard Philips, John Handasyde, Henry Haveley, John Armstrong, Lord Tyrawley, Johna Guess,
Lord Catheart, Charles Octony, Phineas Bowles, Philip Anstruber, Esgrs.
and the Lord Cadogan.
Brigadier-Generals. John Folli-

Brigadier-Generals. John Folli-Adam Williamson, James St. Clair, Thomas Wentworth, Duke of Richmond, John Guife, Earl of Albemarle, George Read, Stephen Cornwallis, Archibald Hamilton, Thomas Pacer, Eigra. Earl of Rothes, and Earl of Effingham.

3 July

of two hundred and fixty Members of the House of Commons, who had Places under the Government, with Salaries from two hundred and fifty Pounds to eleven thousand Pounds a Year.

Notice was given by the Lords of the Admiralty, That Letters of Marque, or general Reprifals, against the Ships, Goods, and Subjects of the King of Spain, were ready to be iffued. And thirteen or fourteen Letters of Marque were granted the same Month.

21

George Wade, Efq; General of Horse, made Commander in Chief of the Forces in South Britain.

Jasper Clayton, Esq; Lieutenant-General, made Commander in Chief of the Forces in North Britain, in the room of General Wade.

The Earl of Crauford made Adjutant-General.

In the Beginning of this Month, great Preparations were made for a War with Spain; ten Regiments were brought over from Ireland; ten thousand additional Land-Forces were levied, and incorporated with the prefent Regiments; Admiral Haddock's Squadron in the Mediterraneau was reinforced: Orders were fent to the West-Indies for the beginning Hoftilities: A great Fleet was affembled at Spithead, under the Command of Sir John Norris, which the Duke of Cumberland went down to take a View of: Sir Chaloner Ogle was or-dered to fail with a Squadran to the West-Indies: And an Embargo was laid on all the outward-bound Merchant-Shipe.

Mr. Keene at the same time declared to the Court of Spain, That clared to the Court of Spain, That though the King his Mafter had permitted his Subjects to make Reprijals, he would not be underflood thereby to have broken the Peoce: And that as foon as his Catholic Majify should be disposed to make the Satisfaction demanded of him, Reprifuls should cease. To which the Spaush Ministers answered, Their King was very far from considering Things in the Same

At this time there were upwards | Light as the Court of Great Britain did; and therefore could not help looking on the making Reprifuls as an Act of Hoftility; and hoped, with the Affifance of Heaven, and his Allies, be should be able to support a good Gause.

The Marquis de Fonelon, the French

Embailador at the Hague, at the fame time declared, That the King fame time declared, That the King his Master was obliged by Treaties to send an Army to the Assistance of the King of Spain, if he was attacked by Land; and a Squadron of Men of War, if he was attacked by Sea 3 and therefore he must look upon them as his Enemies, who were Enemies to his Catholic Majesty: And diffuseded the States General from diffusded the States General from taking the Part of Great Britain.

To which the Ministers of the States answered, That they bad re-Solved to take me Part in the Differ-ences of those two Powers; but that they must, however, send such Forces to the Assistance of Great Britain as they were obliged to do by their Trea-

ties, if they were required.

About the fame time we received Advice, That the Sha Nadir, ufually called Kouli Kon, had invaded In-dia, and penetrated into the Heart of that Country; whereupon the Tacks were at liberty to recal their Troops from Perfia, and bend their whole Force against the Christians: That the Imperialifts had been defeated at Krofka near Belgrade: And that the

Turks had laid Siege to that City. The Rev. Dr. Bullock made Dean of Norwich.

Dr. Hargrows made Dean of Chichefter.

Francis de la Rochefoucaut Mar-pis de Montandre died : He was a quis de Montandre died: He was a Native of France, and came over with the Prince of Orange at the Revolution, and served in all King William and Queen Anne's Wars: He was made Lieutenant-General in 1709. General of Foot in 1735. and Field-Marshal in the last Promotion of General Officers.

William Lord Craven died also this Month, and was succeeded in Honour Z4

August.

Sept.

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and Effate by his Brother Fulwar | the Black-Sea, to the Turks foon Craven.

The Prince of Naffau-Dillingwhereby his Principality in Germany devolved on the Prince of Orange.
General Wills appointed Field-

Marshal, in the room of the Marquis

of Montandre, deceased.

Captain John Byng made Captain
of the Sunderland Man of War.

Captain Hook made Captain of the Portland in his room.

Captain Fox made Captain of the Newcastle.

Captain Leftock made Captain of the Boyne.

Captain Davers made Captain of the Grafton.

Captain Forbes made Captain of the Severn.

Captain Hemmington made Captain of the Duke of Cumberland.

Captain Oats, Captain of the Pan-

Colonel Delaway made Colonel of Onflow's Regiment.

Sir Thomas Geraldino the Spanish Envoy, and Mr. Terry the King of Spain's Agent for the Affiento Contract, fet out for Spain.

Peace was concluded between the Emperor and the Turks, by the Mediation of France; wherein it was agreed. That the Imperialifis should yield up Belgrade and Servia to the Turks; and that the Danube and the Save should be the Boundary of the two Empires: That the Bannat and Town of Temefavaer should remain in the Possession of the Emperor, together with Meadia: And that the Castle and Fortifications of Belgrade should be demolished.

This Peace was made by the Emperor without including his Ally the Russians; for which he made an Apology to the Czarina: And indeed he was compelled to it by a kind of Peffilence, which defroyed his Ar-my. And though the Ruffiams were every-where victorious, they found themselves under a Necessity of purchaing a Peace, by the Cession of Ajopb, and all their Conquests on

after.

An Embaffador arrived at Lon from France about this time, and offered his Mediation between Great Britain and Spain; which not being accepted, he declared his Matter would affift the Spaniards.

The King of Spain granted Com missions to cruise upon the English, seized the English Shipping in his Ports, and made Prizes of all the Merchant-Ships his Men of War met with at Sea.

A Proclamation was publified for the Parliament to meet on the rigth of November.

Sir John Salter was chofen Lord Mayor, though Sir George Chamthe Chair; Sir George having voted with those who approved the Convention.

Dr. John Bettefworth, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, appointed Commissary to the Bishop

of London. And Dr. John Androws, Mafter of the Faculties, made Chancellor of the Diocese of London, in the room of Dr. Humpbry Henchman, The Reverend Mr. Huddlefton,

and the Reverend and Honourable James Beauclere, made Chaplains to his Majesty.

We received Advice about this 10800. time, that Sha Nadir (Kouli Kan) had defeated the Great Mogul, and made him Prisoner in his Capital City of Debli.

A Charter paffed the Seals, for erecting an Hospital for Foundling Children; for which it was computed the Sum of thirty thousand Pounds was collected, among the Nobility and Gentry, before the Patent

William Duke of Manebester, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, died; and was focceeded in Honour and Estate by Lord Robert Montague his Brother.

War was declared against Spain. The Earl of Effex was made Cap tain of the Yeomen of the Guard,

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1739 Sept.

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in the room of the Duke of Man-1739 09ober chefter. 25

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The Lord Mayor Micajab Perry, laid the first Stone of the Mansion House in Stocks-Marker, attended by feveral of the Aldermen and Common-Council, and by the two She-riffs, George Heatbeote, Efq; and Sir John Lequefne.

Sir William Thompson, Baron of the Exchequer, and Recorder of Lon-

don, died.

John Audley, Esquire, Doctor of
Law, appointed Advocate-General of
the Court of Chivalry, in the room

of Dr. Henchman. The Duke of Manchester made Collector outwards in the Port of London, in the room of the Duke his deceased Brother.

Captain Pinson made Commander of the Louisa Man of War.

Lord Harrington made General of the Marines, in the room of the Earl of Peterborough.

Earl Pomfret made Governor of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of the Marquis of Montandre.

Brigadler-General Folliot made Go-

vernor of Carlifle.
Captain Hildersley made Captain

of the Grafton Man of War. Captain Pocklington made Captain

of the Rippon.
Dr. Stebbing Archdencon of Wilts

made Chancellor of Sarum.

The St. Joseph, taken by Admiral Haddock near Cadiz, arrived at Spithead. This Prize was valued at one hundred thousand Pound; and upwards.

Advice came about this time, that General Sabine, Governor of Gibraltar, died there the Beginning of this Month

There being a Mutiny among the Workmen in the Yards at Woolroich, a Battalion of Guards, and a Troop of Horfe, were fent down to reduce them to their Duty: Whereupon they dispersed, but fill refused to work, unless some Privileges were allowed them, which they claimed as their Right. as their Right.

There was a Riot of the Journeymen Weavers in Spitalfields, occa-fioned by a Report, that the Mafter Weavers were entered into a Combination, to oblige them to wind their Silk gratis with their Work : Whereupon a Battalion of Guards was fent to disperse them, and ten of them made Prisoners, on their refuling to disperse after the Proclamation was read.

Thomas Wentworth Earl of Straf ford died; and was succeeded in Ho-nour and Estate by his Brother Wil-liam, now Earl of Strafford. The Right Honourable Harry Grey

Earl of Stamford died; and is fucceeded by his Son Harry Lord Grey,

now Earl of Stamford.
Sir George Walton, late Admiral of the Blue, died also this Month.

John Strange, Ela; his Majesty's Solicitor-General, was chosen Recorder of the City of London, in the room of Baron Thomfon, deceased.

On Thursday the 15th Instant, the Parliament met; and his Majefly made a Speech to both House wherein he says, That he had called them together sooner than had been usual of late Years, that he might have their immediate Advice at this critical Juncture: That he had in all his Proceedings with Spain acted agreeably to the Sense of both Houses of Parliament; and did not doubt, but he should meet with a ready and vigorous Support in this necessary War, which the repeated Injuries and Violences committed by that Nation upon the Navigation and Commerce of these Kingdoms, and their Obstinacy, and notorious Vio-lation of the most solemn Engagements, had rendered unavoidable.

That the Heats and Animofities which had been formented through-out the Kingdom, had been the chief Encouragement to the Court of Spain, to hold such a Conduct towards us, as to make it necessary to have Recourse to Arms; and their unhappy Divisions were the cally Hopes of the Enemies to his Gevern6 No

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1739 Nov.

ment: But it was in their Power to defeat the one, and disappoint the other; to vindicate their injured Honour, and defend themselves against all their open and secret Enemies, both at Home and Abroad.

His Majesty being returned to St. James's, it was moved in the House of Lords, to prefent him with an Address of Thanks; wherein they should express their Concurrence and Approbation of every thing his Majefty had mentioned in his Speech .-Concluding, that it gave them an in-expressible Contern, that there should be any Occasion for his Majesty to repeat his gracious Admonitions against those Heats and Animosities which had been fomented throughout the Kingdom: And that as they could not but thoft feriously lament the unhappy Divisions thereby occafioned, fo nothing flould be wanting

on their Part to heal them, &c.

It was moved, by way of Amendment to this Address, That the
Words That it gives us inexpressible Concern, &c. should be left out; for in the Profecution of the present War every Man was unanimous: They could not therefore justly say any thing upon this Occasion of Animosities and Divisions: If there had een any domestic Animosities or Divisions amongst us, they were oc-cassioned by our tamely submitting to so many foreign Insults: These his Majesty's Declaration of War had put an End to, and nothing could revive them, but a Slackness in the Profecution; and it feemed ominous, it looked as if some People were suspicious, that the War would not be pushed in such a vigorous manner as a People greatly injured, and juftly enraged, might have Reason to ex-pect: Every Man was convinced, that the strange Obstinacy of the Spaniards proceeded from the passive Conduct of our Ministers; and those Ministers, in order to remove the Load off their own Shoulders, come and tell us, that those who complained of their submissive Temper,

and often told them what it would end in, were Fomenters of Heats and Animolities, and that those Heats and Animolities were the chief Cause of that Obstinacy which Spain had shewn in her Conduct towards us.

The just Complaints of our injured

Merchants indeed, and the Regard flown to those Complaints by the whole Nation, except a very few Persons, were the immediate Cause of the War, because they forced our Ministers to alter their Conduct ; but neither the Complaints of the Merchants, nor the Regard shewn them by the People, ought to be called Heats and Animofities; and what-ever they were called, they were not the Caule, but the Effect, of that Obstinacy in Spain, of which the Tameness of our Ministers was the Cause; and, consequently, it was in this Tameness alone we were to seek for the original Cause of the present War; for if our Ministers had refented, as they ought, the first Injury that was done to our Merchants by the Spaniards, it would have prevented a fecond; and for the first we might by Reprifals, if not by fair Means, have obtained Redress without coming to an open Rupture.

And now we are entered into a War, their greatest Hopes are, that we shall not prosecute it with Wif dom and Vigour: They might perhaps hope, that the fame perplexed and timorous Spirits would prevail in our warlike Measures, that formerly prevailed in our peaceful Negotiations; but it was prefumed, they would find themfelves disappointed; our Generals and Admirals were Men of a different Cast from what they had experienced in our Ministers and Negotiators; and if the Conduct of the War was committed to our Generals and Admirals, the Spaniards would foon find they had nothing to truft to but our Mercy and Forgivenefs.

It was the Bufiness of this Nation to make the War as fhort as possible War was a fort of Storm, and, like

other Storms, the more violent it at length put, it was agreed to with-was, the fooner it would be over. If out any Division. we pushed it vigorously in the right Place, it could not be of long Continuance : For this Purpose the West-Indies was the only proper Place: There the Spaniards could not refift us: There we might hold fuch Places as would be most convenient and useful to us. It was what Spain could not hinder; it was what no Power in Europe could prevent: There we might feize, and hold, fuch Places as would fecure our Navigation and Commerce in those Seas, if it was not thought proper to extend our Dominions in that Part of the World: There the Spaniards have yet none to affift them; we may, by attack-ing them speedily and vigorously, vigoroully, bring the War to a speedy Issue; and to an Issue that will be advantageous as well as glorious to this Nation.

The Ministry, on the other hand, infisting strenuously, that these Words That it gives us inexpressible Concern, &c. should remain in the Address, upon putting the Question, it was carried, That they should remain in it: And the Addr. s was accordingly presented, as it was first moved for,

without any Alteration.

An Address of the same Tenor with that of the Lords was moved for in the House of Commons, and the like Objections made to it, on Account of the Heats and Animofities mentioned in it: But it was carried there also, that those Words should remain in the Address.

A Motion was afterwards made, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill, for the more effectual fecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Britis Subjects in America; and for encouraging Sea-men to enter into his Majesty's Service: By which it was proposed, to revive an Act made in the Reign of Queen Anne, for giving the Prizes that should be taken to the Captors: And on that Account the Motion was vigoroufly opposed by the Courtiers: However, the Question being

The first General Meeting of the Nobility and Gentlemen appointed by the Royal Charter to be Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted Children, was held; the Duke of Bedford being chosen President of the Committee They are impowered to purchase Lands to the Value of 4000 l. per Ann. Their common Seal, Phanaman.

rash's Daughter, and her Maids, taking Mofes out of the Bull-rushes.

A Motion was made, to address his Majesty "Never to admit of any "Treaty of Peace with Spain, un"less the Acknowlegement of our
"natural and undoubted Right to " navigate in the American Seas, to " and from any Part of his Maje-"fly's Dominions, without being feixed, fearched, vifited, or flopt, under any Pretence whatfoever, fhall have been first obtained as a " Preliminary thereto." Which, after some smart Reflections on the Conduct of the several Parties, was unanimously agreed to. And it was unanimously agreed to. And it was also agreed to defire the Concurrence of the Lords in their Address, which the Lords agreed to at a Conference; and on the Friday following the Ad-drefs was prefented to his Majetty. The following Gentlemen were

made Governors of Marines, viz. Edward Wolf, Eig; William Ro-binson, Eig; Anthony Lowther, Eig; Yohn Windard, Eig; Charles Dou-glas, Eig; and Lewis Ducie Morton,

A Motion was made in the House of Commons, for Addressing his Majefly, That he will give Directions to lay before this House the Copies of fuch Memorials and Representaof Spain, or his Ministers, from the Treaty of Seville to the ninth of March 1738. relating to the Losses sustained by Spanish Depredations.

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1739 Nov.

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2. Of all Letters and Instructions given by the Secretaries of State, or the Admiralty, to the Governors of the British Plantations; or the Com-manders of Ships of War; or his Majesty's Ministers in Spain, and Confuls in Europe, during the said Time.

3. Copies of Instructions fent to Mr. Keene, authorizing him to conclude and fign the Convention.

After a long and warm Debate upon this Motion, it was carried in the Negative without a Division.

The next Day it was resolved, That the Number of Forces to be provided for Guards and Garisons, in Great Britain, Guernfey, and Jer-fey, should be 28,852 Men. The Princess of Orange was deli-vered of a Princess, which lived but

half an Hour.

Francis Stuart Earl of Murray died; and was succeeded by James Lord Dozon, his eldest Son.

Lord Hobart appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk.
Dr. Chamberlain made Dean of

Briftol.

John Arscot, Esq; appointed Com-missary-General of the Marine Regiments.

The Earl of Effex made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Royal Affent was given to An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c.

An Act for granting an Aid by a Land-Tax of four Shillings in the Pound.

An Act for the better supplying of Mariners and Seamen, to serve in Ships of War, Merchant Ships, and Privateers.

Dr. Freebairn Bishop of Edinburgh, being 86 Years of Age, died.

As severe a Frost as has been known began on Christmas Day: Some People were frozen to Death upon the Thames, and in the Streets and Fields: Several Ships were funk by the Driving of the Ice in the Thames.

A Proclamation was published for a General Fast, on the 9th of Ja-nuary next, for a Bleffing on our Arms against Spain.

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The Duke of Bourbon, Prince of the Blood, and Great Mafter of the French King's Houshold, died: He was Prime Minister in France before the Administration was committed

to Cardinal Fleury.
This Day was observed as a Fast, for the Success of the War.

The Pope died this Day, or the

29th N. S. Mr. Sandys proposed in the House of Commons, That Criminals might not be allowed to be their own Judges; and that our Liberties might not be committed to the keeping of those who were retained to destroy them: For how, fays he, could it be expected the Parliament should perform their Duty, if a Majority of the Mem bers were fuch as had themselves been, or such as were, the Friends and Confederates of those that had been the Cause of their public Grievances? Could they expect, that any high Offender would be punished by Parliament, if the Majority were such as had been Companions and Sharers with him in his Crimes, or fuch whose chief Subfistence depended on screening him from Justice? Could they expect, that any Supply demanded by the Crown would be refused, if it was to be granted by those whose chief Subsistence depended on making the Grant? Or that the public Money would be pro-perly applied, or accounted for, if those that had applied it, or might apply it, to their own Use, were to Accompts? Or, laftly, Could they expect, that a Parliament would guard against the Encroachments of an ambitious Prince, or guilty Minister, if the Majority of that Parliament was such as had the Whole, or a neces-sary Part, of their Sublistence, from the Places or Pensions they held at the arbitrary Will of that ambitious Prince, or guilty Minister?

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These were Questions that could be answered in the Affirmative by no Man that would or durst make use of his Reason: And yet every one of these Questions must be answered in the Affirmative, by those who assimmed our Constitution could never be in any Danger from a Majority of that House being composed of such as hold Places and Pensions at the

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arbitrary Will of the Crown.
He therefore moved, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers to sit in the House of

Commons.

The Question being put, To limit the Number of Placemen, it was carried in the Negative, 243 Noes

against 207 Ayes.

Instructions were sent up from several Counties and Corporations about this time, desiring their Representatives to vote for the Place Bill.

The hard Frost continued through this Month, and the Thames was frozen over: Water and Coals excefsive dear; though Coals were 2s, a Bushelat London, Water was a greater Expence than Coals.

The Damage done to the Shipping and other Veilels, between the Med-way and London-Bridge, was computed at 100,000 l.

The Necessities of the Poor, and Handicrafts, were very great, not being able to work at their Trades this severe Weather; but then never were greater Charities and Benefactions than were bestowed upon the Poor at this time.

A Conspiracy against the Czarina was discovered about this time; for which sour Princes of the Dolgtorusy Family were executed at Newgrod: This Plot was formed in Favour of the Princess Elizabeth, now Empress of Russia.

Empress of Russia.

Advice came, That Sha Nadir (Kouli Kan) had plundered India, and carried off an immense Treasure; but suffered the Mogul to remain Emperor of India; only adding those Provinces that lie West of the Rivers

Attock and Indus to the Perfun Empire. There being an Insurrection at Debli, while Kouli Kan remained there, many thousands of the Inhabitants of that City were massared by the Perfuns; and the Indian Nobility and Courtiers were grievously tortured, to make them confess their Treasure, and bring in what was demanded of them: Some of their greatest Men killed themselves to avoid the Torture, and others died under the Executioners Hands.

The Frost still continuing, many industrious labouring Men were reduced to such Want, that (besides the Watermen, who met with seasonable Relief from the Charity of Merchants, and other Gentlemen, at the Royal Exchange) the Fishermen, with a Peterboat in Mourning, and the Labourers to Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. marched in a large Body through the principal Streets of the City, with their Tools and Utenfils in Mourning, imploring Supplies for their Necessities; which moved a great many Citizens to contribute largely to their Relief; and on the 17th Instant, the Frost broke, and put an End to their Distress.

An Embargo was laid on all Shipping in the Port of London.

A Proclamation was published,

A Proclamation was published, offering every ableSailor, who would enter into his Majefty's Service, two Guineas Bounty-Money; and every ordinary Man thirty Shillings: And Conftables were offered two Guineas for every Sailor they should impress.

A Bill being brought into the

A Bill being brought into the House of Commons, for registring all Scamen and Watermen in his Majesty's Dominions; it was opposed by greet Numbers, particularly by Sir John Barnard, who observed, that, if this Bill should pass, a Sailor and a Slave would be Terms of the same Signification; and if such a Bill was become necessary, it was only so by the Fault of those who proposed it.

proposed it.

That it was impossible to hear the Bill read, without being alarmed at an open Attack on the Liberty of

1729 Feb.

Feb.

many thousands: If the Defign was to propagate Slavery, and register one Class of Men after another, let the Sailors be the laft to lose their Freedom : Let the first Register be filled with the despicable Names of Penfiners, Placemen, Sycophants, and Dependents.

A register'd Seaman, by this Bill, must appear whenever he is summoned, whatever the Circumstances of his Family, or the State of his private Affairs are ; and if he should by his Industry acquire a Fortune, or an ample Inheritance descend to him, he may be torn from his Posteffions, and forced into Hardships which few would undergo but from the Sense of Fear or Want : Nor was it less detrimental to the Merchant than the Sailors, who might be taken out of Merchant-Ships in America; and consequently, the Meschants be disabled to bring their Effects home.

The Bill, having been debated fome time, was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday the 19th Instant, when there was a farther Debate upon it : But a Motion being made for Committing it, the Inconveniences and dangerous Confequences fo evidently appeared, that

the Bill was dropped.

The Lidy Valmoudun, usually called Valment, took the Oaths at the Lords Bar, in order to her Naturalization.

Mr. Arnold elected Alderman of Cheap Ward, in the room of Sir Jo-

seph Eyles, deceased.

Omers were iffued, for the Encampment of the Horse and Foot Guards in Hyde-Park, on the 15th of March; and for the Encampment of other Forces on Hounflow and Blackbeath.

It began to thaw, and by the 20th the Thames was clear of Ice above

The Earl of Scarborough died this Month, and was fucceeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother, Sir

Thomas Lumley Sanderson.

The Earl of Delorain, a Scotish Peer, died also this Month.

Lieutenant-General Evens died about the same time.

The King having fent a Meffage to the House of Commons, on the 8th Inftant, defiring a further Supply, and no Meffage being fent to the House of Peers, some of the Peers apprehended it to be a great Slight and Dishonour done them: Whereupon a Motion was made, that it was contrary to the Cuttom of Parliament, and derogatory to the Privileges of that House, that a Message, figned by his Majesty, asking a further Supply for carrying of the War, should be sent to the House of Commons fingly, without taking any Notice of the House of Peers.

After a long Debate, the previ Queflion being put, it was resolved in the Negative, 68 to 31.

The Commons having paffed a Bill, usually called The Pension-Bill, for making more effectual the Laws in being for disabling Persons from being chosen Members, who had Pensions during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, &c. the Bill was read a fecond time in the House of Lords, on the 19th of the next Month, and thrown out without Committing it, after a long and warm Debate.

The Bishop of Salifbury, by an eloquent Harangue, contributing much to the Lois of this Bill.

There were 52 Not Contents to 40 Contents.

His Majesty sent a Message to the House of Lords, and another to the Commons, to acquaint them he was about to marry the Princels Mary, his Majesty's Fourth Daughter, to Prederic Prince of Hesse, Son of Prince William Landgrave of Hesse, and Brother to the King of Sweden : Whereupon it was refolved by the Commons, to advance forty thou-fand Pounds for the Princels's For-

Captain Renton arrived Expre! from Admiral Vernen, with Advice, that the Admiral failed on the 5th of November last from Jamaica to wards Porto-Bello, on the Hthmu-

13

of Darien, where he arrived on the 20th in the Evening; and, attacking that Fortress on the 21ft Inftant, the Governor capitulated on the aad; and the Seamen had the Plunder of the Piace distributed amongst them. This Conquest was made with only fix Men of War, without any Land Forces, except two hundred which the Admiral carried from Janaica: And the Admiral, having blown up the Fortifications of Parte Bello, and the Castles which defended it, re-

turned to Pert Royal.

Both Houses of Parliament congratulated his Majesty on this Succ is the 18th Inftant: And after-

wards the City of London.

Mrs. Stepbens received the five thousand Pounds, granted her by Parliament, for communicating her Medicine for the Stone to the Pu blic.

We received Advice about this time, That there was an Infurrection of the Negroes, who had murdered feveral Families in Carolina; but the Negroes were most of them killed or taken, by the Militia of that Country, in endeavouring to make their Escape to the Spanish

Fort of St. Augustin in Florida.

John Lord King, Son of the late.

Lord Chancellor King, died; and was succeeded in Honour and Effate by

his Brother Peter, now Lord King.

Mr. Justice Denton, one of the
Judges of the Common-Pleas, and Chancellor to the Prince, died the same Month.

Captain Holborn made Captain of the Dolphin Man of War.

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Lord Aubrey Beauchere made Cap-tain of the Weymouth Man of War. Captain Trefusis made Captain of

the Montague.

Captain Vincent, of the St. Albans.

Captain Mostyn Captain of the Senforth, in the room of the Earl of Delorain, deceased.

Alexander Hume Earl of Marchmont died, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by the Lord Viscount

Polewarth.

The following Bills received the Royal Affent, Se.

An Act for providing a Marriage Portion for the Princes Mary.

An Act for the more effectual fecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's British Subjects to America: And for the encouraging Scamen to enter into his Majefty's Service.

An Act for naturalising fuch foreign Protestant, and others, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Defertion, Se. An Act to amend an Act of 1 Ann.

for preventing Frauds in the Woolen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron, Manufactures; and extending the faid Act to the Manufacture of Lea-

An Act to indemnify Persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for Offices.

An Act for repairing the Road between Hackeliff in Com. Bedford, and Stony Stratford in Com. Bucks. An Act for repairing the Road between Old Stratford in Com. Nor-

thampton, and Duncburch in Com-Warwick

An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Dun in the County of Tork.

An Act for making a Chapel is the Town of Sheffield a perpetural Cure, and for making a Provision for the Minister.

The Honourable John Talbot ap-pointed a Judge in Wales, Admiral Vernon having attacked

Fort Chagre, at the Mouth of the River Chagre, the Fort capitulated on the 24th Inflant.

1739 March

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H m atomaticate has been mil 740.

April

We received Advice about this tim:, That a Squadron of Spanish Men of War were failed from Spain to the Woff Indies, with Land Forces on board; and that they would be followed thither by a Squadron of French Men of War; as they were foon after.

A good + Hunt East of Mores

V bankodi ed such

An Order of the House of Commons was fixed up in all public Places in London and Westminster, That all Protections and written Certificates of the Members of that House were

void in Law. The Earl of Kincardine in Scot. land died this Month, and was fuc-

ceeded by his Son.
Dr. Francis Hare Bishop of Chithefier, and Dean of St. Paul's, died.

Thomas Bootle, Elg, made Chancellor to the Prince of Wales, in the room of Judge Denton, deceased.

Robinson, Elg; made Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

Major-General Scot made Go-

vernor of Chelfea Hospital.

Thomas Coppleton, Esq.; made one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

Mr. Baron Parker appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Denton, deceased : And Mr. Baron Reynolds, Bargn of the Exchequer in Ireland. made a Baron of the Exchequer in England.

Ambrose Stanyford, Esq; made Ag nt and Consul-General at Al-

gier.

Lord Hervey made Lord Privy-Seal.

Lord Sidney Beauclere made Vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's Houfhold.

His Royal Highness the Duke made Colonel of the Coloffream Re-

giment of Guatds.

Charles Drew was executed at St. Edmundfoury in Suffolk, for the Murder of his Father Charles Drew n Attorney.

The following Acts received the

174

Royal Affent, viz.

An Act for granting one million out of the Sinking-Fund, for the Service of the Year 1740, and for enabling his Majeffy to raise the fur-Pounds out of two hundred thousand Pounds out of the growing Product of the faid Fund; and for granting his Majesty twenty-one thousand Pounds arisen by the Sale of Lands in St. Christopher's; and for appropriating the Supplies of this Session.

An Act for continuing several Acts

therein mentioned.

An Act for prohibiting Commerce with Spain.

An Act for amending the Laws relating to Rogues and Vagabonds, and reducing them into one Act.

An Act to reftrain excelline Horse racing, and deceitful Gaming.

An Act to prevent the Destruction of Coal-Works.

An Act for the Increase of Mariners and Seamen to navigate Mer-

An Act to prevent fraudulent

Freeholders

An Act for confirming and inlarging the Powers granted to the Co-vernors and Guardians of the Holpital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, by a Charter, dated 17 OBober 1739. and to enable them to execute the good Purpofes of the Isid Char-

An Act to give further Powers to the Commissioners for building a Bridge from Westminster to the oppo-fite Shore; and to enable them to raife further Sums of Money towards

finishing the same.

An Act for inlarging the Term and Powers for repairing the Road from Duncburch to Merridon-Hill in

the County of Warwick,

1740

April

30

6 May

8

31 N. S.

An Act for the more effectual Maintenance and Keeping of Stains

Bridge and Egbam Caulway.

An Act for repairing the Road from Stoken-Church-Hill to Enflow Bridge, and from Wheatly Bridge to New Woodflock, &c.

174 29 A

An Act to amend the Act of 17 Car. II. for making the River Medway navigable in the Counties of Kent and Suffex.

An Act for enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven in Com. Cumberland, and amending the Roads leading thither.

An Act for inlarging the Term of the Act of g and 10 W. III. for making navigable the Chanel from the Hith of Colchefter to Wivenboe.

And to feveral private Bills. After which his Majetty made a Speech to both Houses; wherein he again recommends Union to them, as highly conducive to the carrying on the War to Advantage; defires that the Support of the common Cause of the Nation may prevail to attain this defireable End; tells them that their Enemies were already fenfible of the Weight of their Refentment; they faw his Kingdoms in fuch a Posture of Defence, as must render all Attempts from them without Encouragement from among ourfelves vain and desperate; they saw the Trade and Navigation of his Subjects protected, and, at the fame time, the most valuable Branches of the Spanife Commerce greatly interrupted, and subjected to many Diffi-culties and Losses; and he could not but hope, that the Preparations he was now making for carrying it on in the most proper Places, and in the most vigorous Manner, would be blessed with Success equal to their

After which the Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday the 3d of June.
A Spanish Man of War of leventy A Spanish Man of War of Seventy Guns, called the Princess, was taken by three English Men of War, win. the Lenon, Orford, and Kent, commanded by Commodore Mayne, Lord Vol. II.

just Expectations.

Augustus Fitzeroy, and Captain Du-rell, on Easter Day. The Duke of Argyll furrendered

all his Places.

His Majefty fet out from St. James's to Gravefend, in order to embark for Hansver; but the Winds proving contrary, he lay a great while in the Mouth of the Thames, and did not arrive at Helevotylays in Holland until the 25th Instant.

Dr. Magulan translated from the

Dr. Mawfon translated from the See of Landaff to Chiebester. Dr. Gilbert was made Bishop of

Landaff in his room.

Dr. Butler Bishop of Bristol made

Dean of St. Paul's.

Dr. Alured Clark made Dean of Exeter.

Duke of Montague made Mafter-General of the Ordnance,

Lord Cornevallis, Constable of the Tower of London.

Earl of Jerfey, Chief Justice in Eyre on this Side Trent.

Lieutenant-General Honeyewood, Governor of Portsmouth.

The Honour of Knighthood was

conferred on Dudley Ryder, Efg; Attorney-General; and on John

Strange, Efq; Solicitor-General.

This Evening were folemnized the Espousals of the Princels Mary with the Prince of Heffe; the Duke of Cumberland representing the Prince of Heffe.

His Prussian Majesty died in the fifty-fecond Year of his Age; and was fucceeded in his Dominions by Prince Charles-Frederic his Son, now King of Pruffia, who was born in

January 1712.
The Princess of Hess embarked 6 June for Holland.

The Duke of Argyll, having laid down his Employments, returned to Edinburgh.

The Duke of Kent, and the Lord

Onflow, died this Month.
This Month also died Sir William

Wyndham, Bart. Mr. Alderman Marshal, and Mr. Alderman Hoars, chosen Sheriffa of London and Middlesex.

Cardinal

€

740 July

Aug.

Sept.

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29

Cardinal Albertini being electedPope, took the Name of Benedict XIV.

The Dowager Queen of Spain, Widow of the late King Charles II. died at Guadalaxara in Spain, in the feventy-third Year of her Age.

A Subfidy Treaty was concluded

A Subfidy Treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Heffe for four Years; whereby Heffe was obliged to keep 4800 Foot, and 1200 Horfe, for the Service of Britain, for which Britain was to pay two hundred and fifty thousand Crowns a Year.

Dr. Shaw appointed Principal of Edmund Hall in Oxford.

The French and Spanish Squadron fail to the West-Indies, with Land Forces on board.

The King of Pruffia having a Difpute with the Bishop of Liege, about the Barony of Hersial; that King ordered his Troops to march into the Bishopick, and live at Discretion till the Bishop complied with his Demands.

The King of Pruffia withdrew his Forces out of the Territories of Liege, on being paid two hundred thousand German Crowns by the States.

Admiral Anjon failed with his Squadron from Spithead, towards the Coafts of South America.

A Squadron affembled under Sir Chaloner Ogle, defigned for the West-Indies.

Alderman George Heathcote was elected Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Champion being put by his Turn a second time.

Captain Ambrose made Captain of the Ruper: Man of War.

Captain Clinton, of the Naffau. Captain Dennison, of the Augusta. Captain Ricaut, of the Grafton. Captain Peter Offorn, of the Safours.

Lord Forrester, Captain of the Biddeford.

Captain Thomas Ofborn, of the Prince of Orange. Captain Robert Martin, of the

Captain Robert Martin, of the

Captain Robert Allen, of the Ro-

Captain Trever, of the Chiebe

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Gotba, Mother of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, died.

The King arrived from Hanover; and the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen congratulated his Return, on the 16th.

Alderman Heatbeote declining to ferve as Lord Mayor for the City of London, Alderman Parsons was elected in his flead.

Lord Walderrave, the British Embassiador in France, represented to the French Court, that the Fortiscations of Dankirk were repairing, contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht.

The Czarina Anne, Empress of Ruffia, died, and was succeeded by Prince John, Son of Antony Ulrick Duke of Brunspoick-Wolfembuttle, and Anne Princess of Meeklemburg, an Infant about three Months old.

Sir Chaloner Ogle failed with a ftrong Squadron of Men of War and Transports to the West-Indies.

The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Hereford died, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son Pryce Devereux, Esq; The following Gentlemen were

The following Gentlemen were appointed Commissioners of the Admiralty; vin. Sir Robert Walpole, William Lord Sundon, Thomas Winnington, Giles Earl, and George Treby, Esquires.

Charles VI. Emperor of Germany,

Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, died October 20, N. S. He was born 10G. N. S. 1685. and elected Emperor on the 2d of October 1711. leaving only two Daughters: Of which the Eldeft was married to the Duke of Lorgain. Apres 1726.

Duke of Lorrain, Anno 1736.
A great Storm happening foon after Sir Chalmer Ogle, and the Land Forces, failed to the Well-Indies, the Buckingham, Captain Mitchell, was so disabled, that he was forced to return; and some other Ships were disabled, and obliged to go to Libon.

Captain

1740

Captain Mitchell, after his Return, was made Captain of the Argyll, a Third Rate.

The Czarina having appointed the Duke of Cowland Regent, till the young Prince John came of Age; the Duke was deposed and made Prisoner by the Order of the Princess of Mecklemburgh, the young Crar's Mother, who took upon her the Regency, with the Afiftance of Count Munich the Ruffian General.

Dr. Sympson, Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, elected Vice-chancellor of that University.

The three vacant Regiments of Foot given to Colonel Chalmondeley, Colonel Paulet, and Colonel Mordaunt.

Lord James Cavendifo appointed Colonel of Dolloway's Dragoons. Augustine Earl, Efq; made a Com-missioner of the Excise.

Mr. Juftice Probyn made Lord Chief Baron, in the room of the Lord Chief Baron Cummyns, de-

Mr. Baron Wright made one of the Judges of the King's Bench. Sir Thomas Abney made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

The King of Pruffia, having declared he would support the Pragmatic Sanction, thought fit, however, to invade Silefia this Month.

This being Admiral Vernon's Birth-Day, there were great Rejoicings at London, and in other Parts of the Kingdom.

William Benn, Esq; chosen Alder-man of Aldersgate Ward, in the room of Richard Lovett, Esq; deceased.

James Earl of Cafflebaven in Ire-land, and Baron Audley in England, died this Month, being succeeded by his eldest Son the Lord Touchet, now Earl of Caftlebaven.

7: 1: 0: he

The Parliament meeting, his Majefty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he acquaints them, That trong Squadrons were prepared, and ordered to fail to the West-Indies; and that a confiderable Body of Land Forces were embarked, which were

to be joined by others raised in Ame-

That the Court of Spain not being able alone to defend itself against the British Nation, if another Power should interpose, and pretend to prescribe or limit the Operations of the War against his declared Enemies, we must lose no Time in putting ourselves in such a Condition as might enable us to repel any Infults, and frustrate any Deligns formed against Great Britain, in Violation of Treaties; and he hoped such Steps would inspire his Allies with a true Sense of the common Danger, and unite them in Defence of the common Caufe.

That the Emperor's Death opened a new Scene, in which all the Powers of Europe might be immediately or confequentially concerned. It Motions, and adhere to the Engagements he was under, in order to obtain the Balance of Power.

The Commons were put in mind, that some Augmentations would be necessary, not only for carrying on the present War, but to put themselves in a Condition to be prepared for all Events, in this new and un-certain State of Europe; and he de-pended therefore upon their granting him effectual Supplies.

His Majesty advices them to pre-

vent the Exportation of Corn, which was very scarce in most Countries in Europe, and not very plentiful in England at this Time; and observes, that it would be an inexcusable Neglect, if they suffered their Enemies to be supplied with any Kind of Provisions from the British Do-

His Majesty also recommended to their Consideration the Difficulties there were at prefent in manning the Fleet, and defired they would find out a speedier Way of doing it.

His Majesty being returned to St.

Yamer's, the Duke of Argyll role

up, and, among other Things, faid, That the King's Speech was always confidered in that House as the

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Speech

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1740 Nov.

generally been, as they expected it would always be, a fhort Narrative of the Measures they had purfued, and a Sort of Panegyric on all they had done: Therefore they ought to be extremely cautious of faying any Thing that might imply a tacit Ap probation of any Thing they had done, or advised to be done.

When no Measures had been purfued but fuch as feemingly appeared to be right, a little Complaifance in their Acdress might admit of some Excuse; but when the Measures pur-sued, and referred to in his Majefly's Speech, were such as seemingly uppeared to be wrong, the least Complaisance, with regard to such Meafures, would be criminal in the high-eft Degree.

The Methods taken for profecuting the War, or rather the furprifing Neglects we had been guilty of, had been condemned by all bat our Ene-mies. In his Majesty's Speech they 'ell us, they have profecuted the War in the proper Places, and in the most vigorous and effectual Manner: Could they fay fo in their Address? Would any Man in the Nation, be-fides the Creatures of the Ministry, fay so? They had prosecuted the War no-where, except a little Pri-vateering could be called profecuting the War; and even in that Way we had neglected our own Trade to much, that the Enemy had greatly the Advantage of us. As for what Admiral Vernon had done in the the Advantage of us. Weft-Indies, he was persuaded it was not owing to the Orders or Instructions he had from our Ministers; but because they durst not give him any Orders or Instructions for preventing it; and because they knew, that he had a fincere Regard for the Honour and Interest of his Country, and, of confequence, would to the utmost of his Power prosecute the War in the most proper Place, and in the most vigorous and effectual Manner; therefore they fent him thither with a Force from which nothing could be expected, and with

Speech of his Ministers; and it had which no Man but himself would 174 sequence.

For the same Reason they found Pretences to delay sending him pro-per Supplies, for above a Year and a half after they might and ought to have been fent; and he doubted they would not have been fent yet, if it had not been for the express Orders given, as he supposed, by his Maje-fty, after his Return from his Ger-man Dominions.

The Westerly Wind, he knew, afforded some Excuse: But if the necessary Preparations had been made with any Foresight or Dispatch, the Fleet might have sailed before the Westerly Winds set in; and even after those Winds had set in, there were feveral Opportunities of the Fleet's getting out of the Chanel, if they had been provided with Necesfaries, and had received Orders to Gil.

There feemed to be a formed Defign to prevent Admiral Vernon's be ing able to profecute the War in the Weft-Indies, till the Spaniards had provided for their Defence. But this was not the only wrong Measure; he thought he could demonstrate, that no one right Step had been taken, either in the Commencement or the Profecution of the War; and concluded with a Motion for an Addreis of Thanks to his Majesty, to congratulate his Return to his Regal Dominions; and to affure him they would frand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, in the Profecution of this just and necessary War; and to assure him, they would exert them-felves in their high Capacity, as the hereditary great Council of the Crown (to which all other Councils were fubordinate and accountable), in fuch a manner as might best tend to the promoting the true Interest of his Majesty, and their Country, in this critical Juncture.

After a long Debate, and the previous Question put upon the Duke of Argyll's Motion, it was rejected,

66 against 38.

1740 memb.	Then a Motion being made, To address his Majesty, as usual, on		
	every Paragraph in his Speech, and	nuary.	1 1117
	approving the Measures of the Mi-	Sir Chaloner Ogle, with the Fleet	19
	miftry, it was carried without a Di	under his Command, came to an	100
	And an Address of the like Tenor	Anchor at Dominica, one of the Ca- ribber Islands, where he was joined	
	was prefented to his Majefty by the		
	House of Commons.	and York, which, with the Cumber-	
	Charles-Town in South Carolina		
	almost burnt down, the Damage	Bucking bam, Montague, and Prin-	E
	computed at two hundred thousand	cefs Royal Hospital Ship, had been	8
	Pounds.	separated from him about fixty	
Dec.	A Motion was made in the Houf:	Leagues from the Lizzard, on the	
	of Lords, To address his Majesty,	1st of November.	
	that Admiral Vernon's Instructions	Lord Catheart, General and Com-	20
	might be laid before the House; but,	mander in Chief of the Land Forces,	
	after a long Debate, it was carried in	died the Day after the Fleet arrived	
	the Negative : Whereupon several	at Dominica; whereupon the Com-	
	Lords entered their Protefts.	mand of the Forces devolved on Bri- gadier Wenteworth.	
	For the Copies of all Letters which	The Princess of Wales was brought	
1	had been written by Admiral Vernon	to Bed of another Princess.	30
	to the Admiralty, or Scretaries of	It was computed, that 407 English	
	State; and of the Letters that had	Veffels had been taken by the Spa-	31
	been fent to him by either : But, af-	niards, fince the Commencement of	
	ter fome Debate, this also was re-	the War, valued at 3,850,300 Pieces	
	folved in the Negative : Which oc-	of Eight.	2 1
	casioned another Protest.	The Governors of the Foundling	2 Jan.
8	A Motion was made, To address	Hospital being about to lay out seven	
	for Admiral Haddock's Instructions:	thousand Pounds in the Purchace of	
	But this likewise was rejected, and	four Fields of Patture, containing	
	occasioned another Protest.	fifty-fix Acres on the North Side of	
	The Right Honourable Richard	Ormond-Street, to erect their Hospi-	×
	Boyle, Viscount Shannon, Field-	tal upon, the Lady Betty Germain fent the Governors five hundred	2
	Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, and General and Commander in Chief in	Pounds, to add to the Revenues of	
1	Ireland, died this Month.	the faid He spiral.	
	Dr. Waterland, Canon of Wind-	The City of London congratulate	3
- 1	fog, Archdeacon of Middlefex, Chan-	the King, on the Birth of the Prin-	3
	cellor of York, and Mafter of Mag.	cels.	
	dalen College in Cambridge, died also	Robert Ladbrook, Efq; chosen Al-	5
	this Month.	derman of Caftle Baynard Ward, in	1.50
	Earl of Holderness made Lord	the room of Alderman Barber, de-	1
	Lieutenant of the North Riding of	ceased.	1
	the County of York.	The young Princels was baptized,	24
	Captain Robinson made Captain of	by the Name of Elizabeth Carolina,	
1	the Tyger.	at Norfolk House; the Margrave of	1
	News came that the King of	Anspach, the Queen of Denmark,	
	Pruffia took Pufferfion of Breflaw,	and the Duchels of Saxe-Gotba, Sponfors.	
2	The Land Tax (four Shillings in	Samuel Goodier, Efq; Captain of	
	the Pound) received the Royal Af-	the Ruby Man of War, lying in	iant.
	fent.	King Road, hired fome Sailors to fur-	Lune I.

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1740 Yan.

Feb.

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prife his Brother Sir Dinely Goodier, at Briftol, and hurry him on board the Ruby; where the Captain caused him to be murdered, with a View of enjoying his Estate, which was said to be 3000 l. per Ann. But the Assassing were discovered, and confessed the Villainy.

Mr. John Senex, F. R. S. formerly a Bookseller, and afterwards an Engraver and Copier of Globes and Maps, died this Month.

The Issue of the Prince and Princess of Wales ordered to be prayed for, after the rest of the Royal Fa-

The Queen of Hungary was delivered of a Prince, on the 2d Infant, N. S.

The King of Pruffia took the City of Glogow by Surprize, the latter End of this Month.

A Monument was erected in Westminster-Abbey, to the Memory of the Poet Sbakespeare, about this time.

This Day a National Fast, for the Success of the War, was solemnized .-

A Loan was opened at the Exchequer on the Land-Tax, at three per Cent. which was filled within lefs than two Hours.

Charles Stuart, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, died this Month.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Radnor dying this Month unmarried, the Title and Estate devolved on the Honourable John Roberts.

Richard Lord Onflow made Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sur-

A Motion was made in the House f Commons, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would please to remove the Right Honourable Sir Robert Wal- | Month.

pole, First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Ex. chequer, &c. from his Presence at

A Motion of the like Nature was moved in the House of Lords the fame Day; but in both Houses it was resolved in the Negative.

The King of Spain published a Memorial about this time, claiming all the Dominions possessed by the late Emperor; and assembled an Army in Catalonia, which he was preparing to transport to Italy.

A Proclamation was published for encouraging Seamen to enter on board his Majesty's Ships of War, offering every able-bodied Seaman, who voluntarily entered himfelf, a Bounty of five Pounds; and every other Seaman three Pounds.

Seaman three Pounds.
His Majefty created the following
Knights of the Garter; wize.
The Prince of Heffe, the Dukes
of Marlborough, Kingfton, St. Albans, and Portland, in the room of
the Dukes of Kens and Readurgh,
the Earls of Strafford and Scarborough and the Lord Viscount Torons
bend, deceased.
Charles Faver. Riggs was chosen

Charles Ewer, Esq; was chosen Alderman of Broadfreet Ward, In the room of Sir John Lequesne, deceased.

The Right Honourable Hampbry Parsons, Lord Mayor of London, died in his Mayoralty the same Even-

Alderman Lambert chosen Lord Mayor for the Remainder of the

Deputy Calvers chosen Alderman of Portsoken Ward, in the room of Humpbry Parsons, Esq; deceased. The Duke of Romburgh died this

1741. 5

8 April

13

His Majesty made a Speech to demanded the twelve thousand Men both Houses, wherein he acquainted he was obliged to furnish her with them, The Queen of Hungary had by Treaty; and therefore he had de-

April

manded of the King of Denmark, and the King of Sweden, as Land-grave of H-ffe Caffel, their respective Bodies of Troops, confliting of fix thousand each, to be in a Readiness to march to the Assistance of her Hungarian Majerty; and he was concerting further Measures, to disappoint the Attempts that were forming against the House of Andria, and to maintain the Liberties and Belance of Power in Europe: And recommended it to the Commons, to grant such Supplies as might be necessary for these Ends.

In Answer to this Speech, both Houses presented very Loyal Addresses, and affured his Majesty, they would enable him, in the most ef-fectual manner, to support the Queen

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fectual manner, to support the Queen of Hungary.

His Majesty made a Speech to both Houses, wherein he returned them Thanks, for the many eminent Instances they had given him of their Fidelity and Affection, and their unshaken Adherence to the true Interest of their Country; and said, he would immediately give Directions for calling a new Parliament; and had such an intire Considence in the Affections of his Peofidence in fidence in the Affections of his People, that it was with the greatest Satisfaction he faw this Opportunity put in their Hands, of giving him fresh Proofs of it in the Choice of

their Representatives.

The Acts passed this Session, befides the Land Tax already mentioned, were as follows;

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, &c. An Act for granting and continu-

ing the Duties on Salt. An Act for the Punishment of Mutiny and Defertion; and for the better Payment of the Army, and

their Quarters. An Act to prohibit, for a Time, the Exportation of Corn, Meal, Bread, Biscuit, Starch, Beef, Pork, and Bacon.

An Act to amend the Law concerning common Recoveries; and to explain and amend an Act made 29 Car. II. for preventing Frauds and Perjuries.

An Act to prevent Inconvenien-cies arifing from Delays in Causes, after Isfue joined.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices, &c.

An Act to indemnify Protestant Purchasers of the Estates of Papiss, who have not enrolled their Estates,

An Act to render the Laws more effectual for preventing the Stealing and Deftroying of Sheep, and other

An Act for licensing the Importa-tion of Victual from Ireland, and other Parts, into Scotland, in time of Scarcity.

An Act to amend an Act of a yac. I. for recovering fmall Debts, and relieving poor Debtors, in Lon-

An Act to impower Joseph Por ter, &c. to import a certain Quantity of Spanish Raw Silk.

An Act for repairing the Road from Wakefield to Pontefract, to Wentbbridge, &c. in the County of

An Act for repairing the Road from Hosfe's are to Confdown Hill in Wilefbire.

An Act for repairing the Roads in the Parithes of Kenfington, Chelfea, and Fulbam.

For mending the Roads about

Tunbridge in Kent, &c.

From Doncafter, through
Ferrybridge in Yorkfibire, &c.

From Royflow in the County
of Hertford to Wandsfrdbridge in

the County of Huntingdon.

From Chateris Ferry to Somersbam in the Ine of Ely.

- From Doncafter in the County of York to Salters Brook in the County of Chefter, and from Ro-

field, and to Halifax, in the County of York.

A 2 4

1741 April An Act for mending the Road from Eland to Leeds in the West Riding of Yorksbire.

From Selby to Leeds, &c. in

York Shire.

An Act for incorporating the Un-River Dec.

An Act for supplying the City of Gloucester with fresh Water.

An Act for draining Waterbeach Level in the County of Cambridge.

An Act for appointing new Com-missioners, and for vesting the Estate and Effects of John Coggs, and John Dann, Goldsmiths, in Trustees for the Payment of their Creditors.

An Act for finishing the Church

of Gainsbrreugh in Com. Lincoln.
An Act for rebuilding the Church

of St. Betelph without Aldgate.

An Act for crecting and endowing a Parish Church at Nether Knutfford in the County of Chefter.

An Act for making the Chapel at Marketstreet in the County of Hertford, a perpetual Cure and Benefice.

An Act for supplying the Defects in the Laws for repairing County-Bridges, and Houses of Correction, and for passing Rogues and Vagabonds.

An Act to continue the Act for

Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, and an Act for the free Importation of Cochineal and Indico.

An Act for continuing fome Acts for better regulating the Manufac-ture of Cloth in the West Riding of York fbire.

An Act for granting his Majefly the Sum of one Million, out of the Sinking Fund; and for applying and appropriating the Supplies, and allowing a Drawback on Coals used in Fire-engines, for draining Tin and Copper Mines in Cornwall.

An Act for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen; and for the better and speedier manning his Ma-

jesty's Fleet.

An Act for opening a Trade to and from Perfia through Ruffia.

An Act for the Preservation of the public Roads in England. An Act for furveying the chief

Ports and Headlands on the Coafts of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Islands and Plantations thereto belonging; in order to determine the Longitude and Latitude thereof.

An Act for reftraining and pre-venting several unwarrantable Schemes and Undertakings in his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America.

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bate Madij Admi Th Meig diffa for Sch Alber Alber Meh

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Allie of the thing

An Act to enable the Commif-fioners for building a Bridge from Westminster to the opposite Shore, to raile a further Sum towards Finishing of it, and for providing for the Tickets loft in the Bridge-Lottery. An Act to enable Thomas Smith,

Efq; to supply the Town of Ports-mouth, and Parts adjacent, with good Water, at his own Charges.

Then the Parliament was pro-

rogued. And

On the 28th Inftant a Proclamation was published for diffolving it; the Writs being made returnable on the 25th of June next.



INDEX

TO

## VOLUME II.

the LA. Cott of the many	Angria the Pirate takes the Bengal as
. n	
Abdication of Philip V. King of Spain 145 Abdication of Victor Amadeus, King of	Anion Duke dies
Abdication of Victor Amadeus, King of	Annesley's Marriage diffolved by Par
Sardinia 230 Burdeen, the Pretender lands there 56	
	ANNE Queen, gives 500 L to Dublin C
thergavenny Lord recovers 10,000 l. for criminal Conversation with his Lady 221 thors kill'd and wounded in the Play-house 324	She promotes the building fifty new C in London
acounts of public Money refused 172	1 4 7 / / 8 / 1 / 8
diffels relating to the Excise Scheme, De-	
lutes upon it 267	Orange, her Portion 80,000 L and
Midifon Secretary of State dies 92	per Ann. 285, 286, 29
Almirals advanc'd 26 3	Anfon fails to the South-Sea
Their Inftructions moved for 318, 373	Appeals to England, the Irifb House of
drice to English Freeholders, a Libel 45	vote against it
diffable Chancellor of the Exchequer, expell'd for his Conduct in the Execution of the S. S. Scheme	Archduchels Maria Therefo the Emper dest daughter marries the Duke of J
Semerit Duchefe, dies 95 Years of Age 301	Argyll Duke displaced 66
Aboutini Cardinal elected Pope 370 khousekeepers obliged to take the Oaths	Arlington Countels the King's Favouri
60	Army flanding, Debates upon it 251
lies withdraw their Quota's, and throw the	340, 271, 29
Charges of the War on Great-Britain 17	Army turns the Parliament out of Door
lies Separate from the British National Troops	raifed them
Maria Maller Committee at	Armies oppress the Public-houses that
ies evacuate Catalonia 23	them
lies defeated at Denain	Army Officers turn'd out at Pleasure, I
liance with France, the British Court boaft	upon it
of it 206	Army, Debates on the increasing it ag
selia and Carolina Princesses, inoculated for	Armies of Foreigners hired besides the
the Small-Pox	nal Troops, the Expences of maint
mbaffadors, an Act for their Protection 36	Arran Earl elected Chancellor of Oxford
lance offentive and defentive between the	Arrefts vexations prevented
Emperor and France 358	Artificers prohibited going beyond Ses
tone in Italy made a free Port 260	and the state of t
and and a new ton.	- 1 . Exercise

(B)

Affaults on the Road with Intent to rob capi-	Berkley Dr. returns from America wit
Affanta Trada Francis committed in it but the	
Afficiento Trade, Frauds committed in it by the	10 01 1 1 0 0 1
S. S. Company's Officers 230	Bever & Finice marries the Princels of Pri
lingwoke, Earl of Mars. Mursay, Der-	Berwick Duke killed
	Beveren Duke succeeds to the Duchy of Br
warevater, Kenmure, Mairne, &c. 51,	mic Welfemburke
55, 56, 58, 63, 65	Bingley Lord lower his Douglas Mile 7
Atterbury Bishop of Rochester dies 259	Bingley Lord leaves his Daughter Miss Be
Attorneys regulated 214, 288	100,000 l. in Money, and 7000 l. per A
Auditor of the Plantations, Horace Walpole 77	who marries Mr. Fox 243,
Augustus King of Poland dies 269	Bills of Exchange, Forgeries relating to the
His Son Augustus succeeds him 300	Capital
Augusta Princess of Saxe-Gotha married to	
Prince Frederic	D11C 11
Austrian Dominions in Italy subdu'd by the	Blandford burnt 245,
French and Spaniards 312	Blandford Marquis dies
Authors, their Property fecur'd 36	Blunt the South-Sea Director refuses to be
Aurora borealis 59	amined in the House of Peers
В.	Bolingbroke Lord flies to France 47,
	He is pardon'd
RAltimere Lord turns Protestant 28	Boilean the French Poet dies
Baltic, Debates on lending Squadrons thi-	Bonds and Securities, Felony to feal them
ther 117, 166	Bonneval Count a Runnegade Frenchman m
Bank oppose a Change in the Ministry 4	a Turkifo Balla
Their House new built 264	Bond, one hanged for forging it
Bambridge Warden of the Fleet punished for	Borrbaave the Physician dies
his Extortions 208, 210	Books, the Authors Property Secured
Baden Peace 40	Boyle Viscount Shannon, Field-Marthal,
Bank, Proposals for paying the National Debt	of the world of the first of the state of the
95	Brafil plunder'd by the French
Barbadoes oppressed by Louviber the Governor,	Brafil Diamond Mines discovered
and by Worfely then Governor 92, 102, 244	Brandy, vaft Quantities imported from D
Barrington Lord censured for his Conduct in the	of kirk are not become magazinal until
Harburgh Lottery 131, 132	Bremen and Verden, King George invested
Barcelona taken 41	those Duchies
Bath Hofpital founded 344, 347	Brewers, Frauds in furnishing the Royal N
Bedford Hilkiab, punished for publishing He-	with Beer
reditary Right 28	Bribery at Elections, an Act against it a
Bedford Duke dies of the Small-Pox 10	The Charles of L. Pors The Same
Bedford Duke dies in Spain 265	Bridge at Fulham erected
Belgrade, a Victory obtained there by the Ger-	Bribnega Defeat
mans over the Turks 76	Brifol Mail robb'd
Belgrade yielded to the Turks 360	Britift Ships feined in Spain
Benefits of the Hanover Succession, a Libel	Broad Pieces cry'd down
122, 130	Broglio Marshal furprised
Bemley Dr. receives the Thanks of the Uni-	Brunfquick-Wolfembutele Princels matrice
verfity of Cambridge for his Answer to the	Prince Royal of Pruffia, the prefent K
Free-thinkers 45	Time with Pleases the Arton Coart, on P
Bentley Dr. degraded 85	Brunfavick Lunenburgh Duke the late Kin
Restored to his Degrees 146, 215	Brother made Duke of York
A Mandate to deprive him of the Mafter-	Bucks Duke dies
	Burgesses Qualification 300 l. per Am.
thip of Trinity College never executed 299,	Burnet Bishop of Sarum dies
Revedid XIII. Pope dies 221	Byng made Governor of Barbadus 3
	and the contests of the state
Bermudas Ifle, a College projected there by	and the same of th
Dr. Berkley 161, 203	San San San San San San San San
The state of the s	

CAMBO COMMISSION CARBO C

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Charite fing Courle Charle Chance be I

### I N D E X.

Level of the Carry Self all builting	Ci artres Col. convicted of a Rape 22
	Chelfea Hospital, 28707 1. granted to it 33
Adogan Earl dies 167	Christian VI. King of Denmark his Accessio
Calves Head Feftival 306	23
ambricks of an immense Value imported	Churches, 50 new ones enacted to be built i
from Dunkirk 230	the Reign of Queen Anne
far apprehended on Suspicion of being in the	Church, An Act to prevent Schism
Swedish Plot 69	Church, An Act to prevent purchasing th
AMBRIDGE vifited by King George I, 77	next Avoidance, and for the Maintenance of
AMBRIDGE vifited by King George I, 77 He makes them a Prefent of a fine Li-	Curates 3
brary, and of 2000 /.	China Emperor, Yong Ichin, his Accession 13
Their Theatre or Senate house built 125	Cibber Colley made Poet Laureat 23
Cambridge vifited by King George II. 197	Citizens of London impower'd to dispose of the
By the Duke of Lorrain the prefent Empe-	Effates by Will
ror . 249	Civil Lift Deficiencies supplied 112, 155, 21
They elect the Duke of Negwcofile then	Glark Dr. his Benefactions to Oxford 32
Steward 337	Glark Dr. Samuel dies 21
funnon of a new Invention 203	Clark Dr. censur'd by the Convocation 3
Lestillon murder'd	Coaches, the Rates settled
Empaign of Hyde-Park 124	Coffee, the Cultivating of it in the Plantation
anada invaded by Great-Britain 10, 12	encouraged 262, 34
bridgenel expelled the House of Commons 14	Cologn Elector, chosen Archbishop of Ofna
Curles Don receives the Investiture of Parma	brug 20
and Placentia	Collier Jeremy dies
He subdues Noples 299	Coke apprehended for wounding his Brothe
furline Queen Guardian of the Kingdom 214,	Crifp 117, 12
214, 263	Comedians French come over 34
GROLINA made a Royal Government 199	Commons, 260 Placemen in the House 35
Ten Negroes to one white Man there 233	Commiffaries, Britifb and Spanifb, meet a
Silk imported from thence 312	Seville 26
Negroes there invited to revolt by the Spa-	Convention between Great Britain and Spain
miards 356	Debates upon it 349, 351, 353, 35
Infurrection of their Negroes 367	Compound Waters and Spirits, high Dutie
lateart Lord, General of the Forces fent to	laid on them
the West Indies 373	Committee Secret examine Queen Anne's Ad
stalonia evacuated by the Allies 23	ministration 47, 4
stalans form an independent State 26, 28	Congreve William the Poet dies 20
kata, a Victory obtain'd by the Spaniards	Conftantinople burnt
there over the Moors	Conventicle fet up by Henley
Iglan Governor rebels 289	Copenbagen burnt 20
barles XII. King of Sweden returns from	Copper Ore imported from Virginia 23
Turkey 44	Convocation diffolved on their cenfuring Hoad
He is killed at Fredericsball 86	7
Caritable Corporation, their Managers the	Corfin Cardinal elected Pope 22
greatest Cheats in the Kingdom 242, 243,	Corn, the transporting of it occasions Riot
248, 261, 262	Collin Carling the Don't Die 33
Champion Sir George, put by his Turn of Lard-	Coscia Cardinal, the Pope's Prime Minister
Mayor 370	punish'd for imbeziling the public Mone
haritable Uses, Norron leaves his Estate to	Current and and the Court 230, 43
the Parliament to apply to fuch Uses 266,	Corficans rebel against the Genoefe 115, 16
288, 191	Comper Earl, made Lord Chancellor a fecon
Charitable Uses, An Act to restrain the devi-	time 4
ing of Estates to such Uses 319, 321	His Death
Charles-Town in Carolina burnt 373	Crisis, Steel expelled the House for it
Barles VI. elected Emperor	Creditors obliged to sublist their Debtors i
hancery Suitors Money imbezil'd, order'd to	Prifon 3
be lodg'd in the Rank	

Craggs Sc	n. his Share in the South-Sea S	cheme
2 100		109
Cromwell	Eliz. Daughter of Oliver Cro	
Comb Van	nes, his Ears cropt for Forgery	243
Craftlman	, the Publisher prosecuted	247
Craifing C	aptains punish'd for Neglect of	
C. C.	spisms pullint a for Tregrect of	347
Curates, a	Provision for their Maintenance	
Cumberland	Duke born	109
Curll, con	wicted of publishing obscene !	Books
THE REPUT	A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	162
Cumberlane	d Duke, 15000 l per Ann. 1	fettled
. upon his	m	354
	ter the Great condemns his onl	
to die	at must of p	84
	es the Title of Emperor	115
	atbarine dies	177
Czar Peter		221
CZAI JOUN	, his Accession	37
4	D.	. 0
Acier	Madam, her Death ventwater Earl condemned and	131
	pentawater Earl condemned and	
cuted		58
	eited Effate imbezil'd	.59
Relum'd	, and given to Greenwich Ho	
Danahin a	France Stories abo Carell Daw	310
	f France dies of the Small-Pox and Dauphiness die of the Measle	10
	France born	216
Death of F	Persons concealed where Estate	
	their Lives	36
	onal, increased fix Millions w	
4 Years		119
Defoe Dan	iel, Author of Robinson Crusoe	, dies
		243
Denain Bat		21
Denmark F	orces hired	355
Dering Sir	Cholmondeley killed in a Duel	10
Diamond A	Mines discover'd in Brafil	232
Directors o	of the S. S. Company, their E	itates
the Peer	nd an Account required of the	286
Differting	Preachers in New-England,	forme
of them		126
Diffenters.	a Bounty given them to re	
their Me	eting-houses	71
Diffenters :	attempt to get the Penal Law	s and
Teft rep	ealed	365
	Penalty of keeping them by	un-
qualified	Persons 26	. 37
Dolgboruk	Prime Minister of Ruffia ban	ilhed
to Siberi		225
Dougy take		, 22
Douglas Go	evernor of the Leeward Islands	bro-
( mar )		

₿

fecuted for his Tyranny and Oppression 4

Drew Charles executed for the Murder of in Father

Duck Stephen the Threshing Poet advanced 23

Dublin College, 500% given to it by Quee Anna

Dunkirk demolished 27, 3

Vast Importations repaired 374

Vast Importations of Brandy and Cambrick from thence

Duties laid on Gin, Compound Waters, an Spirits

Duteb oppose the Navigation of the Sweets an Danes to the East-Indies 26

Eng Eng Eng

English English

Eng

Efta P Exc

Ex

F

Fla Fin

For For

Fr

Fr

E.

E Arthquake in Naples Earthquake in Yorkshire

Earthquake at Smyraa	354
Eaft-India Company erected at Offend 126,	324
Eaft-India Ships, ten lost in a Storm	
	124
East India Company, their Towns in I	
incorporated	168
Ecliple Total of the Sun	41
Echard the Historian his Death	231
Edinburgh City fin'd for the Murder of	
teous 333,	33
Edward Prince born	251
ELECTION of the Commons, An Act to vent multiplying Votes	
Elections in London regulated	
	155
An Act to prevent Bribery in Elections	214
Elections of Scots Peers influenc'd by	the
Court, complain'd of 307,	309
Election of a Member, 500 l. recover'd Bribery	311
Emperor Joseph dies of the Small-Pox	10
Emperor Charles charg'd with a Defig	
bringing in the Pretender	169
Emperor and Spain, a Convention betw	rees
them relating to Parma and Tufcany	24
Emperor Charles kills his Mafter of the H	orfe
accidentally	26
Emperor, 250,000 l. lent him	300
Emperor and the French King enter into	30
Alliance offending and defending	256
Alliance offensive and defensive Emperor makes Peace with the Turks	327
Emperor makes Peace with the Turks	3
Emperor Charles VI. dies, and is succeede	ach.
his Hereditary Dominions by the A	L
duchels, Mary Queen of Hungary; but	i III
Dominions are claim'd by Bavaria, Sp	ain
and Pruffia . 370,	374
Encampments in Hyde Park, and other I	aru
of England	366
The sound out the first	20
£,	glift

	* ( )
inglife Advice to the Freeholders, stiled a Li-	French Refugees introduce their Manufactures
bei : 45	in Sweden
English Gentiemen murder'd in France 142	French and Spaniards unite their Interefts 189
figlish, hard Conditions put upon them by	French Alliance boasted of in the Court of Eng-
the Dutch, on their acceding to the Treaty	, land 206
of Hanover	French King interpoles in the Election of the
England-New, Whalebone and Oil imported	King of Poland 282
from thence 229	
	French Comedians come to London 348
England-New, a powerful Militia 233	French Guarantee, the Pragmatic Sanction 348
English, all Law Proceedings required to be in	French declare they will protect the Spaniards
that Language 244	amina Course Princip
England - Now, Complaints of the Administra-	
	French and Spanish Squadrons fail together to
tion there 28	the West-Indies 370
Effates depending on Peoples Lives, such Peo-	Frauds of the Brewers that Supplied the Royal
ple requir'd to be produced 36	Navy
Excise Scheme promoted 266,	Frauds of the South Sea Company in the Af-
	Courte Manual
Debates upon it 267, 273, 283	fiento Trade 230
Excise Scheme dropt, which occasions Re-	Franklyn the Bookseller prosecuted for publish-
joicings, and fome Infults on Sir Robert	ing the Craftiman 247
Walpole 283	Frauds in the Sale of the forfeited Effates 260
The second contract to the second second	Frederic Prince arrives in London 204
the state of the state of the state of	Free Masons multiply 230
	Fuller the Impostor, who forg'd the Warming-
FElony to feal Bonds or Notes 214	Pan Plot, convicted of Fraud on two In-
	1: 0
At Limebouse 68	- W
At Limebouse 68	Fulbam Bridge built
At Tiverton, Blandford, and Ramfay, for	FUND-Sinking, Debates on the misspplying
which 3177 /. was collected at London 248	it 272, 186, 297
	The annual Produce of that, the Dispusal of
Fire in the Temple 326	
Flamfiead the Mathematician his Death 95	the Crown
Fleury Cardinal his Administration 167	Proposals for redeeming some of the public
Flect Market erected 324	· Funds rejected 335
Fistilla brings Home 18,000,000 Pieces of	333
	C.
Eight 173	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Flushing and Terveer, the Prince of Orange	11.
dispotsessed of those Lordships by the Dutch	GAme, 5 L Penalty for an unqualified Per-
324	fon keeping any in his House, or keeping
	Cura Doss as Note
Fog, a remarkable thick one 219	Guns, Dogs, or Nets
Forging of Bonds or Bills of Exchange, or In-	Gaming and Lotteries, the Penalty of being
dorsements on them, capital 298	concerned in either 37, 357, 368
Fifter General his Death 348	Gay the Poet his Death 26e
Foundling Hospital erected 360	Gafton John Duke of Tufcany, the last of the
	Mary Parelle Lie David
For George, his Marriage with Mils Benfon,	Medicean Family, his Death 337
Lord Bingley's Daughter and Heirefs, a For-	Germany, a Treaty for the Neutrality of that
tune of 100,000 L in Money, and 7000 L	Country
	Gertrudenburg Treaty
per Ann.	Grange I his Accession his Passens Cut !
Forces Foreign taken into British Pay, Pro-	GEORGE I. his Accession, his Revenue settled
tefts againft it 225, 226, 238	39
Francia the Jew tried for Treason 69	He arrives at Greenevich
France, 1,400,000 /. transmitted thi ther, and	Displaces all the Ministers of State
	Diffolyes the Parliament before he fees them
lost in the Mississipi	The state of the s
French, Spaniards and Sardinians, make War	45
on the Emperor, and Subdue almost all the	He vifits Cambridge
Austrian Dominions in Italy 290, 312	Gives Cambridge a fine Library, and 2000 /.
French build their Men of War in England	Tr. Parker of Charles T. 103
incident and all all entering	His Brother, a Colonel in the Emperor's Ser-
	vice, dies a Papiet 167
And a second	1 His
	- 4111

11

## IXNADGENXI

Hold S D

Hun Hyd

Jen Jen gen an Jen an J

Imp Imp Imp Inc

	manover Succession, the Benefits of it 122, 130
GEORGE II. his Accession 180	Hanover Treaty with France, &c. 162
He continues Sir Robert Walpole pume Mi-	Hanover Savage 162
nister ib.	Hanover Dominions, a Resolution to desend
His Revenue increased 183	them 16a
	Hanover Treaty accepted to by the Dutch on
Queen 185	very unequal Terms 171
. He visits Cambridge 197	Hanover Troops keep Possession of Mecklen-
Genoese, their Corsican Subjects rebel 225	burgb 216, 229
Georgia Colony erected 263	Hanover and Pruffia, Disputes between them
10,000 l. given to the Planters 286, 288	216
Georgia Negroes incited to revolt by the Spa-	Hanover Elector obtains the Investiture of
miards 356	Bremen and Verden 269
George Prince born 346	Hanoverians and Danes, a Rupture between
Geographer Herman Moll dies 265	them 348
Geneva Shops presented, 7000 of them in	Harcourt Sir Simon made Lord Keeper 4
Westminster, 50 1. required for a Licence to	Hardwick Lord made Lord-Chancellor 331
fell Geneva and other Spirits 207, 317,	
318, 319	
12,000 People convicted on the Gin Act 347	furer
Gibraltar, the Restitution of it promised 172,	Harborough Lottery voted infamous and frandu-
211, 200	lent, Lord Barrington the chief Director
Gibraltar befieg'd 173, 260	cenfur'd 131, 132
Gibraltar, Damages recover'd of the Governor	
for his Injustice and Cruelty 341	Throat 141
Godolphin Earl, dismissed from his Post of Lord-	Harvey Lord, a Duel between him and Mr.
Treasurer 3	Pulteney 238
Gold and Silver, the Proportion they bear to	
each other 79	the Plantations 26z
Gold Mines discover'd in Malacea 249	Hawkers and Pedlers, the Tradefmen petition
Goodier Captain hires Affaffins to murder his	against them in vain 224
Brother Sir Dinely Goodier, on Board his	
Ship 374	Hearne the Antiquary dies 311
Grain, 800,000 Quarters exported to Portu-	Heathcote Mis, her Marriage with Mr. Toung
gal 289	diflolved 153
Greenwich Hospital, Lord Derwentwater's	Heatbeote Sir William dies worth half a Mil-
Effate of 8000 1. per Ann. given to increase	lion of Money 269
the Revenue 310	the second secon
Guineas reduc'd to 21 Shillings 78	The state of the s
Gunpowder fir'd, which dispersed several Libels	
in the Face of the Courts in Westminster.	for publishing it
Hall 323, 325	Heffe Prince, chosen King of Saveden 96
Guiscard stabs Mr. Harley	Heffians, 12,000 taken into British Pay
Guy the Book feller dies, and leaves 200,000 1.	172
to the Incurables in St. Thomas's Hospital	
153	
н.	Son the King of Sweden Heffian Troops, Debates on continuing them
•	riegian Proops, Debates on continuing 238
HAddock Admiral fent to lie before Cadiz	Hellian Troops difmiffed 249
Hadden Administ tent to he before Cause	Heffian Troops dismissed Heffians, another Subsidy Treaty for Troops 324
Half sames made for Ireland and the Plants.	Heffe Prince, his Marriage with the Princel
Half-pence made for Ireland and the Planta-	Mary 366, 369
tions by Wood 131	
Hamilton Duke killed in a Duel 22	
Hamburgh and Denmark, their Differences ac-	Higgins's View of the English History feit'd
commodated 322	Triang Malin Distance appointed in mil
W. Daniel Daniel - Wait James and to	Elittory Wodern Protetiors appointed in each
Hanever Electoral Prince, a Writ demanded to	TT-innefen
fummon him to the House of Peers 30	Univerfity 149

	Indian Kings have an Audience of Queen
Headley's Principles censur'd 72	
He is made Bishop of Banger, translated to	
Salisbury, and thence to Winchester 301	
Hilland, People put to Death privately by the	
States Disputes between the Orange and Republican	The second secon
Party there 232	India Company link an Offend Ship 230 India Company exected by the Sweder, oppo-
Holland, their Sea Banks in Danger of the	fed by the Dutch 247, 269
Worms 264	India Ships taken by Angria the Pirate 238,
Hilland refuses to make the Prince of Orange	337
General of Foot 312	India Ships loft in the Ganges 346
Holstein Duke dies 356	Inundations in Holland and Germany 79
Hopfon Admiral dies in America 198	Informers on the Gin-Act mobb'd 341
Holf Miss obtains a Verdict for 2000 1. against	Interest proposed to be reduced to 3 per Cent.
Mr. Ward, for breaking his Promise of	335
Marriage 222	Infanta of Spain maaried to the French King
Hofier Admiral, fent to Porto-Bello, buries his	114
Sailors there, and dies himfelf	
House-breakers, a Reward of 40 % for taking	113, 125
one 35	Interest of Money reduc'd to 5 per Cent. 33
Huggins Warden of the Fleet, his Extortions	Infurrections in England and Scotland 52, 54
Backlutian to funerat her 275	Invasion of Scotland by the Spaniards 38, 89,
Hunzary Queen, Resolution to support her 375	Invasion of Spain by the French 89
Hyde-Park Camp 124	Invation of England apprehended from Ruffia
The state of the s	04
I of the second of the second second	Invasion apprehended from Germany and Spain
TAMATCA, a terrible Hurricane and Inunda-	160
tion there . 129	Irifo House of Peers oppose Appeals to Eng-
Two Regiments fent thither to suppress the	land 77
rebellious Negroes 242, 302	Ireland, its Dependence on England afferted
Peace made with the Negroes 253	and fecured 98
Janssen Sir Theodore, the wealthy South-Sea	Ireland, the Cash computed at 400,000 L 143
Director, favour'd by the Parliament 199	Irijb Half pence made by Wood 131
Jekyll Sir Joseph, made Mafter of the Rolls 74.	Irish transport themselves to Pensilvania 229
His Death	Italy invaded and subdued by the French and Spaniards 200, 201, 212
Jenkins, his Ears cut off by the Spaniards 246	to the Calculation in second 1
Jeus, a Provision made for their Children pro-	Juries, An Act for the Regulation of them 226
feffing Christianity  Jew gives 5000 l. per Ann. to the Poor, and	Juftice the Lawyer, transported for flealing
dies worth 300,000 L	Books 330
Jow punish'd for felling dy'd Tea 325	A Le SINE TO
Impeachments of High-Treason carried up	K.
against the late Queen Anne's Ministers 49,	
50	K Atbarine Empress of Ruffia, her Death 177
Impeachments of the Lords taken at Preflow 57	Kendal Duchels, formerly Duchels of
Imperialifts affift the Genoefe to suppress the	Munster, her Creation 91
Corfican Malecontents 260	Kelly's Tryal for the Plot 135, 136
Imperialists conclude a Peace with France 314	Kennure Lord, his Tryal and Execution for
Imperialists are defeated by the Turks, and sub-	High-Treason 57, 59
mit to hard Terms of Peace 359	King made Lord Chancellor Knights of the Shire, their Qualification 600.L
Importation of Cambricks and Brandy from Dunkirk to a vaft Value 210	per Ann.
Incendiary Letter fent to many People, and a	Knight the South-Sea Cathier escapes beyond
Reward of 300 1, offer'd for the Discovery	Sea . IU4
of the Writer 231, 233, 234	Knights of the Bath, the Order revived Tho
	Kouli

16

 $\otimes$ 

Koull Kan usurps the Throne of Perfia 26	6 Manufactures of Wool and Silk fet up i
He invades India 35	O Denmark
	Mabomet the Grand Seignior, his Accession
L.	The second secon
T dedentation in the Franch	Mir Earl affembles the Malecontents h
L Andau taken by the French	
Layer Christopher, try'd for High-Treaso	Mar and Murray attainted
Lefly the great Writer dies 128, 129, 13	
Lewis I. King of Spain dies	
Libels blown up and dispersed by Gunpowde	the public Treasure and displaced
before the Courts in Westminster-Hall 323	
32	
Limebouse made a Parish 22	Marlborou b Estate and Honour goes to the
Lives, the Perfons on whose Lives Estates de	Sunderland Family 248, 201
* pend to be produced	3-1-0
Loan to the Emperor, An Act against it 224	
Lombe Sir Thomas, 14000 l. given him for hi	
Silk Mills 261  London, A Bill for regulating of Elections	
there 155	
London Citizens impower'd to dispose of their	in Printing Vox Populi
Estates by Will	
Longitude, a Reward for discovering it 33	
Lords, 7 impeached of High-Treason 57	land 16
Lorrain Duke, the present Emperor, arrives in	Marriage Promise broke, 2000 /. Damage
England 249	given 22:
He visits Cambridge 249	Mecklenburgh Duchy possessed by the Ha
Lorrain Duke marries the eldest Archduches,	noverians 25
now Queen of Hungary 317 He takes Possession of Tuscany 337	Memorial of Pfalms contradicts the Facts in
Loudon a Scots Peer receives a Pension of 2000/.	the King's Speech  Mefnager brings Proposals of Peace from
per Annum 249	France
Lottery Tickets rife from ten to fixteen Gui-	Meteor, a furprifing one
neas 248	Middleton Dr. fin'd for defending the Rights of
Louisa Princess, Daughter of King James II.	the University
dies in France	Milanese conquer'd by the French and Spa
Lovat Lord has a Penfion fettled on him for	mards 19
his Service against the Rebels 77	Millippi Trade begun
Lowther Governor of Barbados his Oppressions 92, 102	Missispi Company, great Sums lost by the English in it
Lucia and St. Vincent Islands in America grant-	Mift profecuted for his Journal 110, 14
ed to the Duke of Montagu 124, 133	Modern Hittory Professors appointed in the
Lyddal, a Verdict of 10,000 1. against him for	Univerfities 149, 19
lying with Lady Abergavenny 222	Mogul Mahomet his Accession 10
	Mohawk Rioters, a Proclamation for suppres
M.	fing them
Tienter to Tank Changellan Gald	Mobun Duke, killed in a Duel with Duk
M'Acclessield Earl, Lord Chancellor, fin'd	Moors defeated near Centa by the Spaniara
in Chancery to insolvent People, who im	second described fical Grana by the Spaniar
beziled the Suitors Money 158	Money public, left to the King's Difpofal 16
Mackintofb and feven more of the Prefton Pri-	17
foners escape out of Newgate 161	Money public, an Account of it refused 17
Malt-Tax reduc'd in Scotland 165	Morea subdu'd by the Turks
Mansion-House projected 312, 360	Morocco Emperor, Muley Abdalla, fubduct a
Manners, a Satire, censur'd by the Peers 352	his Rivals

Crafic Office th

mic William, his Marriage diffolved by Parament 346 main Act passed, restraining the Aliena- in of Lands to charitable Uses, by Will or led; and disabling the Universities to pur- sise Livings 379, 321 invites invade and plunder Sweeden 93 may Duke of Arbol dies, and is succeeded by lines Marray his second Son 152	Officers of the Army, Debates on their being turn'd out at Pleafure 293, 205 Ogle Admiral fails to the West-Indies Land-Forces 370 Ogletborpe embarks with Planters for Georgia 265, 313 Ogletborpe conflicted General of Carolina 337 Oldfield the Piayer dies 233 Orange Prince excluded from his Rights in Zea-
N.	land, by the Dutch 264, 266 Orange Prince marries the Princes Royal, with
Aples subdued by the Spaniards for Don Carlos	whom he has 80,000 l, in Money, and 5000 l. per Annum 291, 296, 298
a Prince, Futher of the Prince of Orange,	Orange Prince, King George interpoles with the Dutch, in vain, for the Restoration of his
mal Debt, Proposals by the Bank and	Eftate in Zealand 324
oth-Sea Company for paying it.  95 ulia Princess of Russia dies  res in Carolina, ten to one white Man	Orford Earl, his Death Orleans Duke, Regent of France, his Death
pes in Jamaica, Peace made with them	Ormand Duke made Captain-General 15 He is displaced 41
nes in Georgia and Carolina commit great	Orrery Lord apprehended on Suspicion of a Plot
htrages 350, 367 herlands, the Dutch fign a Neutrality for	His Death 248 Ofnabrug Bilhop, King George's Brother, made
hm mafile Duke made Secretary of State 147 e England refules to settle a Salary on their	Duke of Tork  Oftend Ship funk by the English and Dutch in the Ganges  236
kvernor 203 England Militia 50,000 Men, 500 Ships	Offend East India Company erected 126, 131 Oxburgh Colonel, and several other Profion Pri-
England furnishes us with Whalebone and	Oxford, Dragoom sent thither to awe the Un-
England, Palatines destroyed going this	A Quarrel between the Soldiers and Scholars
the Ship 261 gate, the Keeper appointed during Plea-	Oxford Earl displaced 34, 73
won Sir Isaac, his Death	<b>P.</b>
me's Deposition concerning the Bishop of subfler, read after he was drowned, with- st Signing, and without Oath 334	PArker Chief-Juffice made Lord Chancellor
furors taxed 136	Page Baron charged with Corruption 119 Parma Duke dies 173
to and Grey Lord apprehended on Suspicion 127	Papifts and Nonjurors taxed 116 Parma put into the Poffession of Don Carlos 250
to leaves his Effate to the Parliament for affatitable Uses 266, 288, 291	Pacification between Great-Britain and Spain 178, 197
hingbam Earl receives the Thanks of the hiverfities for his Defence of the Christian aith 107, 109	An Act to prevent multiplying Votes at Elections
0.	Knights of the Shire, their Qualifications, 600 l. per Ann. Burgesses 300 l. per Ann.
Cafional Conformity Bill paffes 16 Officers Widows, a Corporation erected for	Parliament which introduced King George, and fettled 700,000 l. per Annum upon

H H Pr

Prefite Prefite Pribr mit dinte histori and

hotefi Unii hotefi fuffi hoteft ted i hotefi twee hoffi a twee hoffi hotefi hot

pates refuse to the

Uak th A

him, dissolved, without having the He	Peers think themselves neglected
	5 Penal Laws and Teft, a Bill for repealing th
the Proclamation for a new Parliament car	s rejected
Reflections on the laft	Penfioners difabled to fit in the House of Co
Parliament, the first called in the Reign .  King George I.	mons Pention-bill rejected by the Peers 366, 222,
Secret Committee appointed to examine Quee	Debates upon it
Anne's Administration 47, 4	
Triennial Act repealed 6	thither
Penfioners disabled to fit in the House 6	
Earl of Suffolk committed, for granting writ	- goons in Oxford
ten Protections	
Debates on the Bill for regulating Election	S Chefter
The King impowered by Parliament to dis	
pose of the public Money as he saw fit 17	Percy Family
Members of Parliament vifit the Prifons, an	
redress Grievances . 20	
An Act to prevent Bribery at Elections 21	land, dies
Pension-Bill thrown out, Protests thereupon	
212, 22	
Placemen, 200 in the House, besides Pen	
fioners 22	Platten Countels, King George's Favouri
Ministry 23	created Countels of Leinster, in Ireland 1
Debates on continuing the Heffian and Wol-	Made Counters of Darlington . I
fembuttle Tooops 238	
Penfion-Bill, Debates on it 239	
Debates on a Standing-Army 251 to 256	
Parliament turned out of Doors by an Army	
of their own raifing 257 Debates on reviving the Salt Duties 260	
Debates on the Excise-Scheme 266,267,273,	a or some, the Ships and trien denroyed the
281	Pope Benedici XIII. dies
Debates on the Treaty with Spain 270	Succeeded by Clement XII.
Debates on a Standing Army 271, 296	Poland Election, the French interpose in it 2
Debates on misapplying the Sinking Fund,	Portugal, 800,000 Quarters of Gram fent th
and the Produce of the South-Sea Di-	ther
rectors Effates 286, 297	
Debates on the Officers of the Army being turned out at Pleasure 293, 295	against the Spaniards  Portsmooth Duches dies, in the Soth Year
Debates on approving the Measures of the Mi-	her Age
niftry 304, 305, 306	
Five hundred Pounds recovered of one who had	cuted by the Mob 322, 324, 333, 3
offered a Bribe at an Election 311	Potter Dr. made Archbishop of Canterbury 3
Debates on the frequent Riots 328	Portobello demolished by Vernon
Debates on Spanish Depredations 343	Portobello fatal to Admiral Hofier, and the Bi
Debates on the Convention between Great- Britain and Spain 249	Portland Duke, Governor of Jamaica 1
Debates on the Bill for registring Seamen 366	Poyntz Stepben, Governor to the Duke 2
P Debates on the Management of the War 372	Pragmatic Sanction ratified by the Diet; p
Peers twelve made by Queen Anne 14	tested against by the Electors of Saxony, B
Perrs Scots, made fince the Union, have no	varia, and Palatine
Place in the House	Pragmatic Sanction guarantied by France 3
Peers fixty, made in feven Years 121	PRETENDER proclaimed in Scotland by t
Peers Address of Thanks for the Convention	Earl of Mar. He lands in Scatland
with Spain 353	

He embarks for France again 58	Receiving stolen Goods as penal as stealing them
He marries the Princess Sobieski 85	35
His Declaration read in the House of Com-	Reformation Society profecute near One hun-
mons, and burnt 129	dred thouland People, in London, for Vice
Pretender's Confort goes into a Nunnery 162	and Profaneness
Pretender's Interest espoused by Spain and the	Rents, an Act for fecuring them 244
Emperor 169	
refton-Fight 55, 56	Revenue additional, fettled on King George L.
freston Prisoners transported - 61	51, 183
refton Prisoners executed 57, 59	Revenue additional, granted to pay the Debts of
fibr Matthew, his Examination before a Com-	the Civil-Lift 5
mittee of Parliament 47	Review of the History of England, feized 146
hinters fined for printing Lipels 68	Rider made Attorney General 326
hisoners to be subsisted in Prison by their Cre-	Riot in Salisbury Court 66
ditors . 35	Five of the Rioters hang'd 67
	Diet at W. Amindan El-Oin
hioners visited by a Committee of Parliament,	Riot at Westminster Election 128
and Oppressions of the Keepers punished 208,	Rioters demolish the Turnpikes 313
210, 213, 216	Riots occasioned by the Irish Harvest-men, by
hises, great Numbers taken by the Spaniards	the Gin Act, by the Smugglers, and by the
373	Execution of Porteous 323, 326,327, 328,330
nteffs expunsed 110	Riots of the Cornifb Miners 339
ntefls expunged 119 nteffors of Modern History appointed in the	Riots of the Hardware-men in Worcefter fbire 343
meftant Magistrates of Thorn put to Death for	Riot Act passed Riperda Duke, Prime Minister of Spain, his Disgrace 166
suffering a Popish Procession to be insulted 151	Riperda Duke, Prime Minister of Spain, his
notections written, the Earl of Suffolk commit-	
ted for granting them 153	He arrives at London 203
otestant Salexburgbers forced to fly their	He goes to Holland, and from thence to the
Country 26t	Court of Morocco 249, 264
offia and Hanover, Mifunderstandings be-	Rocbefter Bishop, Atterbury, his Trial 135
tween them 216	136, 141
Life Vine makes his Con Drifenes and and	
mlia King makes his Son Prisoner 230, 233 mlia King, his Accession 369 He invades Silesia 371	He dies in Exile
mina King, his Accellion 369	Robinson, a Manager of the Charitable Corpo-
He invades Silefia 371	ration, and a Member of the Commons, ex-
blic Money left to the King's Disposal	pell'd the House, and declar'd a Felon, if he
166, 175	did not furrender himfelf 261
blic Money, an Account of it refused 172	Ruffians and Turks, a Battle between them, on
blic Money fquandered away in a late Reign	the River Pruth
183	Ruffians bound Apprentices to Manufacturers in
tracy-Bridge built 166	England. 81
tiney, a Duel between him and Lord Harvey	Ruffia, an Invation apprehended from thence 94
238	Ruffia, Princels Natalia dies 204
they ftruck out of the Council-book . 247	Ruffia supplies Spain with Cannon, Bombs,
mates English, worth a Million of Money,	Mortars, Anchors, Cables, Hemp, Flax,
refused a Pardon at home, carry their Wealth	Pitch, and Tar 230
p the Spaniards in America 142	
	Ruffians enter Poland, to favour the Elector of
and present the second	Saxony's Election 290
	Ruffians Thirty thousand march to the Affitt-
Vakers obtain an Act, that the Words, In the Prefence of God, be left out of their	ance of the Emperor against France 318
the Presence of God, be left out of their	Ruffian Wars with the Turks 323
Affirmation 116	
	Carolina and the Caroli
Perentine Acts . 304, 117, 118	
ACCIDING A MARK TOWNS AND AND AND ADDRESS OF	041 in 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
K	SAcheverel Dr. his triumphant Progress after
A STATE OF THE STA	his Trial
Atcliff, Dr. John, the most eminent Phy-	Saint loe Admiral, dies at Jamaica 21
heian of his Time, dies 43	Bb 2 Salt
4.	

the confidence of the confiden

the Bail and and to the Bail tisk. Corresponding tisk. Corresp

wede bede Eng men wede Silk Cou wede brie ver wedig wede Fran with

Albbir Hares, reject in fear de cife i in fear de contract de contract de cife i in fear de cife i in

Salisburgber Protestants Ettle in Frujta 259	
Salt-duties Debates on reviving them 260	
Sanderson, Professor of Mathematicks in the	
University of Cambridge, dies 354	The second secon
Saragoffa Battle	
Sardinia invaded by the Spaniards 77	fucdenly
Sardinia King, his Abdication 230	
He is imprisoned by his Son 248	
Sardinia King, joins the French and Spaniards	South-Sea Stock given to the Courtiers, to
against the Emperor 290	Members of Parliament, and to the favour
Savoy Duke made King of Sardinia, 101	Ladjes
Saxony Elector chofen King of Poland 290	South Sea Frauds in the Affiento Trade 2
Schilm, an Act to prevent the Growth of it 34	
Sebuylenburg Beronel's created Ducheis of Mun-	and then drop it 150, 2
Acr 65	SPAIN. King Charles takes Polleffion of M
Scots Peers attainted 63	drid, but is obliged to retire from the
Scotland, Tumults there on account of the	again
Malt-Tax 163	Spanish King, Philip, marries the Princels
Scots Peers petition against English Influence at	Parma
Elections 307, 308	Spanish Royal Navy destroyed by Sir Gen
Secret Committee appointed to examine Queen	Bying the English Admiral
Anne's Administration 47, 49	Spanish Invalion of Scotland 88, 89,
Septennial Parliament, Rejoicings on diffoling	
the first	Spain concludes a Peace with England 95, 9
Seabright, and three other English Gentlemen	Spanish Invasion threatened
murdered in France	Spaniards feize the British Effetts; where
Shakefpear's Monument 374	Letters of Reprifal are granted by the Court
Shepherd convicted of Treason, in avowing his	
Intention to kill the King 80	
Sheffield, Duke of Bucks, dies 196	Spain and France united in their Intentis .
Sharkand Wake his Gurprifing Ficanes out of	Spaniards continue to take Prizes after figni
Shepherd John, his surprising Escapes out of	the Preliminaries
Newgate 152	Spain and Portugal double Marriages
Sheriff Moor Battle 55 Shippen fent to the Toquer 73	Spain conclude a Peace with England at Sevil
Ships, the Owners, in some measure, answerable	the English engaging to introduce 6000 Se
for the Defaults of the Mafters 298	Saguide Forces conversed as Teals by the Price
Sicily invaded by the Spaniards 84	Spanish Forces convoyed to Italy, by the Brite.
Sickness in London, 1500 die in one Week 269	
Sinking-Fund, Debates on mitapplying it 286	Spanish and British Commissioners meet, to
The annual Income arising thereby left to the	just the Value of Prizes taken on each S
King's Disposal 355	Caminal lands the Advise Demision
Silk imported from Virginia 232	Spaniards invade the Austrian Dominions
Smith and his Wife murder themselves 261	Italy
Smugglers powerful 303	They subdue Naples.
Smuggling Act 321	Spain and Portugal dilagree
Sobiefki Princels married to the Pretender 85	Spanish Depredations debated in Parliament
Soldiers cheated in their Cloathing 48	Spanish War commences
Sodomites, great Numbers 164	Spirits and Compound-Waters, Duties laid
Somers, late Lord Chancellor, dies 61	them
Somerfet, Duchels, the last of the Porcy Fa-	Spital fields made a Perith
mily, dies	Staniflaus elected King of Polend
Sophia Princels dies 31	Stanislaus belieged in Dantzick
Sophia Dorothy, Heirels of the House of Lunen-	Steel expelled the Commons for his Criss
burgh and Zell, Confort of King George I. dies	Made Governor of the Play-house
168	His Death
South Dr. dies 66	Stock-jobbing, an Act against it
2	the state of the state was the state of

	the teach of the bear of the later
refford Earl impeached of high Crimes 52	Tindal, Author of the Rights of the Christian
met-robbers abound in London 203, 218	Church, dies
rection-Act repealed in Part 64	Tiverton Fire 246
itors in Chancery, their Money imbeziled by	Tonjon, the great Bookteller, dies 214
the Mafters, and ordered to he lodged in the	Trever, Sir John, Mafter of the Rolls, dies 72
Bank for the future, 162	Triennial Act repealed 61
adaland Family nothing the Marthagamh Effete	Trinity, Disputes about it among the Differens
	The state of the s
	Thinks Calley Warman Land
	Trinity College Vicemafter, refufing to read
pelled the Commons, and ordered to make Sa-	
tisfaction to the Greditors of the Charitable	
Corporation, whom they had cheated 261	lege until he died 312
gar-Colonies, and the Plantation-Trade, en-	Turks declare War againft the Venetions, and
couraged by Parliament: 285, 344	take the Mores from them 44, 52
weden, King Charles XII. returns from Turky	Turks defeated by the Germans near Peterspara-
44	din 64
pedifb Plot, for which the Envoy and feveral	Defeated near Belgrade
Englifb Geptleman are taken into Cuffody 69	Turks successful against the Germans in the last
pedifb King Charles XII. killed 86	CAR TEN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE
wien invaded and plumbered by the Majoroites	
93	
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
weder clear the Prince of Heffe King 96	
pides rec. 144 4 Subjedy from the Crown of	Tukany Duke sgrees to the introducing Spanish
England, which occasions Debates in Parlia-	Porces into that Duchy 247
	Tascany, the Reversion allotted to the Duke of
sedes invite the French Refugees to fet up the	Lorrain 325
Silk and Woollen Manufactures in their	Tuscany Grand Duke dies, the last of the Fa-
Country 151	mily of Medicis, and is succeeded by the Duke
uedes receive 50,000 l. per Ann. of Great-	of Lorrain the present Emperor 337
Britain, for acceding to the Treaty of Hano-	
ter 173	V.
wedish East-India Company erected 247	
weder receive a large annual Subfidy from	VAuban, the great Engineer, died 245
France, for which they furnish that Crown	
with Forces 312, 348	dication and Imprisonment 230, 248
3.2, 340	
T	Vienna Treaty Villa Viciofa, Battle
	Virginia Raw-filk and Copper-ore imported from
Albet made Lord Chancellor 291	thence 232
His Death 330	Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and
ares, a Proposal to take off the most grievous,	Scotland proposed to be diffolved 25
rejected 335	
a-dealers Petition to be released from the Ex-	W.
tife Laws 284	
sofwer taken by the Germans 67	WAke Archbifhop dies
mple-Fire 326	Waldgrave Earl fent Ambaffador to France
at-Act, Attempts of the Diffenters to repeal	c10
t 365	WALES Prince married 320
	A Motion in Parliament, to fettle One hun-
	dred thousand Pounds per Ann. upon him,
ames River dry	engried in the Negative
hmfon the Recorder charges Lecbmere with	carried in the Negative 331
Corruption 95	Wales Prince commanded to remove from St.
bernbill the Painter dies 299	
burn, in Poland, the Protestant Magistrates	338, 341
put to Death for fuffering a Popish Procession	
to be diffurbed 151	People, and is killed by the Mob in the Pil-
the highest known at Lenden 318	lory 263

11.11

#### DE T-N

Walpole Robert expelled the Commons, and fent | Whiteball Preachers chofen out of the T to the Tower, for converting the Forage-money to his own III Univerfities mey to his own Use Walpole Horace made Auditor of the Planta-Walpole Robert, and his Friends, refign their 71 Walpole Robert, a Motion in both Houses to remove him, carried in the Negative Walfingbam Countels, the Royal Favourite, her Creation 122 War, a Representation of the ill Conduct of it, by both Houses 7 War; the Allies withdraw their Quotas, and throw the Charge of the War upon Great-Warming-pan-Plot contrived by Fuller the Impofter 87
War declared against Spain 87
Ward, his Cures by Pill and Drop 393
Weftminfter-Bridge begun 336
Whale-bone imported from New-England 229
Whale-bone imported by the South-Sea Com-Plantations Whale-Fishery revived by the South-Sea Company, and dropped 150, 265
Wharton Duke, an Exile in Spain 166
Whidak, in Guiney, subdued 248

Whitefield preaches in the Fields
Wicherly, the Poet, dies
Wild Jonathan, the Thief-catcher, han

Wills, a Restraint on leaving Lands or Mo to charitable Uses, by the Mortmain-

Windbam Sir William, and feveral other Me bers, taken into Cuftody, on Sufpicion of the being concerned in a Plot

Witcheraft-Acts repealed
Woolfton fined and imprisoned for Blafph

Woodeward Dr. erects a Profesiorship of Nati

Philosophy, in Cambridge
Worfeley, Governor of Barbados, charged w
Extortion and Tyranny
Wood's Halfpence sent to Ireland, and

Wrecks of Ships fecured to the Owners

Wren Sir Christopher, that celebrated Archite
who built the Cathedral of St. Poul's,
most of the Churches in London, died

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